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457 London.—History of Ward of Walbrook,
in the City of London, with Account of the
Aldermen, the Churches of St. Stephen, St.
Swithin and London Stone, by J. White,
8vo, presentation copy to Sir J. Watney,
cloth, 8s 6d *Privately printed, 1904*

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1905

HISTORY
OF THE
WARD OF WALBROOK
IN THE
CITY OF LONDON.

TOGETHER WITH

An Account of the Aldermen of the Ward

AND OF THE TWO REMAINING CHURCHES,

S. Stephen, Walbrook, & S. Swithin, London Stone,
with their Rectors.

J. G. WHITE,

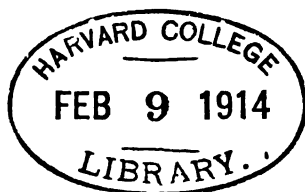
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PLAN OF WALBROOK WARD

AS SURVEYED IN 1892



Dedication.

TO THE ALDERMAN :

HOWARD CARLILE MORRIS, Esq.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL :

JOSEPH HENRY BATTY, Esq.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.

JOHN RICHARD WHITMORE LUCK, Esq.

GEORGE HENRY HEILBUTH, Esq.

CECIL FREDERICK JOSEPH JENNINGS, Esq.

AND TO

THE INHABITANTS OF THE WARD OF WALBROOK,

THIS BOOK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR,

JAMES GEORGE WHITE,

Deputy of the Ward.

1904.



Introduction.

THE Ward of Walbrook, in the City of London, although not one of the large Wards of the City is by no means one of the smallest. Yet, for more reasons than one, it has always occupied an important position. It stands, passing from east to west, almost in the centre of the City, and no doubt must at all times have been an important highway going in this direction. The Old London Stone was placed in this principal street no doubt having regard to its central position, the stream of the Walbrook marked an important division of the City east and west, and which, as will be seen from the following pages, was largely made available for this purpose. The residence of the first recorded Mayor, Henry Fitz-Alwyn, for so many years in "the great stone house," also gave to the Ward an importance, from the fact, no doubt, that justice in those early days was administered from this "great stone house" as the residence of the Chief Magistrate.

From an ecclesiastical point of view it must have been an important centre, there having been, previous to the fire, no less than five churches within its precincts, a large number for so small a Ward.

Again, the proximity of the river on one side, for many centuries the only means by which access was gained to the City for foreign produce and manufactures, and on the other side of the Ward in as close proximity, the bankers and merchants of Lombard Street, gave it an importance which at all times was of the greatest value to the inhabitants.

The Ward for many centuries has been the home of one of the great Livery Companies of London. From the 13th to the 16th Century the Draper's Company had their Hall in St. Swithin's

Lane, and from the 17th Century to the present time the Salter's Company have owned the ground on which their present Hall stands.

The History of the Aldermen of the Ward in almost unbroken succession, from the middle of the 13th Century to the present time, is, for many reasons, of the deepest interest to the student of civic and parochial life.

It has not been considered necessary in this work to refer to or give an account of the origin or history of the office of Alderman, all information in respect to these points having been given in such an able and interesting manner in Mr. Deputy Baddeley's Book, "The Aldermen of Cripplegate Ward."¹ What has been attempted is (dividing the work into three parts) first, to give a sketch, so far as is possible, of the lives of the various Aldermen who have during the last seven centuries presided over the Ward; secondly, to give an account of the two remaining Churches in the Ward with their Rectors; and lastly, to go through the various streets of the Ward and at the same time glean any information that may be of interest with regard to them, or to those who from time to time have lived in them. With regard to the Aldermen, the first difficulty which presents itself in a work of this kind is the question of correctness of the dates given, this difficulty of course gradually disappears as centuries move on; but in the first four centuries of this history the difficulty is considerable, and is much enhanced from the thirteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth centuries by the fact that during that period it was a common practice for the Aldermen from time to time to change their Wards; at times it is not an easy matter to follow them; again, from 1377 to 1394 the regulation ruled, that Aldermen were to submit to annual election; during this period the changes were for this reason very frequent. During the period from 1649 to 1669 there were no fewer than 41 Aldermen of the Ward, many of them, as will be seen, holding office for a few days or weeks only, thus showing in a most marked manner the disturbed and distracted state of the times, and also the difficulty of following dates in a correct succession.

The Corporation is fortunate in possessing among its Archives the "*Liber de Antiquis Legibus*," this work is the earliest manuscript

¹ See this Work, pp. 137, 205.

in their possession, it is a small folio containing 159 leaves of parchment, the first portion of this parchment was written in Latin in the year 1274, the remainder being added in French, and at different intervals of time. The work which commences at Michaelmas, 1188, is continued to the year 1272, and contains a Chronicle of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London, besides other matters of interest regarding the City, it also gives the names of the "Custodes" of the City when the constitution of the Corporation was suspended. A Copy, made in the 17th century, is preserved in the Harleian Collection of MS.

It may here be said that the writer is much indebted to the labours and research of the Rev. A. B. Beavan, who has with such remarkable patience and perseverance produced a most valuable work, giving as far as it is possible from the Corporation Records and Archives a correct list of the whole of the City Aldermen with the dates of their election; it is from this work that the dates of the Aldermen of Walbrook are taken.¹

It will be noticed from a perusal of this portion of the history that a considerable number of the Aldermen here noticed were men of remarkable ability, tact and judgment, taking an important and enlightened part not only in civic matters, but also in times of great national difficulties and changes were called upon by Sovereign or Parliament to give their Country the benefit of their wisdom and knowledge. The names of such men as Symon Eyre, William Capell, Richard Gresham, Rowland Hill, John Moore, and James Clarke Lawrence stand out in bold relief among the Aldermen of Walbrook Ward as men of strong resolution of purpose, and admirably fitted to occupy the important positions which they filled in times which demanded cool judgment, calm thought and public spirit.

The subject of the second portion of the work is a most interesting one. The religious life of the Ward was such an important factor in the history of its inhabitants that a few words must be given to it. In looking at this part of the lives of our ancestors one cannot but be struck when we examine their wills, which are in this work given almost *in extenso*, to what a large extent the various duties of religion must have entered into their

¹ Aldermen of the City of London (A. B. Beavan).

daily life. For one moment we will turn our attention to the various religious obligations which a new Lord Mayor was required to observe in early times, not only on taking office, but also at other times during his mayoralty. These duties are minutely described in the "Liber Albus" and are of great interest. The historian relates that on the Feast of the Apostles S. Simon and S. Jude (28 October), after having been presented at Westminster to the Chancellor, Treasurer, Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, and Barons of the Exchequer for their approval, "the Mayor returned with his retinue to his house where they dined. After dinner the new Mayor went from his house to the Church of S. Thomas of Acon, those of his Livery preceding him, the Aldermen also being with them, they then proceeded to the Church of S. Paul, upon arriving there at a spot in the middle of the nave, between two small doors, it was the custom to pray for the soul of Bishop William who by his entreaties it was said had obtained from William the Conqueror great liberties for the City of London, the priest repeating the *De Profundis*. They then went in to the church yard where laid the bodies of the parents of Thomas late Archbishop of Canterbury, and then near their tomb they repeated again the *De Profundis* on behalf of all the faithful of God departed." The procession then returned through Chepe, sometimes with wax candles (if it was late), to the Church of S. Thomas, where the Mayor and each of the Aldermen offered each one penny, and then everyone returned to his house. There were also religious observances on other days which are interesting to recall. On the Feast of All Saints (1 Nov.) the Mayor with his household, after dinner, went to the Church of S. Thomas of Acon with the Aldermen in their liveries, and from there to S. Paul's to hear Vespers. On Christmas Day the same services were attended at S. Paul's, the Mayor and Aldermen taking their position according to rank on the right hand side of the choir, near the Stall of the Dean. On the following festivals the same observances were made. On S. Stephen's Day (26 Dec.); on the Feast of S. John the Evangelist (6 May); on the Feast of the Innocents (28 Dec.); on the Feast of the Circumcision (1 Jan.); on the Feast of the Epiphany (6 Jan.); and on the Feast of the Purification (2 Feb.) On the Monday in Easter Week and also on the two following days

the Mayor and Aldermen with the Sheriffs went to the Church of S. Mary Bishopsgate (Bethlem Hospital) and there heard a sermon. On the Feast of Pentecost (Monday) they went to the Church of S. Peter, Cornhill, together with all the Livery "in their suits," from there, the Rectors of London heading the procession, they went through Chepe to S. Paul's, where, standing in the Nave, the Hymn "*Veni Creator*" was sung by the Vicars to the organ in alternate verses. The Mayor and Aldermen then went to the altar and made their offerings. On the following day the proceedings were the same, except that they met between 9 and 10 a.m. at the Church of S. Bartholomew, from there down Newgate Street to the Church of S. Michael le Querne, and from there by the Gate of S. Augustine to the Church of S. Paul.¹

The only relic of all these religious observances which has survived to the present day is the service which is always held at the Church of S. Lawrence, Jewry, upon Michaelmas day previous to the election of the new Lord Mayor.

The two following extracts from the Corporation Letter Books show to what an extent ecclesiastical matters occupied the time of the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Court of Common Council. The letters are dated from the Council of Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, 1547, and were evidently read at the Court of Common Council. "An order from my lord & other the lords of the Kyng in moste honor'ble counseyll concernyng the order of takyng downe and setting up ageyne of Imags w^{ch} were to be taken downe was here red & everye artycle therein conteyned well perused, scannyd & examyned & after mucche debatynge & treatyng thereof had to eschew all dyspleasures or other Inconvenyences that hereafter might ensue in case that this Co'te shuld in any maner of haste earnestlye doo & execute the effecte of the same letter yt is therfore agreyd that everye Aldmⁿ in his warde or hys deputye in the moste secrett discrete & qyett maner he can devyse shall goo into every p'she church wth in hys warde & take wyth hym the p'son or Curate of the same Church & ii. or iii. other honest p'sons of the same p'ishe church, wardeyns or others that have had any auctoritey or doing in the takyng downe of any Imags by the command^{ts} of the commysioners & shutt the church

dores to theym to the n'tente there shall not be any congregacon or gatheryng of people together and there wth said and dyscrete examynacon to take a note in evrything what Imags here in everye of the said churches & w^{ch} had any offering or were prayed unto & w^{ch} nott and what toke theym downe & what is done wth theym & what enormytie & other mysdemæan^r was don in takying downe of theym & what Imags do yet stand styll & pⁿte the same boke to this co^rt here at the next cor^te daye to th'intente that then the same may be declared to the lords of the counseyll & ther pleasures knowne before my sed lord mayor & ald^a do any further p^ced therein''

Hobthorne Mayor. 1 Edw. VI. 1547. "After Right hartye comendacon youe shall understand that my lordes have fully resolved that all Images & pictures in every Churche to the w^{ch} no offerynge nor yet prayer is made by any p^son shall stand styll for garnyshen^t of the Churches so longe as they be not otherwyse used. And if any suche be taken downe by any negligent p^son other than by the appoyntm^t of the commyssioners or by the p^son of the Churche the same to be sett upp agayne by yo^r appoynt^t.

"And if the p^son or churchwardeyns have taken downe anye pyc^tures wherunto no mysuse is made yet those ye maye not sett upp agayne bycause they have authoritye to take downe by their dyscrecion yett ye maye thereof examyn hym or theym and corect them by ponysh^m for doing more then was gyven auctoryte too doo.

"And as towchyng stories made in glasse wyndowes if any be of Thomas Beckett you must cause theym to be charenged wth as lytle charge as you maye.

"And if it be anye storrye in glasse of the byshop of Rowm you maye charenge his crown by payntyng and alter the storrye as youe may wth lytle charge doo ytt, or ells yt must be closed.

"And after this man^r aforsaid my lords wyll have you p^cede & if anye doute ryse take advyse of me or some other of the counsell if ye have not the advyse of the commyssion^r and if there be anye matter herin not well playnlye wrytten I praye yow wryte me

yo' mynde and I shall answer yow to brynge this matter to good order. Thus fare you well wrytten the XVIII. September (1 Edw. VI. 1547.)

"Yowre friend,

"W. SEYNT JOHN.

"To my lorde Mayor of the Citye of London."'

With regard to the Churches of the Ward and their Rectors, this work does not profess to give a complete account, for the reason that an account of three of these buildings, viz., the Churches of S. Mary Bothaw, S. John the Baptist, and S. Mary Woolchurch has already been given and published in the volume, "Churches and Chapels of Old London" (J. G. White), and to which the author would refer the reader for full information as to these and also their Rectors. The information therefore in this work given is confined to the two churches still standing in the Ward, viz., S. Stephen, Walbrook, and S. Swithin, London Stone. The history of these two foundations, their Rectors, and everything connected with their Parish work, will be found of the deepest interest; and here one cannot forbear observing how much might be done by the various City Rectors, who for the most part in these small City Parishes must have ample time at their command if they would but follow the example set by two of their number (the late Rev. Dr. Povah of S. Olave, Hart Street; and the Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, Rector of S. Mary Woolnoth and S. Mary Woolchurch Haw), who have both compiled and published a most interesting history of the Parish Churches with their Registers.

The early history of the Churches and Rectors is of course involved in much obscurity until about the fifteenth century, when incidental information from other sources begins to be available and we begin to learn a little of the work going on from the Minutes of the Vestry, the Vestry Accounts, and also various other authorities which are from time to time quoted in this work.

The few particulars with regard to the connection of the great Architect, Sir Christopher Wren, with the erection of our two Churches, are much more scanty than we should like them to be. It is evident that the Parishioners of S. Stephen's were in very close touch with him if we may judge anything from the fact that he was

on so many occasions invited by them to the Parish Dinners during the progress of the work, no mention is made in the Vestry Minutes of S. Swithin as to any such invitations to their festivals, but on the whole there can be no doubt that the enormous amount of work which Sir Christopher must have had under his direction at this time must have precluded him from giving much attention to the details of the many Churches and other buildings in and near London which were supposed to be under his charge, but of which he had only furnished the designs.

The elegant and beautiful structure of S. Stephen's was no doubt an exception to this rule.

The crowded condition of the old City in the 16th century can hardly be imagined. The following extract vividly shows to what an extent the poor must have been herded together. "One House in Dowgate Ward, belonging to Sir F. Clarke, was reported as containing eleven married couples and fifteen single persons; another house in Silver Street, containing ten rooms, accommodated ten families, divers of whom had lodgers."¹ It is no less painful to think what must have been the state of the old City Churches and Churchyards, cramped up and small as they were in the midst of a populous City. From a perusal of the Registers, especially of S. Swithin, we learn the crowded state of the vaults under the Church, also the Churchyard; other Parishes in the Ward were in no better condition. There can be no doubt that the authorities were at their wits' end to know what to do with their dead, the Churchyard of S. Swithin, in Salter's Hall Court, shows very plainly that it has been raised to its present height above the surrounding surface for the purpose of finding room for further burials.

A letter from the Court of Aldermen to the Parishoners of S. John the Baptist, Walbrook, dated 12th August, 1543, in reply to a complaint which they had received, says, that the inhabitants of this Parish, within the Ward of Walbrook, do commonly bury "the corsés of their people in the Churchyard very dangerously for infecion, by reason that they for lak of room lay often times one corse upon another so that the uppermost of them lyeth not a fte and a half in the yerthe." They are therefore commanded either to

¹ State Papers of the Early Stuarts (Lomas) p. 109.

provide another place or to bury their corpses in the "yerth as in other places."¹

During the 16th and 17th centuries religious differences and persecutions were rampant in London as well as the Country, this is only too plainly shown in the lives of many of the Rectors of our two City Parishes now under review. Many actions of these good and worthy men we can deplore or strongly disapprove of, but we must bear in mind the age in which they lived, which could only think of death, persecution, or torture as the one remedy for differences of religious opinions.

The same religious intolerance to a large extent marked the literature of the age. In 1586 a Pamphlet was published entitled "A Request from all True Christians to the Hon. House of Parliament." Among other requests to the House the Pamphlet prays, "That the Cathedral Churches may be put down where the Service of God is grievously abused by piping with organs, singing, singing and howling of psalms from one side of the choir to the other, with the squeaking of chaunters, choristers disguised as all the rest in white surplices, some in corner caps, and filthy copes imitating the fashion and manner of Antichrist the Pope, that man of sin and child of perdition with his other rabble of miscreants and shavelings. Those unprofitable drones or rather caterpillars of the world consume yearly some £2,500, some £3,000, some more, some less, whereof no profit cometh to the Church of God. They are the dens of idle, loitering lubbards, the harbor of time serving hypocrites, whose prebends and livings belong, some to gentlemen, some to boys, and some to serving men." This is only one very mild example of the literature of the period among many others that could be given.

Of the two remaining Churches in the Ward there can be no doubt that S. Stephen's Church has the most interesting history, both Parish Accounts, and also the Vestry Minutes are extant from a much earlier date, and have been better kept and preserved. The second church no doubt was also much larger and a more important building than that of S. Swithin's; this, to some extent, can be accounted for from the fact that Walbrook, which is to a large extent in the Parish of S. Stephen as well as the eastern end of

Bucklersbury, was the home of several well-to-do and important inhabitants, the latter being the home of the principal Druggists and Grocers of the City. It is also an interesting fact that the close connection of the Grocer's Company with the Church and Parish which has existed for so many centuries is still maintained, the Company being the alternate Patrons of the Living, and always once a year attending the Church on their election day.

The third portion of the work is a gathering up of rather disjointed facts and occurrences that have taken place in the various Streets and Lanes of the Ward, with a short account of the lives and doings of those of our ancestors, so far as the rather meagre information which is available can be made use of, and in this respect we have much to thank our old Chroniclers, such as Fitzstephen, Fabyan, Holinshed, Luttrell, Pennant, Pepys, Stow and many others for the interesting lights and shades they throw on the domestic life of our forefathers, and for the smaller details and events which they so vividly and faithfully chronicle.

Two other sources of information on these smaller matters, both valuable and interesting, must be mentioned here. The first are the invaluable records of the Corporation comprised in the Letter Books, Repertories and Journals. The first named of these are now being collated by the unwearied exertions and patience of Dr. Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L., the able and esteemed Records Clerk of the Corporation, five volumes having been already published. These, together with the Repertories and Journals, throw a most interesting light not only on the national but also on the domestic side of the lives of the Citizens of London and their Rulers in days long gone by, and will well repay examination and study by those who take an interest in the Corporate life of the Old City. The second source are the "State Papers," now being issued from time to time. There will be found in this work a considerable number of extracts from these interesting volumes, which, to a large extent, contain valuable information on a large variety of subjects available from no other source; to take but one of the Aldermen, Sir Richard Gresham, compared with the mass of information as to this Alderman in these papers, the extracts here given are very few and scanty, his business and domestic relations with the Crown being so close and numerous.

Again, in the troublous days of Charles I. and the Commonwealth, the extracts given from the Records of the two committees in connection with the compulsory advance of money to the State and the treatment of the "Delinquents," throw a powerful light on the state of public affairs, not only in the City of London but throughout the Country, and is but a small proportion of the information contained in these volumes as to the dealings of the State with the Aldermen and those connected with the City of London.

The writer's recollections of the Ward of Walbrook go back for over 50 years, the Ward in which for more than 60 years he has either resided or carried on business, also his father and grandfather before him in the same premises, No. 91, Cannon Street, covering altogether a space of more than 100 years; it can be easily understood and realised that this long and unbroken connection with the Ward, during which period of time it has slowly but gradually changed, similar to other Wards, from a residential neighbourhood when every house was inhabited by the family of the proprietor, who carried on his business on the ground floor, to a district entirely given up to business purposes, has induced the writer to celebrate his long and happy connection with the Ward in some way that would not only give his constituents pleasure and satisfaction, but at the same time give them some information, which has taken some little time and trouble, but considerable delight to gather together, as to the past history of the Ward and those who have lived and died in it. Should these hopes be realised and this pleasure imparted, the writer will be ten thousand times repaid.

JAS. GEO. WHITE,

Deputy.

91, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

The following authorities among many others have been consulted in the preparation of this work:—

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“Repertories.” These volumes contain to a large extent the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, commencing in 1495. Before the commencement of this series the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen were entered in the Journals.¹ The Repertories are continued to the present time.

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¹ Dr. Sharpe in his preface to Letter Book A, from which this information as to the Records is taken, says: “The entries in the Journals and Repertories are often roughly made, whereas those in the Letter Books appear fair copies.”

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The Ward.







The Ward.

With an Account of the Streets and Lanes and
some few of the Inhabitants.



ALBROOK WARD is bounded on the east by Langbourne and Candlewick Wards, on the north by Cheap Ward, on the west by Cordwainer Ward, and on the south by Dowgate Ward. The principal streets and lanes are Walbrook, Bucklersbury (part of), Budge Row (eastern end), Cannon Street as far as Laurence Pountney Hill on the south side, and Abchurch Lane on the north side, St. Swithin's Lane, Sherborne Lane, George Street (formerly Bearbinder Lane), Lombard Street (Nos. 1, 2, 3), King William Street (Nos. 1, 2, 3), The Mansion House.

The following short account of London as it appeared to William Fitzstephen, a learned monk of Canterbury, an author and historian, who wrote about the year 1190 a valuable work called "Descriptio Nobilissimæ Civitatis Londiniæ" is of interest as showing the opinion of a man who doubtless was well able to give it on matters which he saw around him.

He writes : " Among the noble and famous cities of the world, this of London, the capital of the Kingdom of England, is one of the most renowned on account of its wealth, its extensive trade and commerce, its grandeur and magnificence. It is happy in the equableness of its climate, in the profession of the Christian religion, the strength of its fortresses, the nature of its situation, the honour of its citizens, the chastity of its matrons, and even in the sports and pastimes there used and the number of illustrious persons that

inhabit it. In the north are cornfields, pastures, and delightful meadows with pleasant streams, on which stand many a mill whose clack is so grateful to the ear. Beyond these immense forests extend, beautiful with woods and groves, and full of the lairs and coverts of beasts, game, stags, bucks, boars, and wild bulls."¹

In a book, entitled "A Repertory by way of Survey of all the forren landes belonging to London Bridge together with all the quitt rents due to and other rents due from the same," and of which a manuscript copy is in the British Museum, we find that the Bridge House Estates in 1390 possessed property in Walbrook Ward. It is thus described: "In the Parish of S. Swythin the Bishop a Tenement held by Solomon Faunt standing between the Church aforesaid on the South, the Tenement of Henry Finyan Draper on the North, and the Kings way called 'Swythyntislane' on the East, 2s. 6d. The Tenement of the said Henry Finyan standing by that of John Hende² Draper 2s. Total 4s. 6d." "In the Parish of S. Mary de Bothughe a Tenement held by Lord Thomas de Salesbury Knight standing between the Tenement with the Great Gate³ also belonging to the same on the East and Candlewick Street on the South 12d." In the Parish of S. Stephen de Walbrook. "Two tenements under one edifice, standing by the tenement of John Norwich the Goldsmith, on the South, and the King's way called Walbrook on the West 2s."⁴

As King Alfred was the first English King to divide his kingdom into counties and hundreds, so there is good reason for believing that Edward I. seeing, no doubt, the advantages of this arrangement divided the City into Wards, each Ward having its Alderman, who in many cases gave his name to the Ward. This division, which has done so much for the good government of the City, remains much the same at the present day. A List, dated 1284-5, is preserved in the City archives. Until a short time since this was always considered to be the earliest extant, but a discovery was made of a still earlier list among the manuscripts in S. Paul's Cathedral. This document dates from the twelfth century.

¹ Fitzstephen, London, 21, 26.

² Alderman of Walbrook, 1394.

³ This Great Gate will be found again mentioned in the Account of Salters' Hall Court.

⁴ Chronicles of London Bridge, 263.

From this point it is interesting to mark in the course of the City's history how from very small beginnings the representation of the citizens in its government has surely but gradually advanced. We are enabled to trace this gradual development from a date as early as 1243, when a regulation was made that there were to be three principal "Folk motes" in the year, viz., one at the Feast of S. Michael (29 Sep.) for the choice of Sheriffs, the second at Christmas "to arrange the Wards," *i.e.*, "keeping watch and ward," and the third on the Feast of S. John (24 June) to protect the City from fire.¹ In 1285 the number of representatives was forty. The names are given as "The names of divers reputable men elected from every Ward to consult with the Aldermen on the common affairs of the City," the two representatives for Walbrook Ward at this time being Thomas Box² and Fulk de St. Edmund.³ In 1295 it was ordered, in the presence of Sir John Bretoun, then Warden of the City, that there should be a levy of two pence out of every pound for furnishing a galley for the King. At the ordering of this levy there were present—

Several Aldermen, among them being John de Dunstaple, Alderman of Walbrook, two representatives from each of the larger Wards, and one each from the smaller Wards, Walbrook Ward being represented by Thomas de Waledene.⁴

On the 2nd June, 1297, there was another gathering, when regulations were made as to the abolition of a certain fair in consequence of thieves and cut-purses resorting to it; at this was again present John de Dunstaple, and two representatives for Walbrook Ward, viz., William de Reed, and again Thomas de Waledene.⁵

On the 29th June, in the same year, we have present at a meeting John de Dunstaple (Alderman); on this occasion Walbrook had four representatives, Fulk de St. Edmund, who was present as a representative in 1285, William de Reed, Thomas de Waledene, and William de Nettlested.⁶

At a meeting of the Aldermen on the 25th July, 1295, John de Dunstaple being present, it was provided and ordained that the care and custody of the several gates of the City be distributed among the several Wards, in this arrangement, Walbrook, together with

¹ Liber Albus, 105.
² Alderman of Walbrook.

³ Letter Book A, 210.
⁴ Letter Book B, 235.

⁵ Letter Book B, 236.
⁶ Letter Book B, 238.

three other Wards, Bishopsgate, Coleman Street, and Lothbury were entrusted with the charge of Bishopsgate.¹

On Friday, at the Feast of S. Simon and S. Jude, 28th October, 1312, twelve men were summoned from each Ward, together with the Aldermen and Sheriffs, for the purpose of electing a Mayor for the ensuing year, on this occasion John de Gisors was elected, William Servat, the Alderman of Walbrook, was present, also John de Wengrave, a former Alderman of the Ward;² and in the following year, 1313, it was ordained that in future the better men of each Ward were to be summoned in each year on S. Matthew's Day, 21st September, together with the Mayor and Aldermen, for the election of Sheriffs, William Servat was present at this meeting.³

It will be seen from these extracts that at this period there was evidently no fixed numbers or representatives for the Wards, other Wards being as irregular in their numbers as Walbrook.

In 1347 we find the first Court of Common Council called together, a certain number being selected from the Wards on the east side of Walbrook, and also from the western side, the numbers summoned being in all 133. Its constitution, the names of the representatives of each Ward being set out, it is also clear that these various representatives were not chosen as at present in the Wards, but at a meeting in the Guildhall, the record stating that, "At a Congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen and an immense number of the commonalty, on Wednesday, the first week in Lent, the persons under written were chosen to come to the Guildhall to treat of business touching the City," then follow in full the names for each Ward, the names for Walbrook Ward being as follows:—"John de Bedeforde, Nicholas Hotot, Adam de Bury, John de Nene, Richard de Carleton, Walter Page."⁴

We have seen in the foregoing arrangements the germ of the representation of the City by Wards, but in 1351 and 1376 Edward III. issued orders that the Common Council were to be elected by the Guilds, the larger companies sending each six representatives, some sending four each and the smaller companies two each, this arrangement evidently did not last very long as we find on the Feast

¹ Letter Book B. 240.
² Letter Book D. 21.

³ Letter Book D. 22.
⁴ Letter Book F. 136.

of S. Gregory, 12th March, 1383-4, an order was made that the Common Council should be chosen by their Wards fifteen days after S. Gregory, that the inhabitants should choose them, and that they should assemble once a quarter or oftener. For the first time a careful and systematic selection of men was arranged according to the size of each Ward, in fact, much on the same principle as at present. Five of the Wards were given six representatives, fourteen, including Walbrook, were given four, and five of the Wards given two each. It is singular to observe that these five Wards were Bassishaw, Lime Street (then as now two of the smallest Wards), Portsoken, Aldgate and Coleman Street, evidently showing that these three large outlying Wards were still no doubt to a large extent rural in their character. The total number of representatives at this time being 96.¹ From this period the changes in the number of representatives have been very frequent and somewhat difficult to follow, in 1840 the number was fixed at 206, at which it still remains.

In 1640 we find a packed Court of Common Council. Charles I. was urging a loan of £200,000 from the citizens. The lords of the Council, in reporting to the King the steps they had taken in order that his request should be complied with, say: "We all went to dinner with the lord mayor and there appointed to have a Common Council that afternoon, amongst which we mingled divers commoners that were not of the Common Council such as we knew well affected and powerful in the City."²

We may well rejoice in our present free and open election to the Court of Common Council when we read that in 1661, previous to the election, the King, Charles II., sent down an order to the citizens that choice was to be had "of persons in every way well affected to the established government, but if otherwise His Majesty would be compelled unwillingly to enforce a change of the elections."³

From various sources we are enabled to gain some small idea of the rateable value of each Ward from the amounts of various assessments that were made from time to time in order to raise the sums required by the King for national or other purposes. One of

¹ Liber Albus 398.

² London and the Kingdom, 2. 129.

³ Remembrancia, 90.

the earliest assessments was made in 1319-20, when "a twelfth" was ordered to be raised from each Ward.

In Walbrook this amounted to	£80	19	3
Cheap was assessed at	57	6	4
Dowgate at	100	3	0
Aldgate at	4	18	9 ¹

In 1323-4 a meeting was held at Guildhall, at which John de Cotun, the Alderman of Walbrook, was present, together with four men from each Ward, when it was agreed that £300 should be raised in the City from each Ward "with as little hurt as possible," the proceeds to be sent as a present to the King and Queen "and other great men and the City's debts paid." Walbrook was assessed at 40 marks, Chepe 40 marks, Candlewick £10.²

In 1339 Edward III. called upon the citizens to advance him for the purposes of carrying on his wars the sum of £12,385 13s. 4d. This sum was raised by an assessment on each Ward. Walbrook was assessed to raise £911, Cheap £517, Candlewick £133 6s. 8d., Dowgate £660, Aldgate £30.³ In the Parliament of 1393 it was ordered what proportion each Ward should pay towards raising a tax called a fifteenth. For this purpose Walbrook was assessed at £39, Cheap £72, Cordwainer £16, and Dowgate £34 10s.

In 1588, at the time of the alarm caused to the nation by the projected invasion of the Spanish Armada, the City was called upon to raise 10,000 men for the Queen's service, the cost of which was defrayed by the citizens. Of this number Walbrook Ward was required to raise 290. In 1595, during the Mayoralty of Sir Edward Slaney, the total number of all poor persons in every Ward was taken. The total number was 4,132. Of this number, Walbrook Ward had 60, Coleman Street 117, Langbourne 72, Vintry 100.

There can be no doubt that at times considerable difficulty was experienced in raising the necessary funds for the assessments made on the Wards for the various purposes required. In 1603 an inhabitant of the Ward, William Bonde, together with some other inhabitants of the Ward "for their contempt in refusing to assess four fifteenes lately agreed upon by Act of Coen Councell for her

¹ Letter Book E, 125.

² Letter Book E, 187.

³ History of London (Chamberlain), 73.

late Ma^m service shall be Comitted to warde into one of the Compters of this Cittie there to remayne untill they shall pforme their duties in that behalf." ¹

In 1631 the Government was seriously apprehensive of a great dearth of food in the City. A letter was accordingly written to Sir Robert Darcy, the Lord Mayor, asking for information on several matters, one point being the number of mouths that would have to be fed in the City and its Liberties. The reply was 130,268. Of this number the Ward of Walbrook had 2,069, a considerable number for so small an area. In 1634 the City was called upon to raise the sum of £30,000, the money being required for fitting and sending out seven ships. Of this sum Walbrook Ward was called upon to raise £828. Two inhabitants of the Ward in their loyalty gave a larger sum than that at which they were assessed. Thomas Cleare assessed at £6 13s. 4d. paid £10, and John Terry assessed at £13 6s. 8d. paid £20.²

By an order of Common Council, dated October, 1633, a return was ordered to be made of the number of taverns erected in each Ward since 1612. Sir John Gore, the Alderman, reported that in Walbrook Ward three had been erected.

In the same year a certificate was given to the Council by the Deputy that there were no lodgers in the Ward.

In 1635 a return was made by Sir John Gore, Alderman, and Arthur Mowltre, Deputy, of the strangers born or resident in the Ward. They were five in number, all merchants, among them "Giles Vanbrugg a freed citizen born at Haarlem." He had lived in the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, eleven years.³ (See History of S. Stephen's Church.)

With respect to Licensed Houses in the Ward a very large number seem to have existed; a return was made during the Mayoralty of Sir John Moore, 1685, from which it appears there were no less than 20 of these in this small Ward, the return, which is dated 17th March, 1685, states that at a meeting held at the Guildhall the following were reported as being Licensed to keep open Victualler's Premises, Elisabeth Barrett, Mary Moss, Thomas Faulkner, William Ourall, Edward Penryn, Thos. Donaby,

¹ Repertory, 26. Pt. 1, fo. 241.

² State Papers, 1631-5. (377.)

³ State Papers, 1635-6. (154.)

Alexr. Tonds, Thos. Block, John Goldrery, Jno. Harding, Wm. Edwards, Wm. Davey, Robt. Amid, Wm. Batson, Nathan Edwards, Thos. Ffoile, John Lund, Hy. Tignall, Joseph Dearon, Lewis Alson.¹

The City Watch.

The first record we have of any watch being kept in the City, and each Ward being responsible for its own portion of the City, is in 1285, when Edward I. issued orders "That watch shall be set at night within the City in due manner, and when need shall be." In each Ward a certain number of persons were to be chosen, according to the size of the Ward, and "at times when there is a great resort of people into the City."² It is evident from these directions, that only a night watch was established, and when there was an extra number of people in the City. In 1294 it was further ordained that "any Alderman being remiss as to his watch shall be punished."

In 1320, John, son of Henry Pile, was arrested by Thomas Payne, "Sergeant of the Ward of Walebroke," and other of the Ward keeping watch, and committed to the Tun for being a night vagrant, he was taken before the Mayor and Aldermen at the Guildhall, and released, "as there was no evidence of his having done anything wrong."³ In the following year, 1321, a meeting of the Commonalty was held at Guildhall, at which, among other Aldermen, John de Cotun, Alderman of Walbrook, was present, when it was arranged that each of the gates of the City as to their care and custody should be assigned to each of the Wards; they were to be left open until Curfew rang at S. Martin's le Grand and then closed, not to be re-opened until the first bell rang at S. Thomas de Acon; each gate to be guarded by twelve armed men at the cost of each Ward, Newgate being assigned to the Wards of Chepe, Walbrook, and Farringdon on the north side.⁴

A precept was issued in 1365-6 to each Alderman that he was to summon a certain number of armed men to keep the peace in his Ward on certain days of the week; anyone refusing to obey the Alderman was to be fined 12d. for the first offence, 12d. for the second, and 12d. and imprisonment for the third offence. Tuesdays

¹ Guildhall MSS.
² Liber Albus 247

³ Letter Book E. 120,
⁴ Letter Book E. 142.

and Fridays were the days on which Walbrook Ward had to provide twelve armed men, Aldersgate Ward had to furnish eight, and Farrington Without sixteen.¹

A Century later, in 1461, Edward IV, issued a proclamation that the City was to provide 285 men, of which Walbrook Ward was to provide twelve for a "sufficient wacche to be nyghtly kept within the Cittee, from ix. "of the bell in y^e nyght till iiii. of y^e belle in y^e morowe after." And that at every man's "dore or wyndow in the strete nyghtly be hangyng oute a lantern with a candell burnyng."

The first record we find of an organised body of men to keep watch in the City is in 1642, at the time of the Civil Wars in the reign of Charles I., when the Common Council issued an order that each Ward should appoint a number of Watchmen to be kept ready for action in time of need. The Ward of Walbrook was appointed to raise 20 men, Candlewick 24, Cordwainer 20, Dowgate 36. There is no doubt that the large number of men appointed for so small a Ward as Dowgate is accounted for by its close proximity to the river side, where depredations and robberies were at all times so serious.

This arrangement does not seem to have been a success if we may judge from a letter written to the Lord Mayor in 1661 from Mr. Secretary Nicholas, who complains of the want of care and vigilance of the night watches; the number was too small, the men too feeble, and that they departed from their watch before day-break, thus giving "thieves and robbers an opportunity of committing their villianies without discovery," "The number of men should be increased, and only fit and able men employed."²

In 1693 an Act of Common Council was passed, which provided that over 1,000 men should be constantly on duty in the City from sunset to sunrise, and that every inhabitant should take his turn, this was called the "Standing Watch." In June, 1702, an Act was passed for regulating the City Watch, and by which all former Acts of the Common Council were repealed. The men to be strong and able-bodied, to watch every night, each watchman to be provided with a lanthorn and candle, and sufficiently armed with a Halberd. From Michaelmas to the 1st April to watch from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., and from April to Michaelmas from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. The Ward

¹ Letter Book G. fol. 186.

² Letter Book L. fol. 7.

³ Remembrancia 550.

of Walbrook to provide 14 men. In 1704 a further regulation was made that the Deputy and Common Council of each Ward should have power to oblige any person occupying a house or shop in the Ward either to watch himself in rotation, or to pay for an able-bodied man to be appointed by the Deputy and Common Council.

In 1796 an order was issued by the Court that each Ward was to provide a fixed number of men for its own purpose, Walbrook was to provide 19 men, who were to be paid yearly the sum of £21, and two Patrolling Watchmen who were to be paid £30 each yearly providing themselves with lanthorns and candles; also a Beadle to be paid the sum of £50 yearly. For the payment of these charges the sum of £509 was to be raised in the Ward, each Watchman was to be armed "with a good and substantial Ashen Staff 5½ feet long with an iron ferril at each end."

Under the Act of 1807, "For better regulating the night watch of London," the Ward of Walbrook employed one Beadle at a salary of £50, and 18 Watchmen at £13 a year with some other charges, making the total cost to the Ward £349 a year. Under this Act each Ward had a Watch-house, the Watch-house for Walbrook Ward being No. 16, Walbrook, this was the residence of the Ward Beadle, and also for many years the house in which the work of the Walbrook Ward Charity Schools was carried on until the funds were so mismanaged by Alderman Gibbs, when they were closed.

The Act, under which the present Police Force is worked, was passed in 1839, after an attempt had been made by Lord John Russell, who was then Secretary of State, to amalgamate the Metropolitan and City Police Forces. On the 12th March of that year the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council attended Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace, with an address against this attempted infringement of the rights and privileges of the City.

Fire Regulations.

The following regulations were made *temp.* Edward I. for each Ward to observe in case of fire:—"That all persons who dwell in great houses within the Ward have a ladder or two ready and prepared to succour their neighbours in case misadventure shall

happen by fire." "That all persons who occupy such houses have in summer time, and especially between the Feast of Pentecost and the feast of S. Bartholomew (24 August), before their doors a barrel full of water for quenching such fire, if it be not a house that has a fountain of its own." "That the reputable men of the Ward with the Alderman provide a strong crook of iron with a wooden handle, together with two chains and two strong cords, and that the bedel have a good horn and loudly sounding."¹

In 1575 the Court of Common Council ordered that every Alderman should take care that each parish in his Ward should provide, at the cost of the inhabitants, "letherne bucketts" to be "from tyme to tyme in readynes for casualty of fyre."²

And in 1668 the Court of Common Council ordered that the City should be divided into four equal quarters, that each of these quarters should be provided with 800 leather buckets, 50 ladders, and as many hand squirts of brass as will furnish two for every parish, 24 pickaxes, and 60 shovels. Each of the companies to furnish 30 buckets, 1 engine, 2 hand squirts, and ladders. Every Alderman who has passed the chair, 24 buckets and 1 squirt, and those who have not passed the chair, 12 buckets and 1 squirt. In each Ward a bell to be fixed to give an alarm. Every householder to have a bucket at his door full of water. All the constables and watchmen when a fire occurs to assemble at one place to attend on the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and follow their directions.

Some rather singular proposals were made in 1638 as to fire insurance. "That in consequence of the many serious fires constantly occurring" every person who should pay 12d. per annum for every £20 rent should have his house rebuilt in case of fire. For security the sum of £5,000 was to be lodged in the Chamber of London and to accumulate at 5 per cent. interest until it reached the sum of £10,000. A watch to be kept all night. Engines to be kept in every Ward, and reserves of water to be kept in convenient places. Out of the profits £200 a year was to be allowed towards rebuilding the steeple of S. Paul's.³

Both in the records of the Committee for Advance of Money, and also of the Committee for Compounding, there is a large

¹ Liber Albus, 289.

² Letter Book Y, fo. 12b.

³ State Papers, 1657-8. (393.)

number of references to inhabitants of the Ward of Walbrook who were serious sufferers by these cruel and arbitrary proceedings ; only a few of them can here be given. Further references to these proceedings will be found in the history of the Aldermen of the Ward.

An order was made on the various Wards and Parishes that measures were to be taken in order that the requisite funds should be collected. The order was in these terms :—

“ You with the other treasurers of the Parishes are to assemble from time to time holding your Court at Weavers Hall or elsewhere in order to collect subscriptions by monthly payments beginning from 1 December, and to deal with the Deputies, Common Council, Churchwardens and all others of the several Wards and parishes in and about London and particularly to those Wards who have not yet chosen a Treasurer or Committees to forward the work.” Mr. Richard Meade was chosen to represent Walbrook Ward.¹

In 1643 there were in this Ward six persons who preferred to lend money rather than be assessed. Thanks were given to them for their good example, and they were moved to bring in their sums, which were from £100 to £250 each.²

In this year also a weekly assessment of the inhabitants of the six parishes in the Ward was made, containing at that time, it is stated, 300 houses. The sums raised varied from 2d. to £1 6s. 8d., making a weekly total raised of £38 3s. 2d.³ (Taking the value of money at this period this is a large sum to have been raised.)

John Grant, of S. Stephen, Walbrook, had been assessed at £50. “ The Committee find that he has been over-rated, and that £25 is his right proportion. The Committee request immediate payment of this sum, his goods which had been distrained upon to be restored.”⁴

John Gooday, Merchant Taylor, of S. Stephen's, Walbrook, sent in a petition which vividly shows the hardships and losses which tradesmen at this period had to endure, he says, “ When I dwelt in Walbrook I was assessed at £250 which is one-half more than my proportion. I was ordered to bring in £125 of which I had to

¹ “ Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money,” p. 2.

² “ Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money,” p. 10.

³ “ Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money,” p. 31.

⁴ “ Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money,” p. 134.

borrow £100 at interest. I have had to surcease my goods for want of stock, most of my estate being in debts due to me which I cannot get in." An order was made that his assessment be discharged he having paid £125 in February, 1644.¹

George Houghton, of S. Stephen, Walbrook, was assessed at £100 on the 11th November, 1644, he was brought up in custody to pay his assessment, having escaped from the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, an order was made for his commitment to Peterhouse for non-payment, £25 having been paid by him or collected from his rents, he was ordered to be discharged.²

Giles Vanbrugg, of S. Stephen, Walbrook, was on the 1st February, 1644, assessed at £800, but on the 18th March, 1644, having paid £470 he was discharged on paying a further sum of £130.³

William Essington and Thomas, his Son, of S. Stephen, Walbrook, were assessed the Father at £800 and the Son at £400. They were summoned to pay the amount in ten days, but were allowed fourteen days to find a moiety of the sum, it being stated that two respites had been granted.⁴

Lady Brereton, of Swithin's Lane, was assessed at £400, she was respited until rents from her estates in Wales and Cheshire could be received.⁵

The Committee for Compounding gave an order on the 26th January, 1651, to the County Commissioners in London that they are to sequester the house in Walbrook, where Mr. Hayes lived, late in the possession of Richard Rogers, who died a Delinquent, he having been, in 1643, adjudged a Delinquent, and his estate in Hants and Dorset, together with his house in Walbrook sequestered.⁶

We now come to some interesting particulars, showing the steps taken by our ancestors towards rebuilding their ruined City after the disastrous fire of 1666, although the particulars as to Walbrook Ward only are here given, the Ledger from which the extracts are taken gives also full particulars as to each Ward in the City, the book in question is in manuscript and is in the Guildhall Library;

¹ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," p. 332.

² "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," p. 360.

³ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," p. 353.

⁴ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," p. 407.

⁵ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," p. 543.

⁶ "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents," p. 1651.

it states very precisely the amount paid by owners of property in each Ward for staking out the Land, and the Boundary of each Portion of Land required for foundations, the charges being made at 6s. 8d. for each plot staked out. In Walbrook no less than 52 Plots were staked out, a few owners having three plots for which £1 was paid, a few having two plots for which 13s. 4d. was paid. The dates of these entries commence 26th October, 1667 (one year after the fire), the last date being 3rd March, 1693, so it would seem that 26 years elapsed before the whole of Walbrook was rebuilt. In Swithin's Lane 29 foundations were staked out. Four individuals paying 13s. 4d. for two foundations. The first Entry is dated 13th September, 1667, the last being dated 5th October, 1673, this being only a period of six years during which we may suppose the Lane was in course of rebuilding.

In Bearbinder Lane, now George Street, 12 foundations were staked out at the same charge, the first date being 26th May, 1667, the last date 19th May, 1669, a period of only two years.

This Lane, with some other Streets in the City, was staked out under the direction of Mr. Hooke, the City Surveyor.

It is of some interest to note the opinion of old writers on the condition of things they met around them, as well as of the various changes which then, as now, must have been continually taking place in the City of London. Edward Chamberlayne, who wrote in 1672, says, in his *Present State of England*:—"As if the late fire had only purged the City, the buildings are becoming infinitely more beautiful, more commodious, and more solid (the three main virtues of all edifices) than before; nay, as if the citizens had been in no way impoverished, but rather enriched by that huge conflagration. They may be said to be even wanton in their expenses upon the stately Italian facades in fronts of their new houses, many of Portland stone (as durable altogether as marble); upon their richly-adorned shops, chambers, balconies, signs, portals, &c. They have made their streets much more large and strait, and where they dwelt before in low dark wooden cottages they now live in lofty, lightsome uniform brick buildings." The same author, writing in 1702, says of the City of London: "Very remarkable is this great City for champaigne of the country on all sides, for the

¹ Chamberlayne's "*Present State of Great Britain, 1672*," p. 207.

numbers of the Royal Palaces, the multitudes of stately houses and gardens of noblemen, the innumerable fair summer dwelling houses of the wealthy citizens, the pleasant and fertile meadows, beautiful pastures and cornfields, the abundance of nurseries and seminaries where are to be sold all sorts of fruit trees, flowers, herbs, roots as well for physick as for food and delight, the frequency, the populousness, and the wealthiness of the villages."¹ In 1689 an entertainment was given by the City to the King and Queen, together with the two Houses of Lords and Commons, each of the Wards contributing towards the expenses. A manuscript account in the Guildhall Library gives the particulars.

The account for Walbrook Ward thus reads: "We whose names are subscribed do promise to advance y^e severall sums under by us written towards y^e charge of y^e entertain^t to be made to their Ma^{ties} y^e two Houses of Parliam^t on y^e Lord Maior's Day next to be by us forthwith respectively paid into y^e Chamb^e of London." Among the autographs following are: ²"Gilbert Heathcote Five Pounds, Oct. 16, 1689"; ³"John Moore Five Pounds, London, Oct. 16, 1689." There are a number of other names, not only in this Ward, but other Wards in the City.

There seems to have been at this time, 1696 (Lane, Mayor), a serious amount of irregularities and wrong doing at the Wardmote Inquests, if we may judge from the following order which was directed to be sent by the Court of Common Council sitting *in camera* to the Alderman of each Ward. The order is to this effect: Complaints having been made of the "extravagant expenses at the meeting of the Wardmote Inquests in eating and drinking and also sending wine and ale to the inhabitants of the several Wards which occasions not only great loss of time but also the neglect of the citizens private affairs and public concerns of the City." It is ordered that no inhabitant who attends the Inquest shall be obliged to give or pay any money towards such expenses. "And this Court does at the same time order that the Inquest do from time to time adjourn in order to the refreshing themselves at their own houses." This order was to be read at the several Wardmotes.

On the 18th December, 1716, the Court of Common Council

¹ Chamberlayne's "Present State of Great Britain, 1702," p. 340.

² Alderman of Walbrook, 1702.

³ Alderman of Walbrook, 1671.

ordered "That all Housekeepers whose house door or gateway fronts or lies next unto any street, lane, or public passage, shall in every dark night, *i.e.*, every night between the second night after each full moon, and the seventh night after each new moon, set or hang out one or more lights with sufficient cotton wicks that shall continue to burn from six o'clock at night till eleven o'clock of the same night on penalty of 1s." And that the "occupiers of houses in any court shall alternately hang a light on the outside of such doors as shall be next the public passage."

Ward Mote Minute Books.

Beside the Minute Book at present in use, there are only two of these Books that have been preserved, these date from 1731 to 1857, they are in good condition and are lodged in the Guildhall Library. Unfortunately, nothing is known of any earlier books, no doubt they are entirely lost, as will be seen from a perusal of the following Minutes.

A few extracts from these Books have been made, but there is not much of permanent interest in them, the contents being principally accounts of Elections of the various Representatives and Officers of the Ward, and statements of monies disbursed that had been collected by the Inquest for the poor inhabitants of the Ward.

The first meeting is dated 28th December, 1731, and is called "A Ward Mote Inquest," the meeting being held at the "Swan Tavern." At this time and for some time afterwards the Ward was divided into six Precincts according to the Parishes, each Precinct sending its Representatives. The Precinct of S. Swithin's sent 3, S. Mary Woolchurch 2, S. Stephen's 2, S. John Baptist 2, S. Mary Bothaw 2, and S. Mary Abchurch 2. At this first recorded meeting the following rules were agreed to:—

The whole Inquest to choose the Foreman, the Foreman to choose the Comptroller, and they to choose the third man, who were to sit down and choose the rest, who each were to take their places as chosen, and if "the Election shall be even" the Foreman to have the "Casting Voice."

They then proceeded to the Election of the following Officers:—
Mr. Phillip Beavan, Foreman; Mr. John Elliott, Comptroller;

Mr. Matthew Perry, Treasurer of the House ; Mr. Richard Chester, Steward of the House ; Mr. Phil Devvit, Secretary ; Mr. John Judson, Treasurer of the Poor ; Mr. Job Ward, Remembrancer ; Mr. Thomas Wilkins, Surveyor of Arms ; Mr. Robert Mendan, Butler ; Mr. Will Fraser, Feweller ; Mr. John Hosskins, Entertainer ; Mr. Jas. Innes, Surveyor of the Highwaies ; Thomas Phillips, Beadle.

It was agreed that if anyone of the Inquest Swears an Oath at the holding any Inquest he shall pay 1s. to the Poor Box, and if any one of the Inquest shall cause any of his brothers to swear he shall pay 2s. to the same purpose.

"At the knock of the hammer by the Foreman, every man shall take his place and keep silence, and if any shall be found faulty in that particular shall pay 1s. to the Poor Box."

It was also agreed to meet at the Old London Stone Coffee House at 9 o'clock on the following Thursday, in order to walk to survey what is necessary "in Our Office," those who were not there by 9 a.m. by the Foreman's watch to forfeit 2s. 6d. each, those who came not by 10 to forfeit 5s., and "those who came not at all shall forfeit, at the discretion of the Inquest, not exceeding 21s."

As will be seen from the following rules the Inquestmen had important duties to perform in walking round the Ward, which they only seem to have done once a year, to see what defects or dangerous places required attention, any dangerous buildings, also Licensed Houses, Weights and Measures, they also went round the Ward once a year in their gowns in order to collect money from the inhabitants, which was afterwards distributed to the Poor of the Ward.

The following are set out as the duties :—

To see that no person sold ale or wine without a license, and that no gaming was carried on ; that no one should conceal, cover, or colour the goods of foreigners.

That no officer by colour of his office do extortion to any man.

That no man encroach or take of the common ground of the City.

That no common way or course of water be foreclosed or letted.

To search and examine all measures in the Ward used for business.

To require any person dwelling in the Ward who is suspected of not being free of the City to shew the copy of his Freedom such as will not shew it to be presented.

To see if any have fraudulently obtained the Freedom of the City.

The Oath of the Scavagers *temp.* Henry V. :—

“You shall swear that you shall diligently oversee that the Pavements within your Ward are well and rightly repaired, and not made too high in nuisance of the neighbours and that the ways, streets and lanes are cleansed of dung and all manner of filth for the decency of the City, and that all chimnies, furnaces and reredoses are of stone and sufficiently defended against peril of fire, and if you find anything to the contrary, you shall shew it unto the Alderman that so the Alderman may ordain for the amendment thereof. And this you shall not fail to do. So God you help and the Saints.”¹

The Oath of the Foreman and Members of the Inquest :—

“You shall swear that you shall diligently enquire and due presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given to you in charge, as of all matters and things as shall come to your knowledge touching the present service. The King’s Council, your fellows, and your own you shall keep secret. You shall present no person for hatred or malice neither shall you leave any persons unrepresented for fear, favour or affection, for lucre or gain. But in all things you shall present y^e Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth.”

The Oath of the Common Council, 1738 :—

“Ye shall swear that ye shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, and readily come when you be summoned to the Common Council of this City, and good and true counsel you shall give in all things touching the common weal of this City after your wit and learning. And that for favor of any man ye shall maintain no singular profit against the common profit of this City. And after that ye be come to the Common Council ye shall not from thence depart till the Common Council is ended, and without reasonable cause by the Mayor’s license. And also that all secret things that be spoken or said in the Common Council the which ought to be kept secret, ye shall in no wise disclose.”

At some period in the history of the Ward there can be no doubt, reading the following entry, dated 28 Dec., 1731, that the Ward possessed some property. The entry also explains as to the loss of the early minute books to which reference has been made.

At a Meeting of the Inquest, held at the "Swan Tavern," this report occurs—"Whereas it appears to us that there was in the custody of Mr. Walter Tidmarsh, Foreman of the Inquest in the year 1716, four large books of the proceedings of former Inquests, and an Indenture of Lease from the Corporation of London to the Ward of Walbrook of a Wharfe over the common sewer near the "Three Cranes," and a Copy of Indenture of Lease from the Minister and Churchwardens of S. James, Garlick Hithe, near the the Privy, in the Parish of Vintry (the original being mislaid). And that the three large foregoing books of the four above mentioned, and the said Leases above mentioned, are now and have been wanting since the year 1716. And it doth not appear to us that the Foreman and others of the Inquest for the year 1716, have rendered any account or discharged themselves of the said three Books and two Leases aforesaid. We do unanimously agree to use our utmost endeavour to recover the said Books and Leases for the use of the Ward." There is no doubt that "the three large books" referred to in this report have been hopelessly lost as well as the Property in question.

At a Ward Mote Inquest, held on the 21st December, 1737, the following report is entered :—

"We, the undersigned, pursuant to the desire of the Gentlemen at a Ward Mote, held on 21st December last, have, with great care and pains, examined the Deputy's accounts referred to us, and we do observe thereupon that the Deputy did not keep his accounts at the beginning of his Deputyship in so regular a manner as he ought to have done, and from thence might be some reason to make an objection to them. But upon the strictest examination thereof we are of opinion that the accounts as signed there was then due to the Ward, £27 odd, was the utmost could be due from him, and we are fully of opinion that the Deputy has acted with the utmost integrity ever since he has been in that post."

The Inquest Accounts for each year are carefully recorded, but there is very little of interest in them. The amount collected for

distribution to the poor being very small, as will be seen from the following account for the year 1731, December 21st.

The Inquest delivered to the Ward Mote the account of monies received and paid. Recived of the Inhabitants, £10 6s., paid.

To Mr. Phillips, the Beadle	...	...	...	£2	2	0
„ Ned, the Warden	...	...	...	0	10	0
„ Five Nurses, 2s. 6d.	...	...	...	0	12	6
* Paid at Mr. Jackson's	...	...	...	3	5	0
„ at the Coffee House	...	..	...	0	11	9
„ Five Recipients, 5s.	...	...	...	1	5	0
Members of the Inquest for Members to dispose of				1	19	9
				<hr/> £10 6 0		

* After we had delivered our Indenture we dined together at Mr. Jackson's.

In 1753 the amount for disposal by the Inquest had increased to £15 16s.

Notwithstanding the large number of Ward Officials mentioned at the beginning of these extracts, the state of the streets and other places seems to have been very bad. John Smart, writing in 1741, says:—

“The high streets are generally in so bad a condition through the neglecting to take away the soil therein that there is scarce any crossing them in the winter time. Mr. Scavenger is not so ready to perform his business as to take his money. He ought not to let the soil lie sometimes a whole week before he is at leisure to take it away. The markets are in so bad a condition that there is hardly setting foot in them without being up to the ankles in mud. The stench of the offal-houses are more unbearable even than that of the markets. We need not go further than Butcher Hall Lane,¹ Newgate Street, out of many others which we might name to prove the truth of what I assert. The keeping of swine is hardly to be tolerated in the suburbs of any city in the world besides this. It is commonly reported that two or three hundred of these animals are kept and sties made for them no further off than the White Fryers near the Temple.”²

¹ Now King Edward Street.

² A Short Account of the Several Wards (John Smart).

We now come to the year 1742, by which time the number of officials seem to have been reduced, and at the same time the duties altered. In this year they consisted of eight constables, thirteen Inquestmen, six scavengers, and a beadle. The following were the offices held by the Inquestmen, with their names :—

Joseph Colliette, foreman.

Thomas Woodman, butler.

Samuel Saunders, comptroller.

John Penty, auditor.

Timothy Cook, entertainer.

James Conder, secretary.

Henry Westlake, remembrancer.

John Fireman, yeoman.

James Rogers, treasurer.

John Emptage, surveyor-at-arms.

There were also eight Common Councilmen and seven Collectors of Lamp Rates. The Common Council, eight in number, were sent by each of the seven precincts, one from each S. Mary Bothaw, S. John the Baptist, S. Stephen, Walbrook, S. Mary Woolchurch, S. Mary Abchurch, S. Swithin's sending two, the entire parish being in the Ward; thus making the total number of 8. It was the duty of the Inquestmen to proceed to Guildhall in their gowns in order to make to the Lord Mayor their presentment of the Common Councilmen elected, and also the presentment of any matter that required the attention of the Court of Aldermen in the Ward. On their return from this, the money which had been collected in the Ward was distributed.

At this period, 1742, there were in the Ward 365 houses. In the precinct of S. Swithin there were 157; precinct of S. Mary Woolchurch Haw, 52; precinct of S. Stephen, 56; precinct of S. John the Baptist, 29; precinct of S. Mary Bothaw, 23; and precinct of S. Mary Abchurch, 48.

At a meeting on the 5th June, 1742, at the "London Stone" Coffee House the Inquest "resolved to set out in their gowns upon their walk to survey and return to dine at the 'London Stone' Tavern."

The following places were "presented" as dangerous :—"The Porter's Block adjoining S. John Baptist Church Yard." "The

Broken cellar gates belonging to the house at the sign of The Fan in Budge Row as being dangerous to foot passengers who will risque breaking their legs and other maims until the said Cellar Gates are repaired." "The Highways and Foot Paths adjacent to the Building designed for the Lord Mayor's Mansion House to be neglected and not duly cleaned by the Ward Rakers, also that a number of poles and a quantity of rubbish is lying in the kennel making it almost impassable for Foot Passengers." In June, 1746, that is, four years subsequently, the same complaints were again made by the Inquest, who state that the poles, &c., are still lying about, making "the Passage round the Mansion House impassable for Foot Passengers."

In January, 1747, at a meeting of the Inquest, the sum of £3 4s. 6d. had during the past year been paid on account of fines, this sum being spent for a dinner. "The Foreman having treated the Inquest with a Breakfast and Dinner on the first day of their meeting." This is the remark placed on the minutes which preceded the business recorded at the first meeting in each year, also it is generally recorded that the fines received in each year were spent upon a dinner.

In 1754 the Inquest "present" a piece of ground on the west side of the Mansion House, on which "five empty houses lately stood, as a nuisance, inducing Rogues Vagabonds and disorderly people to resort thither which they do nightly for bad purposes." In 1757 the same piece of ground is again presented, it "now being used for a common Lay stall, and also a place for Riding Horses in the morning and placing empty carts on, to the Scandall of this City, and in a particular manner to the prejudice of the Inhabitants of this Ward."

A house is also "presented" at the corner of Turnwheel Lane, Cannon Street, "which has been empty many years some part of it having already fallen down, and is in a dangerous state."

In 1778 the Inquest "presented" a house in Bearbinder Lane, in the occupation of Thomas Thompson, a fishmonger, "in that it projects and is not in a line with the other houses by which means the Passengers are in great danger of being hurt by the Carriages passing that way, and also that the vacancy behind the premises is now used as a common layestall for all kinds of filth to the nuisance

of the City in general and to the annoyance and prejudice of this Ward in particular."

It is a remarkable commentary on the slow progress that public matters made in those days, that regularly in each year without intermission this same presentment is made on S. Thomas Day ; but evidently without avail until the year 1813 (a period of 35 years), when the Inquest seem to have wearied of the constant inattention of the Court of Aldermen to this matter. In this year it was determined to refer the matter to a Committee to enquire into. This Committee reported that the same nuisance had been presented each year since 1778, and no proceedings with regard to it had been taken by the Court of Aldermen ; they therefore recommended that no further presentment be made, but that a petition be presented to the Court of Common Council praying them to take the matter in hand. No further minute on the subject appears in the book, so, no doubt, the petition was successful.

The Ward Mote minutes, concerning such an important matter as the election of an Alderman, are very short and bare, as the following will show: -

"A Ward Mote, held at Salters' Hall on the 21st February, 1781, before Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt., Lord Mayor, for the election of an Alderman in the place of Nathaniel Thomas, Esq., deceased. The Court being opened, the Precept was read, when two gentlemen were nominated, that is to say, William Gill, Citizen and Stationer, Richard Alsager, Citizen and Clothworker, when on holding up of hands His Lordship was of opinion that the election had fallen upon the said William Gill, and he was declared duly elected, and then the Ward Mote was dissolved."

And, again, in 1798, March 30th, a Ward Mote was held for the election of an Alderman in the place of William Gill, Esq., deceased.

"The Court was opened and Precept read, when Thomas Cadell, Esq., was put in nomination and declared to be duly elected, and then the Ward Mote was dissolved."

The following Minute shows vividly the unfortunate consequences of the Gordon Riots of 1780, to the Ratepayers of the City and, no doubt, elsewhere.

1781, November 19th, a Ward Mote was held in pursuance of a Precept from the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of raising the sum of

£589 charged on the Ward as its proportion of the expenses occasioned by the late riots. The rate was made and ordered to be collected.

1787, December 21st, resolved unanimously, "That the Thanks of the Ward Mote be given to the Chairman and Committee appointed by the Retail Shopkeepers of the City of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark and parts adjacent, for their sedulous and spirited attention to the interests of the Shopkeepers, by their endeavours to procure the repeal of the Acts fixing a Tax on Shops, and this Ward Mote strenuously urge them to persevere in applications to the Tribunal which is most peculiarly the Guardian of the Rights of the People which bears with such oppression on the Trading Part of the Community until it is entirely removed."

This extraordinary Tax on Shops was repealed in 1789.

In 1787, William Ferguson, of Cannon Street, was "presented" in that he had come to dwell in Cannon Street, in the said Ward, and to carry on the trade of a Hair Dresser, at the same time absolutely refusing to show the Copy of his Freedom; also for the same reason Devonport Sedley, a Hatter, was presented.

At each S. Thomas Day an increasing number of these presentments were made, but apparently with little or no effect.

The following extract from the "Evening Standard," of May, 1828, very plainly shows the increasing difficulties of compelling every one in business in the City to take up their Freedom, and also the large number who even at this time carried on their business regardless of the rule.

"The Ward Inquests are proceeding with great diligence in the collection of evidence against the Non-Freemen resident in their several Wards. Upwards of 300 have been "presented" to the Court of Aldermen by the Inquests of two Wards only as having traded improperly in the City without having taken up their Freedom. Among those presented are several highly respectable Foreign Traders, who are placed in situations of great difficulty. Not having been naturalized, they cannot, if they would, take up their Freedom, and the consequence of the presentations, if they are allowed to take their course, will be to break up many valuable establishments, and drive the owners from the City if not from the Country. Those gentlemen have in this dilemma applied to the Secretary of State for the Home District for bills of naturalization. The Corporation are

in much difficulty as to the course they should take as they possess the ancient sentiment of reluctance to introduce foreigners. There are upwards of 10,000 in the City who, it is considered, may by law be compelled to take up their Freedom. The produce of their fees to the City on taking up their Freedom is estimated at the sum of £240,000."

The following is another interesting paragraph:—

"In the course of a complaint against a driver of one of the Paddington stage coaches for furiously driving through the streets to the great peril of the passengers, the following curious statement was handed to the Lord Mayor. There are 48 Paddington coaches to and from the Bank daily each performing four times. The distance thither and back is nearly 10 miles, and the duty 3d. per mile so that Paddington stages passing and re-passing perform 384 times on the road making 1,920 miles a day which for mile duty alone yields the sum of £8,760 a year. The horses perform the journey thither and back but once each day, so impetuous is the speed so that it requires 102 at daily work. If the coaches were always full the money taken would be 300 guineas and the number of passengers 5,576."

On this same subject the following paragraph, although of an earlier date, is interesting as showing the means of locomotion which our forefathers enjoyed. The extract is taken from the "Daily Courant" of 1719-20, and is in the form of an advertisement:—

"For the Benefit of the Distressed.

"In a few days (if God permit) will set out for Bath a large commodious waggon which will consequently hold 36 persons and there being but six places yet taken such weak persons as are willing to take advantage of this conveyance are desired especially to send in their names to Robert Knight, Waggoner, at the Three Cranes in Arlington Street, the said waggon inns at the King's Head at Bath."

1801. The amount collected by the members of the Inquest for charitable purposes this year was increased to £60. In this year Mr. Edward White (grandfather of the writer) is recorded as a member of the Inquest.

1803. December 21st. Resolved unanimously that the "Thanks of this Wardmote be given to the Lieut.-Col., the Officers, Non-Com^d Officers and Privates, Inhabitants of this Ward belonging to

the Second Regiment of Loyal London Volunteers for the zeal and alacrity they have displayed in the common cause and for the attention they have paid to military discipline, By which they promise to afford not only a sure Protection to the Persons and Properties of every description of People in this Metropolis, but also a most important assistance to the Regular Force of this Country in the Field of Battle, should the Threat of Invasion held out by our Proud and Vindictive Foe become into execution."

1808. July 25th. The Wardmote considered an intended improvement at the corner of Walbrook next to Cannon Street. It was resolved "that the Deputy be authorised to pay the sum of £100 out of the Ward Cash when the Deputy and Common Council are satisfied that the payment shall be proper." (This was the house, No. 22, Walbrook, which had a tablet on the front "Widened at the Expense of the Corporation.")

1812. John Dickinson, of Sherborne Lane, was "presented" for keeping a public billiard table, at which it was believed gaming was carried on, and "which we conceive must tend to very evil consequences and particularly to the corruption of the morals of the youth of this City."

Up to 1815 it was always the practice after the annual view of the Ward for the members to return to the "London Stone Tavern" to dine at 3 p.m., but now we find the following resolutions recorded:—

1815. Resolved that "the Fines for non-attendance at the Inquest which up to that time had always been spent in a dinner should in future be added to the sum collected for charitable purposes." Again, in 1825, there is another resolution on this subject: "That the Custom of having Inquest Dinners (the Business of the Inquest not being carried on as heretofore at a Tavern), for the present year be suspended, and the Inquest do strongly recommend the gentlemen hereafter filling the Office to supersede the practise entirely."

1831, 5th November, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Ward of Walbrook, was held at the School House, 16, Walbrook. The Right Worshipful John Atkins, Esq., M.P., Alderman, in the chair.

It was unanimously resolved "That with a view to protect the Peace of the City and the Inhabitants and Property thereof from

outrage and violence, the Inhabitant Members of this Ward Mote Meeting do voluntarily enrol themselves as Special Constables, and do hereby recommend the rest of the Inhabitants of this Ward to enrol themselves as such Special Constables."

N.B.—"The Alderman will attend at the School House, in Walbrook, on Monday next, the 7th instant, at 12 noon precisely, for the purpose of swearing in as Special Constables such others of the Inhabitants as shall there be in attendance. John M. Pearce, Ward Clerk."

In a letter dated 31st July, 1833, the worthy Alderman (Atkins) appears to have come into collision with his Inquestmen, on this day he wrote to the Members of the Inquest requesting them that they would look into the state of his house, and particularly as respects the number of persons living there, also the state of the Privy, and insist on the landlord emptying the Privy, and on his failing to do so they would direct it to be done.

The Inquest replied "That they have well informed themselves of their duties as set forth in the charge delivered to them, and they have yet to learn that it forms any part of their duty to number the inhabitants of dwellings, and they presume that if there is any Officer of the Ward whose duty it is to provide nightmen and to have privies emptied, it must be the Alderman of the Ward, aided by his Council, certain they are that the duty does not devolve upon them, they are not at the command of the Alderman of the Ward, so far as they can discover by their charge."

1838, December 21st, it was resolved that it be a "recommendation to the Alderman and Common Council of this Ward to promote by all means in their power a reform of the Corporation of this City, with the view of obtaining the most effective and least expensive system of Ward Government, and to place the election of Representatives and the Administration of the City Funds under the control of the Citizens."

In this year appears for the last time the election of Constables; this no doubt was in consequence of the City Police Act, which was passed in 1839.

1840, May 8th, by Act of Common Council, the number of Representatives of Walbrook Ward was reduced from eight to six, the present number.

1856, January 7th, this was the last occasion on which the Inquest met, the only duty they performed on this occasion was the presentation to the Court of Aldermen of the names of those liable to serve on Juries, the extension of Municipal Government in the City had gradually been taking away the various duties which for so many years the Inquest had fulfilled. On this day they resolved to inform the Court of Aldermen, "that the Members of the Inquest consider the duties of the Inquest entirely superseded, and recommend their abolition altogether."

At a Ward Mote, held on the 22nd December of this year, the following resolution was passed:—

"This Ward Mote cannot but express its deep regret that the Legislature still decline to pass a law which will enable our representative Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., from taking his seat in the Commons House of Parliament to which he has been four times elected by his fellow citizens, and this Ward Mote would earnestly press upon the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, John Masterman, Esq., and Sir James Duke, Bart., the other co-representatives in Parliament, early to introduce into the next session of Parliament a Bill for enabling Baron Rothschild to take his seat and to make the passing of such Bill a Cabinet question."

The following inhabitants of Walbrook Ward are noticed in "The Obituary of Richard Smyth" (Camden Society):—

"1629. May 9. Alderman Hodges in Walbrook this night died."

"1638. August 13. Alderman George Andrews died in Walbrook."

"1639. April 14. Thos. Houff Bucklersbury that sold the nappy ale died."

"1647. February 28. Major Thomas Buxton a grocer in Bucklersbury died."

"1653. April 17. Mr. Underhill in Cannon Street died."

"1655. August 8. Henry Colbourne a Scrivener in Walbrook died."

"1656. October 10. David Edwards woollen draper in Cannon Street, hurt by y^e fall of a cart wheel w^{ch} bruised his thigh."

"1657. January 19. Alderman William Underwood in Bucklersbury his funeral."

"1658. March 22. Justice Lisle at Saffron Hill once a woollen draper in Cannon Street."

The concluding entry in this most interesting book is signed "Augustin Newbould," and dated "11 Aprill 1675."

"1675. March 26. Friday old Mr. Richard Smyth my honoured friend aged 85 years dyed and was buried in Criplegate Church on y^e 1st of April followinge, he was y^e collector of the aforesaid catalogue, and of many most excellent books, he was a just man, and of good repute and worthy of imitation."

With respect to the trade of goldsmith so extensively in early days carried on in Lombard Street close by, we can only discover two as carrying on that trade in Walbrook Ward, "Thomas Martin," about 1604, described as "of S. Swithin Parish," and "Johne Ruslin," 1690-1709, at the "Golden Cup" in S. Swithin Lane.'

We glean some faint idea as to the inhabitants of the City and the Wards in bygone times from old directories which were published from time to time, but at irregular intervals. One of the earliest directories was published in 1595, and is thus entitled: "The names of all suche Gentlemen of Accompte as now residing within y^e Citie of London, Liberties and Suburbes thereof, 28 November, 1595." Only one name is mentioned in Walbrook Ward; no address in the Ward given. "Nicholas Drax of Bromley in Kent, Gent."

In a directory published 1640 appears a "List of the Principal Inhabitants of the City of London." This work is divided into Wards, but no addresses given, the inhabitants of each Ward being divided into sections and headed thus: "The names of the Inhabitants of abillitie in the Ward of Walbrook whereof Sir Edward Bromfield' Knt. is Alderman. Calculated the 13th day of May, 1640."

"The first p'sons of abillitie are vndre this title as followth."

Widdowe Cox, gentlewoman.

Thomas Hodges, merchant.

The ladye Probye.

Gyles Vanbrugh, m'chant

Samuel ffortie, m'chant.

Robert Hudson, haberdash'.

Thomas Mann, woll m'chant.

1 London Bankers (Price), 146.

2 Alderman of Walbrook, 1637.

“ The names of the second sorte of p’sons of abillitie are vndre this title as followth.”

Jeremy Basher, haberdash’.
Widdowe Lattoune, gentlewoman.
Samuel Micon, m’chant.
Thomas Clare, m’chant.
John Fowler, m’chant.
David Vttgare, m’chant.

“ The names of the third sorte of p’sons of abillitie are vndre this title as followth.”

Richard Glover, sen’, m’chant.
John Beauchamp, m’chant.
William Essington, m’chant.
Mathew Cradock.
Henry Huffner, m’chant.
Widdowe Parradin, gentlewoman.
Henry Marsh, consect’ner (confectioner).
Zachery Worthie, oyleman.
Stephen Charburn, m’chant.
Erasmus Greenway, consect’ner.
John Houblon, m’chant.
Michael Horringer, m’chant.
Affable Fernbrough, druggister.
Peter Drecayne, m’chant.
Thomas Warren and Arthur Juxson, sugar bakers.
John Broker, m’chant.
Lyonell Haynes, silkman.
Thomas Mayse, haberdash’.
Alexander Joanes, m’chant.
Arthur Moune, draper.
Robert Meade, m’chant.
Thomas Canon, hat band seller.
Thomas Wythins, post master.
Andley Evans, m’chant.

“ The names of the fourth sorte of p’sons of abillitie are vnder this title as followth ” :—

Thomas Hughson, m’chant.
William Thompson, m’chant.

Edward Maude, m'chant.
 William Mann, m'chant.
 Robert Inglish, m'chant.
 Seymour Paine, cordwainer.
 Anthony Tarrance, m'chant.
 George Willingham, gilder.
 Job Grant, con'sectioner.
 George Warder, con'stioner.
 Ffrancis Gray, druggist.
 George Gooday, m'chant.
 Elias Southerton, m'chant.
 Henry Randall, skynner.
 Roger Marsh, saylesman.
 Thomas Coxe, vintner.
 Joseph Tilden, m'chant.
 Ffrancis Heath, distemperer.
 William Leader, m'chant.
 Thos. Barratt, woll m'chant.
 Ffrancis Maude, m'chant.
 John Coleman, hosier.
 Thomas Bingham, cooke.
 Richard Pryer, grocer.

“Indorsed,

Edward Bromfield, Alderman.”

A Later Directory, 1677, is thus entitled—“A Collection of the names of the Merchants Living in and about the Citie of London. Very useful and necessary. Carefully Collected for the Benefit of all Dealers that shall have any occasion with any of them. Directing them at the first sight of their name to the place of their abode, London. Printed for Sam Lee and are to be sold at his Shop, Lumbarde Street, near Pope's Head Alley; and Dan Major, at the Flying Horse, in Fleet Street, 1677.”

In this Directory, as in the earlier one, the names are arranged in Wards, but in this the addresses are given. In order that some idea may be gained of the inhabitants of the Ward at this time, a full list, as appears in this Directory, is added:—

Alderman Andrew, Walbrook.

Benjamin Blundell, at the house of Mr. John Sheldon in
Cannon Street.

Mr. Boliford, Bush Lane.

Mr. John Bowden, Bush Lane.

William Brown, Cannon Street.

James Brown, Swithings Lane.

Mr. Brock, Bucklersbury.

Franc Burnet, Bucklersbury.

Robert Chaplain, St. Swithin's Lane.

Thomas Cheavely, Oxford Court.

William Cockrain, St. Swithin's Lane.

Peter Coster, Sherborne Lane.

John Coleman, St. Swithin's Lane.

Frank Delate, at the Hand in Glove, Cannon Street.

William Disher, Walbrook.

David Dooley, St. Swithin's Lane.

John Dorritt, Walbrook.

John East, Oxford Court.

Dan Edwards, Walbrook.

Matthew Ellison, Cannon Street, near the London Stone.

Michael Godfrey,[†] Bush Lane.

John Halworthy, St. Swithin's Lane.

Mr. Harvey, St. Swithin's Lane.

Christopher Hawkins, Walbrook, at Mr. Dishers.

Peter and Peirce Henrique, Walbrook.

Franc Hill, Bucklersbury.

James Hinde, Bush Lane.

Thomas Holmes, Walbrook.

Mr. Hinton, Bush Lane.

Henry Hevener, St. Swithin's Lane.

Peter Hanblin, Bucklersbury.

John Japoney, Bush Lane.

John Jones, Bush Lane.

Stephen Lawes, Bearbinder Lane.

David Ligrell, Bearbinder Lane.

Benjamin Lenard, Bucklersbury.

Mr. Lieithulier, Bush Lane.

[†] See Monuments in S. Swithin's Church.

Christopher Lieithulier, Turnwheel Lane.
 John Letton, Turnwheel Lane.
 Edward Miles, Bush Lane.
 Peter Mody, Walbrook. The sign of the Golden Key.
 Samuel Moyer, Walbrook.¹
 John Nelson, Cannon Street.
 Laurence Niger, Walbrook, Bond's Court.
 Mr. Pollefexen, Walbrook.²
 William Partington, St. Swithin's Lane
 Mr. Prawing, Oxford Court.
 Richard Pendervis, St. Swithin's Lane.
 Samuel Nutt, Bearbinder Lane.
 Francis Rape, at a Confectioners in Walbrook.
 Samuel Royston, Bucklersbury.
 John Sadler, Walbrook.
 Richard Gallaway, Oxford Court.
 Mr. Sanders, Bucklersbury.
 Mr. Sands, Bearbinder Lane.
 Abraham Sawyer, at Mr. Stubbs in St. Swithin's Lane.
 Clara Sedgwick, Bearbinder Lane.
 John Sheldon, Cannon Street.
 William Sikes, Lodger at a Packers in St. Swithin's Lane.
 John Smith, Walbrook.
 Nathaniel Strange, St. Swithin's Lane.
 John Stubbs, St. Swithin's Lane.
 Benjamin Snips, at Mr. Milnes Perkins in Bearbinder Lane.
 Francis Tiemens, St. Swithin's Lane.
 Thomas Tuson, St. Swithin's Lane.
 Thomas Wade, Sherborne Lane.
 Anthony Wallinger, Oxford Court.
 Humphrey Willestt, St. Swithin's Lane.
 Robert Williamson, St. Swithin's Lane.

¹ See Account of Walbrook.

² See Account of Walbrook.

Walbrook.

We will now commence our walk through the various lanes and streets of the Ward, beginning with the street which gives to the Ward its name "Walbrook."

As we proceed we will take note of any particular event that has occurred, and at the same time noticing any persons who may have lived in the streets or lanes of the Ward, and who may be worthy of remark.

This street, which is mentioned as early as in a Charter of William I. to the College of S. Martin's le Grand, takes its name from the stream which for so many centuries flowed through the City, dividing it into almost two equal parts, east and west.

There is evidence to show that the stream in Roman times did not flow in the same line as the present thoroughfare which bears its name, but took a route considerably to the west of it.

The stream entered the City from the northern part of London through the wall between Moorgate and Bishopsgate, then at the end of Tokenhouse Yard it passed beneath the Church of S. Margaret, Lothbury, then under Grocers' Hall to the Church of S. Mildred, Poultry, which was built over an archway spanning the stream (to this church, which was rebuilt in 1456, John Sexton, the rector, gave £32 towards the cost of "the new choir," which is described as "standing upon the course of Walbroc"), then passing Bucklersbury near the Stocks Market at the west end of the old Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook, it made a bend crossing Budge Row, then under the Horse Shoe Bridge, at the western end of which stood the Church of S. John the Baptist, the spot now marked by a remnant of the old churchyard at the top of Dowgate Hill; it then went westwards a little by the Tallow Chandlers' and the Skinners' Halls towards the Church of S. Michael Royal; near Joyners' Hall Buildings it reached the Thames between Friars Alley and Dowgate Dock. There is no doubt that the little stream took a very circuitous route, as the Church of S. Osyth, now marked by the churchyard in Pancras Lane, stood on its western bank.

When the new buildings for the Bank of England were being erected, in 1803, a small stream was even then to be seen trickling through the foundation on its way to the Thames.

There is considerable doubt as to the origin of the name of

1 In old documents this church is called "S. John super Walebroc."

"Walbrook," but that it is a name of great antiquity and involved in much obscurity is sufficiently shown by the two following extracts, and which no doubt refer to the same circumstance.

The first extract is from "Fabyans Chronicle":—

"Asdipredatos Duke of Cornwayne as saith Gaufride, but after the saying of Eutropius and Beda he was presente of the Pretory of Rome thus began his Dominyon over y^e Britons in the yere of our Lorde ccxxxii. The whiche as afore is sayd with his Brytons gyrt the Cytie of London with a Stronge Syege and wythe the fore sayd Luicius Gallus nere unto a Broke there at that daye Rynminge and hym threwe into the sayd broke, by reason whereof longe after it was called Gallus or Walusbroke, and this daye the strete where some time ranne the sayd broke is now called Walbroke."¹

Robert Fabyan (draper) was Alderman of Farrington Without. Sheriff 1493. Discharged 1502 on the pretext of poverty, not wishing to take the Mayoralty.

The following is the full title of his work:—

"Fabyan's Chronycle newly prynted wyth the Chronycles, Actes and Dedes done in the tyme of the rayne of the most excellent Prynce Kyng Henry the VII. father unto our most dread Soverayne Lord Kyng Henry the VIII. to whom be all honour rever'ce and joyfull contynuaunce of his prospicuous rayne, to the pleasure of God and weale of his realme. Prynted at London by Willyam Rustell 1538."

There was a later edition of this work printed in 1559 (a copy of this is in the London Institution), with the following title:—

"The Chronicle of Fabian which he nameth the concordance of histories newly printed and continued from the beginnyng of Kyng Henry the Seventh to the ende of Queen Mary 1559." "Imprinted at London by Thos. Springton."

Stow makes the following remark as to this old historian: "Robert Fabyan gathered out of divers good authors as well Latin as French a large Chronicle of England and France which he published in English to his great charges for the honour of this Cytie and common utilitie of the whole realm."²

It is evident that this work was held in the highest repute by the Corporation, there being an order entered in the Records

¹ Fabyan's Chronicle, i, 67.

² Stow i, 311.

(Repertories Index, Vol. 1): "That the Chamberlain shall provide a Copy of Fabians Chronicle to remain always in the Court."

The circumstance alluded to by Fabyan in relation to Walbrook is also referred to by Camden, the Historian. (Britain 2, 80.)

He writes, "That when Alectus, three years after his occupation, was slain in battle by Aselepiodatus, the Franks who survived that action, flocked to London, and would have plundered the City had not the Thames, which never failed the inhabitants opportunely brought some Roman Soldiers who had been parted from the Fleet at sea in a fog, and who, by putting the barbarians to the sword, not only saved the Citizens, but gave them the pleasing sight of the destruction of their enemies." On this occasion our Chronicles say that "E. Gallus was slain at the Brook, which was almost through the middle of the City, and from thence the name of Narogate in British, and Walbrook in English, which name it has ever since borne."

Mr. Loftie says:—"The Banks of the Walbrook were especially popular as sites for villas. All along its winding course at a varying depth we come upon evidences of the wealth and luxury of the old Roman dwellers in the pleasant ravine beside Threadneedle Street on the rounded summit of Cornhill by the great northern highway. It is here that the finest remains have been found, many of them covered with layers of black ashes, which betray at once the fragile character of the wooden houses and the constant occurrence of destructive fires."

It is impossible to look without admiration upon the magnificent relic of Roman Mosaic Pavement now in the Guildhall Museum, and which was discovered in the course of the old Brook only a few feet from the surface. An account of this is given in the History of Bucklersbury.*

An Ancient Charter in the Guildhall Library throws an interesting light on the old inhabitants of Walbrook, and also the great care that had to be taken in distinguishing any property that might be in question. It is dated 1272. As it concerns an inhabitant of Walbrook it is here given in full:—

"Know present and to come that I Ralph de Chamader of Walbrook Citizen of London have given granted and by my present charter have confirmed to Alan de Holecote Skin Dresser Citizen of the same City all my capital messuage with all its appurts which I

* History of London 1, p. 34.

§ See Account of this Street.

had in the Parish of S. Stephen Walbrook on the part of John my son, and it is situated between the tenement formerly of Jordan de Calder towards the north side and Ralph de Chester towards the south, and extends itself in length from the High Street in the east into the garden of Bucklersbury in the west namely whatsoever I had then or could have had in land, houses, buildings, stone, wood in length and breadth and depth and hight and all things without any diminution and without any reservation. To have and to hold of me and my heirs to the afores^d Alan and his heirs, and to their heirs, freely, jointly will, and in peace wholly and fully in fee for ever. Rendering them free to my heirs or assigns one pound of cinnamon or one penny namely, at the feast of S. Michael, and to the capital Lords of the fee the service therefrom due and accustomed namely. To the Canons of the Holy Trinity nigh Aldgate London 22d. at two terms of the year namely at Easter 11d. and at the feast of S. Michael 11d. and to the Nuns of Stratford 4s. 2d. at four terms of the year and the Nuns of Sopwell near St. Albans, likewise at each term 18d. And to Theophania daughter of the late William de Pontefract and her heirs half a mark at the four terms afores^d namely at each term 20d. for all services. And I the aforesaid Ralph and my heirs will acquit and defend all the afores^d capital messuage with all its appurts to the afores^d Alan and his heirs or assigns whomsoever and their heirs against all men and women, Christians and Jews for ever by the afores^d service. Saving to the capital lords of the fee the services due and accustomed, and for this my gift &c. the afores^d Alan has given me forty marks sterling beforehand in current. And for the testimony and perpetual security of all the premises to the present Charter I have set my seal. Witness, Walter Harvy¹ then Mayor of London, Walter de Poter² and John Horn³ then Sheriffs, Ralph de Chester, Walter le Tern, Andrew de Peron, Thomas Box,⁴ Henry de Repinden, Thomas de Gisors, John Adrian then Alderman,⁵ John Pecock, William de Barbers, Reginald Clarke, and others."

In early times we find on several occasions directions given and laws enacted with regard to the care and cleansing of the watercourse. In 1288 it was enacted "That the watercourse of Walbroke shall be kept clean, and that no dung or filth be thrown therein to the disturbance or annoyance of folks." ⁶

¹ Mayor, 1271-2.
² Sheriff, 1271-2.

³ Sheriff, 1271-2.
⁴ Sheriff, 1279.
⁶ Liber Albus, 237.

⁵ Sheriff, 1258, 1265-6-7-9,
1277: Mayor, 1270.

There seems to have been considerable difficulty in fixing the liability on the right persons, not only for the cleansing of the watercourse, but also for the repair of the bridges over it.

In 1291 an Inquisition was held as to who was liable for the repairs of the "Horse Shoe Bridge," the result of this enquiry was, that it was found that the tenement held formerly by Richard de Walebroc, but now held by Thomas Box,¹ another tenement formerly belonging to John de Tolesan (a former Alderman of Walbrook) and then held by John de Tolesan, jun., and another held by the Society of Lucca were bound to repair the bridge, and had been accustomed to do so. It was also reported that of old four stones used to be placed opposite these tenements, one stone before each, in order to show that it was the owners' duty to repair the bridge, but that these stones had been removed by Walter Hervey, the then Improver of the City, who had caused the bridge to be repaired at the cost of the tenants of these tenements. It was thereupon adjudged that the Sheriffs were to distrain upon these tenants for the necessary repairs.²

There is some doubt as to what this Society of Lucca, or Luka, was. They were probably a body of merchants carrying on business on the banks of the Walbrook. They are mentioned as early as 1272, when a payment of 1,000 marks was made to "Luke de Lucca a merchant of Lucca to be paid to Phillip de Bemaunchin," a citizen of Genoa, and which the King Edward I. commanded to be paid, being a debt which the King owed him.³ In 1282 Katherine, late wife of William de Boys, and her son John acknowledge themselves bound to pay "Bowrencrin" and his partners, merchants of Lucca, the sum of £27 10s.⁴

1287. Edward I. gave directions that the sum of £409 19s. sterling was to be paid to his mother, Lady Eleanor, Queen of England, for the expenses of her household by the hands of the merchants of Lucca out of the customs of Bordeaux which had been assigned to her, and also the sum of £1,000 in part payment of a debt owing by the King "and which he was bound to pay before the death of the Lord King Henry."⁵

1295. Robert Dagge left to his daughter the rent of a tenement

¹ Sheriff, 1279.

² Letter Book A, 179-80.

³ Issues of the Exchequer, 81.

⁴ Letter Book A, 66.

⁵ Issues of the Exchequer, 97.

in the Parish of S. Stephen, "near the tenement of the merchants of Lucca," and later in 1358 John de Adami (apothecary) his will being dated from his house," near the Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook, left a bequest to the rector of the parish, and appoints as trustees of his will certain "citizens and merchants of Lucca." *

1332. Roger de Wedone and his wife Isabella assign to Gilbert de Luka the lease of a house in the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, for twelve years, at a rent of 33s. 4d. a year. These merchants seem to have enjoyed certain privileges. We read that on the 29th March, 1332, a writ was issued to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they were to allow certain merchants of Lucca whose names are given "to pass with their merchandise quit of murage, pontage,³ &c., according to the terms of the charter granted to foreign merchants by the King's grandfather." ⁴

In 1301 there was another Inquisition as to who were liable to cleanse the stream, when it was found that "the Parish of S. Stephen's ought of right to scower the course of the brook," and the Sheriffs were commanded to distrain on the Parishioners in order to compel them to do so.⁵ A little later, in 1321, the various water-courses of the City were evidently giving much trouble and anxiety to the Citizens. In this year an arrangement was agreed to that on each day of the week certain Wards should be responsible for their necessary cleansing. Thursday was the day allotted to Walbrook, together with four other Wards, as the day on which the inhabitants of those Wards should provide the cleansers.⁶

There can be no doubt that the stream, notwithstanding the directions and arrangements made for its care and cleansing, was fast becoming a public nuisance. In 1374 a Lease was granted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Moor (Finsbury Moor) to Thomas atte Raine (brewer) for a number of years without paying any rent, upon the understanding "that he keep the Moor well and properly," and also for the same period keep the watercourse of Walbrook clear of all filth, he taking for every latrine⁷ built upon the watercourse twelve pence yearly during his term, and "if in cleansing he shall find anything he shall have it for his own." ⁸

¹ Calendar of Wills, 1, 125.

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 4.

³ Dues paid for the repairs of walls and bridges.

⁴ Letter Book E, 272.

⁵ Memorials of London Life (Riley) 25.

⁶ Letter Book E, 147.

⁷ There can be no doubt that these erections were to a large extent the cause of the nuisance.

⁸ Letter Book G, 318.

It is quite clear that as time went on matters were getting worse and worse in the condition of the brook.

At a Court of Common Council, held at the Guildhall on the 6th May, 1383, orders were issued to the Aldermen of Walbrook, and also of the other Wards through which the stream ran, to enquire as to the watercourse being stopped up by filth, dung and all manner of rubbish, also to enquire as to who had Stables over the watercourse, "in order that punishment may be inflicted on the offenders." It was also ordered that all those who have latrines over the watercourse shall pay 2s. each year for the same.¹

In 1415 the stream then called the "Fosse of Walbrook," was evidently falling into a more corrupt and infected condition, a sluice being at that time made by means of which it was from time to time flooded in order to get rid of the nuisances and impurities

On the 20th May, 1446, it was agreed that the Mayor and Aldermen "should take a view of Walbrook for cleaning of the same," and for which purpose they were directed to assemble at the Church of S. Thomas Acons.²

In 1477 drastic measures were again necessary to keep the brook in a decent state. At a Court of Common Council in this year it was ordered that all the privies made over the brook "be utterly destroyed and taken down," and that in future "no p'son what condicion he be of take uppon hym hereafter to make any priveye over the said brooke." It was also ordered that the White Tanners "shall presume to take upon them to cast any dunge, rubbish or other filth into the Brook."³

There having been a dispute between Dowgate and Walbrook Wards as to the cleansing of the Brook, an order was made by the Court that the "XXs. which up to that time had been paid to Dowgate under the name of Walbrook for making cleane the Grate at S. Johns in Walbrooke shall for the future be payde to Walbrooke and that Walbrooke shall hereafter clense the said grate."⁴ This order is dated 11th December, 1600.

There is no doubt that there was more than one Bridge over the Brook, as we find in 1300 that William Jordan and John de Borer were appointed "Keepers of the Bridges over the Walbroc,"

¹ Letter Book H., 164.
² Journals 4, fol. 128b.

³ Letter Book L., fol. 127.
⁴ Repertory 25, fol. 281.

the name of but one has come down to us, "The Horseshoe Bridge which stood at the southern end of Walbrook and close to which stood the ancient church of S. John the Baptist."

This covering over the stream was practically carried out by means of charitable bequests, thus proving very strongly to what extent the necessity for this existed. Phillip Malpas, Sheriff 1440, by his will gave 200 marks towards vaulting over the watercourse, and in the same year Robert Large, Mayor, gave 100 marks for the same purpose.

In 1473 orders were issued that those "who have ground on either side of the Brook were to vault and pave it over so far as his ground extended."

By the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or about the year 1600, there is no doubt that the entire length of the stream had been either bridged or entirely covered with buildings, at length finally disappearing from view; in fact, there is no doubt, as Hughson in his "History of London" observes: "The loss of the stream was in a great measure due to the many bridges covered with houses which were built over it, and which increased to such a degree as to be formed into a street, so that the channel having been used as a common sewer was wholly arched over and totally obscured by these streets." ¹

Hunter, in his "History of London," says: "Walbrook having been for ages past arched over and covered the whole length of its progress with magnificent edifices, the pride and glory of London, its present current is no longer perceptible."

The "Walbrook" played an important part in supplying the old City with water. Stow says (Edit. 1598): "Anciently until the Conqueror's time and 200 years after, the Citie of London was watered beside the famous river of Thames in the south part, with the River of Wells (or Fleet) as it was then called on the west, with a water called Walebrooke running through the middist of the citie into the river of Thames serving the half thereof, and with a fourth water or Bourne which ran within the Citie through Langbourne Warde watering that part in the east." At the south end of Walbrook was a conduit, rebuilt at the charge of the City in 1568. This was called "the Conduit upon Dowgate."

¹ Hughson's "London," 2, 92.

² Hunter's "London," 1. 148.

After the fire the space occupied by this was laid into the public street.

There were in all 19 of these conduits in various parts of the City supplied to a large extent from the Wells at Tyburn, the conduit at the end of Wood Street, in Chepe, being the most ancient, having been erected in 1285. It was usual for the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen to visit these various conduits annually on the 18th September, in order to see that they were in good condition and that no waste of water was taking place.

There is no doubt that from early times the "Walbrook" was an important division of the City. In 1243, when a man had committed an offence such as murder or homicide, he was to be judged by the "Great Law." The person accused being absent, eighteen men were chosen from the west side of Walbrook and eighteen men from the east side, who were not to be kinsmen, cousins, or members of the family of the accused person, nor yet connected with him by marriage or in any other way," but only trustworthy men of the franchise of the City." Again, when Edward III. set out for the Continent in June, 1430, he took out with him a contingent of 283 men at arms, furnished by the City; 140 men sent from the west side, and 143 from the east side of Walbrook.

On the vigil of S. Peter's Chair, 28th January, 1242, John de Gaunter wounded Alexander Holebeane "in the street of Walebroke." Of this wound he died. The murderer took to flight, was suspected, and outlawed, his chattells being valued at 2s. Another incident is also recorded as happening in Walbrook in 1450. A boy named Robert Fitzpayne fell from a horse "in the street of Walebroke"² through fright caused to the horse on which he was riding. He died within a month. Robert Dunstaple, the owner of the horse, appeared, and it was adjudged that "he should be committed to gaol for his folly³ for one month."

In early days it was a very common custom for inhabitants to derive their names from the street or district in which they lived, in fact, on reference to the baptismal registers of either the Parish of S. Stephen or S. Swithin, it will be seen that this custom to a large extent continued in much later times in naming foundlings

¹ Liber Albus, 51.

² Liber Albus, 93.

³ Liber Albus, 86.

from the Street or Parish in which they might have been found. In the history of S. Swithin's Parish we find mention on more than one occasion of "John de Londonstone" and "Walter de Londonstone," also in connection with S. Stephen's, we find mentioned on several occasions the family of "Walebroc," "Henry de Walebroc," "Richard de Walebroc," and "Philip de Walebroc," a family evidently of some distinction in the old City, Richard was Sheriff in 1261, and no doubt was a man of considerable substance, if we may judge from his will, which is dated 18th March, 1267. He desired that his body should be buried in the Church of S. Thomas of Acon, in Chepe, and gave, after the death of Christina, his wife, to the house of S. Thomas the reversion of a house and shops in the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, charged with the maintenance of Chaplains in the Church, for the good of his soul and the soul of his wife, he also gave to the hospital his coat of mail and iron head piece, and 10s. for a pittance on the day of his burial; also Bequests to S. Paul's, S. Mary of Southwark, and to London Bridge. To his wife a life interest in his houses and shops, all his cups of silver and mazer with the exception of one silver cup which he left to Isabella, his kinswoman; also Bequests to his maid and cook.

In 1239 Edward III. granted a Charter of Confirmation to the Master of the Hospital of S. Thomas of donations and gifts previously made to the Hospital, and among the grants specially mentioned is "a house in the Parish of S. Stephen, Walebroc, given by Richard de Walbrook."¹

One legacy left by an Inhabitant of Walbrook is a curious one and deserves mention. Geoffrey Goddard, in 1273-4, left a sum of money to be raised from rents in the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, for the purpose of "sending a man to the Holy Land at the next general pilgrimage."²

Mr. Loftie has given us a very interesting description of the kind of house that was built for a well-to-do citizen in the fourteenth century, and as it refers to an old inhabitant of the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, it is here given:—

"As to the actual design and fabric of a house built in the

¹ Some Account of the Hospital of S. Thomas of Acon (Watney) 260-2.

² Calendar of Wills, 1-17.

fourteenth century we have abundant evidence. In 1308, for example, William Harryngton, a wealthy furrier, a member of the Skinners' Company, owner of various houses in different parts of the City, and himself living in the Parish of S. Stephen upon Walbrook, called in the services of Simon of Canterbury, a carpenter, to enlarge and improve his house. Simon accordingly went before the Mayor and Aldermen and signed a contract by which he undertook to work into his design an old kitchen and a living room and to make for William a house of some pretensions in the fashion of the day. It was to have a courtyard to be entered by a public porch from the street. In the court was to be a stable, from which we infer that the porch or passage was large enough to admit a horse. On one side was to be the hall, on the other side a large chamber connected with the kitchen or larder. But the most important feature of the new house was the number and size of the upper rooms. Not only were three of these on the first floor, but one at least had a garret over it. We may note that this was not a civic palace like Crosby Hall but an ordinary citizen's dwelling. William Harryngton died their in 1313 leaving a widow and three children, and we may infer that though he filled no civic office he was in easy circumstances from his bequest of £1 towards the fund for building and maintaining London Bridge."¹

We gather from the following references that John le Mareschal was an important inhabitant of Walbrook.

1322. "Hugh de Madefray fishmonger of London acknowledges that he owes John le Mareschal of Walbrook and Wm. de Ware £350 to be levied in default on his goods in the City of London."²

"Hugh de Madefray and John le Mareschal of Walbrook Citizens of London acknowledge that they owe to Hugh le Despencer the younger £80 to be levied on their goods in London."³

"Thos. de Wandleworth acknowledges that he owes John le Mareschal of Walbrook £20 to be levied in default on his goods in Surrey.⁴ Hugh de Madefray acknowledges that he owes John le Mareschal of Walbrook £350."⁵

During the disturbances which took place in the City in 1325,

¹ London Afternoons, 24.

² Close Rolls, 2318, 23 (550).

³ Close Rolls, 1313, 18 (559).

⁴ Close Rolls, 1313, 18 (605).

⁵ Close Rolls, 1318, 23 (550).

the troublous days of Edward II., an inhabitant of Walbrook met with a sad fate, the rioters attacked the house of John Marshall, an inhabitant who was an adherent of the much hated Despencer family, seized the unfortunate man and led him into the adjoining market place, no doubt the Stocks Market, and then without further ceremony struck off his head.¹

Extracts from the State Papers clearly show that there was at one time a considerable amount of ecclesiastical property in the Parish of S. Stephen. The College of S. Thomas of Acon, in Chepe, was the owner of some. The following grants show, no doubt, that the properties in question had been confiscated by Henry VIII.:—

1539. A grant to Thos. Allsoppe and Anne, his wife, for £285, of a tenement in the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, "late in the occupation of Stephen Billisden now in the occupation of Robert Colte"; another in the same parish, "late in the tenure of Robert Hopkyns, now in that of William Codam"; another in the tenure of William Noble; also three tenements lately leased to Wm. Normandyle; also another tenement called "le barge," all of which "lately belonged to the late house and College of S. Thomas of Acon"; also a license to John Heneage to alienate a tenement in the parish "between the tenement in which Richard Wheeler used to dwell on the south, and that in which Thomas Rede Stayner used to dwell on the north, and which belonged to the late Priory of Newall near Guildford in Surrey."²

On the 8th March, 1554, a grand procession passed through part of the Ward. The children of S. Paul's School and of the Hospital of Christ Church, the Bishop of London, Lord Mayor and the Aldermen, with all the Crafts, and Priests singing, they started from the Cathedral, through Chepe, down Bucklersbury, through Walbrook, and up Budge Row and Watling Street to S. Paul's again. On the 9th August, 1555, there was another procession, this time consisting of the children of all the schools in the City, all the Sextons, with the Priests and Clerks, the Bishop, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and all the Corporation in their Liveries, taking the same route as on the previous occasion, from S. Paul's,

¹ Loftie's London, 1, 204.

² Letters and Papers. 1539. (619.)

through Chepe, Bucklersbury and Walbrook, and returning to the Cathedral by Budge Row and Watling Street.¹

In the same year two inhabitants of Walbrook were added to the noble army of martyrs for conscience sake. Machyn, in his Diary, has preserved their names. He says: "On the 25th May, 1555, were arraigned at S. Paul's for heresy Master Cardmaker, some time vicar of S. Bride, Fleet Street, with John Warren, a clothworker, living against S. John's Church, in Walbrook, and on the 30th May they were both burnt in Smithfield; and in August of the same year the wife of John Warren was burnt at Stratford atte Bow for the same cause."²

Sir John Yorke (Merchant Taylor), whose name will be found in the Register of Burials, and to whose memory there was a tablet in the old church, was a resident in Walbrook. He was probably born before the end of the reign of Henry VII., and lived through the eventful period of the Tudor dynasty down to the 11th year of the reign of Elizabeth (1569). During this period the Earl of Warwick was also residing here. In the Hustings Roll for the year 1546 we learn the origin of the connection of Sir John Yorke with the Ward. It thus reads: "Sir Thomas Pope of Bermondsy and dame Elizabeth his wife convey to Sir John Yourke Esq. treasurer of the King's mint in Southwark and Anne his wife a capital messuage in Walbrook Parish of S. Stephen." This is dated 26th October, 1546.

It was at this house in Walbrook that Sir John Yorke entertained on the 8th October, 1549, during his Shrievalty, the Lords of the Council, previous to the trial of Somerset, just before he was proclaimed a traitor; and, again, after the acquittal, Sir John entertained the Earl himself in the same house. When the Earl was confined in the Tower the Lieutenant, on the 6th October, 1550, received orders to bring his prisoner "without grete garde or busynis"³ to Sheriff Yorke's house in Walbrook. Sir John Yorke was himself sent to the Tower on July 21st, 1553, but was released in October.

In the account of S. Stephen's Church it will be seen that Sir John was present when a disturbance took place in the church on

¹ Strype Ecclesiastical Memorials, 3. 226.

² Machyn's Diary, 92.

³ London and the Kingdom, 1. 440.

the occasion of a sermon being preached there by Dr. Feckenham. Sir John Yorke died in 1568, and was buried in S. Stephen's Church. The family, no doubt, continued their residence in Walbrook, as the eldest son, Peter, by his will, which was proved 8th July, 1589, left directions to be buried in S. Stephen's Church "where my father Sir John Yorke lies buried."¹

In 1578 there was a general search through the City for Papists. In the Ward of Walbrook a list was prepared of those "who keep chaplains and attend masses." These numbered three. Firman, an upholder at the Stocks; Patrick, living near the London Stone; Marchant, Adventurer, and Pierepoint, an apothecary in Bucklersbury.²

In the Calendar of State Papers (1632) is an account of an assessment upon the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook. The highest sums stated are: Mr. Hodges, £1 6s. 8d.; Capt. Hy. Andrews, £1 3s. 4d.; Arthur Juxson & Co., 13s. 4d. The number of persons assessed is 30, the total amount raised being £6 19s. 8d. A portion of this sum was levied for the repair of Newgate. In 1843 the rateable value of the Parish of S. Stephen was £5,929; it is now (1903) £38,400. A Church rate of 1s. in the £ was made in 1843 which produced £301 os. 9d., and a Poor rate at 1s. 6d. in the £ produced £444 13s. 6d. In 1903 a Poor rate of 1s. 6d. in the £ produced £2,902.

Having now reached later times we will endeavour to glean any particulars of interest, that we are able from the scanty information which is available, of any old inhabitant who has lived in Walbrook or any old house that has at one time existed there.

Howell, in his "Londinopolis," written in 1657, says of Walbrook: "Lower down from the Parish Church be divers faire houses where of late Sir Richard Baker a Knight of Kent was lodged."

Sir Richard was the author of several works, among which were "A Chronicle of the Kings of England from the time of the Roman Government until the death of King James II., 1641;" "Meditations and Prayers upon the seven days of the week;"

¹ Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 55. (183.)

² State Papers, Dom 1566-79. (550.)

"Short Meditations on the Fall of Lucifer." It is related that he wrote his own life, which he left in MS. behind him, but which was burnt or made waste paper of by "one Smith of Paternoster Row who had married one of his sisters." Towards the end of his life he was in serious financial trouble through an engagement he had entered into to pay the debts of his wife's family. In order to avoid the importunity of his creditors he threw himself into the Fleet prison, in which he wrote some of his works, and where he died, 18th February, 1644. He was buried in the middle of the south aisle of S. Bride's Church. The following is a copy of the Register: "Februarie 1644 Richard Baker Knight out of the Fleet."

Wood, in his "Athenæ," says of him: "He was a person tall and comely and well read in various faculties specially in divinity and history as appears by many books which he composed when he was forced to fly for shelter to his study and devotions."

Sir Thomas Gore lived in Walbrook; "a merchant famous for his hospitality." (This was, no doubt, a brother of Sir John Gore, Alderman of Walbrook.)

We have also a letter written by Alderman Baker to a Mr. Woodcocke to pay some monies, £5 12s., to his cousin "Bland," of the "Three Sugar Loaves in Walbroke." We also read of "The Griffin" (1619), "The Three Connyes" (1639) both in Walbrook, also of a messuage at "Walbrooke Corner," formerly called "The Rose," but "now the Three Sheppards" (1632).

Seymour, who wrote his "History of London" in 1734, says of Walbrook: "This street is well built and inhabited by Merchants and Tradesmen especially Furriers for which it is of note. On the west side is the Bell Inn which is but indyferent."

Bell Court still remains in Walbrook. In connection with the trade of furriers mentioned by Seymour as being carried on in this street, it is interesting to find that for four centuries this trade had been connected with Walbrook. In 1345 an Ordinance was made by the City that all freemen of the trade of furriers and skimmers should dwell in Walbrook, Cornhill, or Budge Row.⁵ This, no doubt, accounts for the Hall of the Skinners' Company being on Dowgate Hill.

¹ Wood's Athenæ, 3. 146.
² Hastings Roll, 296 (3); 3 316 (19); 4 309 (9).

⁵ Remembrancia, 330.

With regard to the cleaning and scouring of these furs, it was ordered in 1310 that "no pelterer shall be so daring or so bold as to scowr furs, otherwise than at night or just before day break," but if he should be obliged to scowr them by day, they were to be scowred "in some dead (blind) lane, such as behind S. Martin's le Grand, or near the London Wall where no great lords are passing, either going or coming."¹

The Rev. John Entick, in his "History of London," written in 1766, says: "In surveying this Ward we observe in general that it is well built, and inhabited by merchants, substantial tradesmen and gentlemen that belong to some of the public offices about the Change."

The following lived in Walbrook:—Dr. Nathaniel Hodges, M.D., was the son of Dr. Thomas Hodges, Vicar of Kennington, where he was born, 1629. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He carried on in Walbrook an extensive practise as a Physician, and deserves always to be remembered for his self-denying labors for his fellow citizens during the fearful months of July, August and September, 1665, when the Plague was raging in London; it is related that he remained at his house during the entire period giving advice to all who came to him, crowds of patients always waiting to see him and for all of whom he prescribed. He rose early in the morning and always took a dose of "anti-pestilential electuary." After going his rounds, he returned to his home in Walbrook, drank a glass of sack and usually dined from roast meat and pickles. He spent the evening at home, never smoking tobacco, of which he was a great and avowed enemy, but usually had some more sack.

In consideration of his wonderful services during this fearful time the Corporation granted him a stipend as their authorised Physician. Towards the end of his life he unfortunately fell into bad circumstances and was imprisoned for debt in the Ludgate Comptor where he died 10th June, 1688.

He wrote an account of the Plague, which is in the Guildhall Library, under the title of "Lormolgia or an Historical Account of the Plague in London in 1665, with Precautionary Directions against the late Contagion. By Nath. Hodges, M.D., and Fellow

of the College of Physicians, who resided in the City all that Time. To which is added an ESSAY on the different causes of Pestilential Disease, how they become Contagious with REMARKS on the Infection now in France, and the most probable means to prevent it spreading here. By John Quiney,¹ M.D., London." Printed for E. Bell, at the Cross Keys and Bible in Cornhill, and T. Osborn, at the Oxford Arms in Lombard Street, 1720.* There is a monument to the memory of Dr. Hodges, with a Latin Inscription, in S. Stephen's, Walbrook.³

Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart., an eminent merchant, his name occurs on several occasions in the Vestry Minute Books of the Parish, he evidently took the greatest interest and gave signal assistance in the complicated matters arising in connection with the rebuilding of the Church, and the provision of the funds necessary to carry out the work. There is a handsome monument to his memory on the south wall of the Church.³ He died 1716.

With respect to Lady Moyer, the wife of Sir Samuel Moyer, Malcolm, in his "Londonium Redivivum" (iv. 615), has the following: "Lady Moyer founded a Lectureship at S. Matthew's, Friday Street, and was buried in S. Stephen's, Walbrook, January, 1724, with great solemnity, 73 aged women in mourning with white aprons and napkins wrapped round their heads attended and received 10s. each, the corps was dressed by deceased's own order in a white faire night gown."

John Bellairs, born 1654, died 1725. A great Philanthropist, a Member of the Society of Friends, and a prolific writer of the day. In Smyth's "Obituary" is the following record of him:—

"He died in the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, and is interred in the Friends' Burying Ground, Bunhill Fields."

Benjamin Foster was born in Walbrook, 7th August, 1736. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, became Fellow 1760. He was Curate at Wanstead, Essex, afterwards Rector of a Parish in Cornwall, where he died, 2nd December, 1805, his tomb being only inscribed with the word "*Fui*." He was eccentric, surrounding himself with various pet animals, a man of great taste and learning, and a skilful antiquary.⁴

¹ In all probability this was a relative of the Quiney Family, of whom we read in Bucklersbury.

² Wood's *Athenæ*, 4, 149. Dict. Nat. Biography.

³ See Monuments in S. Stephen's Church.

⁴ National Biography.

Benjamin Meggot Forster was born in Walbrook 16th January, 1764. He was a member of the firm of Edward Forster & Sons, Russia merchants, but attended very little to business. During his whole life he was attached to the study of science, especially botany and electricity. He contributed numerous articles to the "Gentleman's Magazine," under various signatures and on various subjects. He invented the atmospheric electroscope and an orrcry of perpetual motion, the last being a failure. He was one of the earliest advocates of emancipation, and one of the first members of the Commission of 1788 against the slave trade. He also joined the societies for the suppression of climbing chimney sweepers, for diffusing knowledge respecting capital punishment, for affording refuge to the destitute, and for repressing cruelty to animals. He also framed the Child Stealing Act, was never married, but lived with his parents until their death, when he took a cottage at Hale End, Essex, where he died 8th May, 1829.¹

Walbrook House (No. 37) covers the site of an ancient house or mansion of some importance. Originally, no doubt, it was part of the estate belonging to the grounds of the "Great Stone House" in S. Swithin's Parish, and thus connected with the residence of the Abbots of Tortington, who are mentioned in the history of that parish. Later on, it became the residence of "Empson," the coadjutor of Dudley, who lived in Oxford House, now covered by Oxford Court. It is related that the gardens of the two houses met, and that here all their plans were discussed for filling the coffers of Henry VII. at the expense of the citizens of London, as well as the Alderman of Walbrook, Sir Wm. Capell.

In later times, after the fire of 1666, the house which, previous to this event, had been for many years the old Mansion House of the "Pollefixen" family, was rebuilt by Sir Henry Pollefixen, who was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Charles II. He was retained by the City to plead their cause against a writ of "*Quo Warranto*" which had been issued in 1684 against the Liberties and Charters of the Corporation by the King. We are told that Sir Henry "argued for the City very learnedly and was about six hours in his argument."²

He was in 1642-3 engaged by the Company of Barber-Surgeons

¹ Dictionary National Biography.

² Luttrell, i. 256.

to oppose a petition which had been presented by the Physicians for the granting to them of a Charter.¹

The name of Pollefixen occurs several times in the Vestry Minute Books of S. Stephen's, especially so at the time when the church was being rebuilt, an event in which he evidently took the greatest interest.

At the time that Sir Henry was rebuilding the house, in 1667, an old family vault was discovered under the building. Before the fire there was a stone tablet on the wall with the following inscription:—

“ Who lies here ? Who don't ken ?
The family of Pollefixen
Who, be they living, or be they dead
Like theirre own house over theirre head
That, whensoever theirre Saviour come
They always may be found at home.”

John Pollefixen, another member of the family, also lived here. He was a merchant and author. He took a very active part in the agitation for curtailing the privileges and monopolies of the East India Company, and at the same time he urged the claims of the private traders. When the Company employed Charles Durrant to write an essay on the East India Trade, Pollefixen wrote a reply, entitled “England and East India inconsistent in their Manufactures.” He married in 1670 Mary, the daughter of Sir John Lawrence² (grocer), Sheriff 1658-9, Lord Mayor 1664-5.³

For many years previous to its destruction the old mansion was used as a hat factory by Mr. Benjamin Wilson, who took an active part in all matters connected with the parish, and who was also Churchwarden during the incumbency of Dr. Croly. The building was afterwards used as printing offices by Messrs. Maclure & Co. Even at this time there were many vestiges remaining of its ancient grandeur, including moulded ceilings and a remarkably fine old oak staircase.

The Vanbrugh family was evidently an important one in Walbrook.

¹ Annals of the Barber-Surgeons' Company (Young), 411.

² Dict. Nat. Biography.

³ See account of Sir J. C. Lawrence.

Gyles Vanbrugh, or Gilles van Burgh, was born in Ypres 1615, he came from West Flanders to London in the reign of James I. In a London Directory, published 1640, he is entered as "Gyles Vanbrugh, Merchant," no address is given. His name occurs on several occasions in the Vestry Minutes of S. Stephen's, as being present at the meetings, he was also Churchwarden of the Parish. He died 1646 and was buried in the Church.

That he was a man of considerable wealth is proved by the fact of his being assessed in 1644 at the large sum of £800.

There is an entry of the burial of Daniel Vanbrugh in 1712.

Giles was the Grandfather of the famous Architect and Dramatist, Sir John Vanbrugh, the Architect of one of the most remarkable Churches in London, S. John's, Westminster, so well-known for its four massive towers, one at each corner of the building. He died 26th March, 1726, and was buried in the family vault in the Church. A Contemporary wrote the well-known Epitaph upon him:—

"Lie lightly on him Earth,

Though he laid many a heavy load on thee."

Henry M. Clutterbrook, M.D., lived in Walbrook, 1790. He was one of the first Physicians of the day, and established a course of Lectures in the City on Physic; so popular were these Lectures that his receipts from them were said to have amounted to £1,000 a year, he afterwards removed to the Crescent, New Bridge Street, where he died in 1856. He was married at S. Stephen's Church, and had ten children.

Sir Christopher Wren is said to have lived at No. 5; this may have been so during the period that he was rebuilding the Church of S. Stephen.

The following advertisement is taken from the "Examiner" Newspaper. The date "From Monday, April 19th to Friday the 23rd, 1714."

"At the sign of the Cheshire Cheese in Walbrook, near the Stocks Market, at a Tie Shop Liveth a Gentlewoman the Daughter of an eminent Physician who practised in London upwards of 40 years. She hath an Ointment called the Royal Ointment for the Gout and Rheumatism of great Ease and Comfort to both Sexes both at Home and Abroad as hath been Experienced by many that

have carried it with them to Foreign Parts and is therefore of Excellent use to Foreign Travellers. This is the Cure Completed as is well known to several of the Nobility and Gentry who have experienced it and are ready to testify the Truth of this Wonderful Success. She has also a certain and infallible Cure for the Tooth Ache without Drawing, and so effectually that the Pain will never return again and not only so but makes the Teeth as white as Ivory and fastens those that are loose to admiration."

The House, No. 23, Walbrook, a part of the premises in the occupation of Messrs. Luck & Sons, was left to the Grocers' Company, in 1656, by John Wardell; from the proceeds the Company was to pay to the Parish of S. Botolph, Billingsgate, a yearly sum of £4 in order "to provide a good and sufficient iron and glass lantern with a candle for the direction of passengers to go with more security to and from the water all night long, to be fixed at the N.E. corner of S. Botolph Church from Bartholomew Day to Ladyday, and 1s. to the Sexton to take care of such lantern." The House was known as the "White Bear" Public House, afterwards known as "The Black Bull," until it was taken down a few years since; it was let to John Brown for 21 years from Ladyday, 1814, at a rental of £65 16s. a year. This House had a well known "Tap Room," which was the rendezvous for all the idlers of the neighbourhood.

The South West Corner of Walbrook (No. 22) has been widened and set back on two occasions, once only a few years since, when the present premises were built, and previously in 1779 when a Petition was sent to the Court of Common Council signed by nearly 100 Inhabitants of the Ward, stating:—

"That the Crossway between Walbrook and Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street and Budge Row was a very great thoroughfare for Carriages and Foot Passengers, and that stoppages frequently occurred to the great annoyance of the Inhabitants who reside near the spot and endangering their lives, and that the difficulty might be removed by pulling down an old house now uninhabited at the South West Corner, the owners being willing to sell at a fair value."

The City Lands Committee, to whom the Petition was referred, reported that they had viewed the premises and under the direction of Mr. Dance, the Architect, reported that Mr. Rutter, of Ashford, was willing to sell the Freehold of the Premises to the City free of

all Incumbrances for £315. This was agreed to and the Improvement ordered to be carried out under the direction of Mr. Dance, the City Architect.¹

A quaint old tenement, built in the seventeenth century, was taken down in 1898 (No. 12). This house had on the front wall a Tablet bearing the date 1668, it was a plain red brick building of the period, and from the aspect of the interior, which of course had gone through many alterations, had evidently been the residence of a well-to-do City Merchant. Every effort was made to preserve the old tablet, but being made only of plaster it was found impossible to save it from destruction. A Print of this Tablet appears in Norman's "Signs and Inscriptions."

Budge Row.

A short length of the eastern end of this street only is in Walbrook Ward. When the new portion of Cannon Street was formed a considerable length of Budge Row on its southern side was removed.

In former times it was largely inhabited by furriers and pelters. In "Ben Jonson" we read of "the rabbit skins of Budge Row." There was also here a bridge over the old Brook, which has been previously mentioned, "Horse Shoe Bridge."

Cannon Street.

The portion of this street in Walbrook Ward commences on the western side of Abchurch Lane on the north, and the western side of Laurence Pountney Hill on the south side, to a point a few feet westward of the western side of Walbrook and Dowgate Hill. In early days the street must have stretched much further eastward than at present, as in 1290 a lease was granted by John Stow and Christina, his wife, to Walter de Bredstate of a tenement

¹ Journal 68, fol. 99b.

situate in "Kandelwisstreete," in the Parish of S. Leonard,¹ this parish being situate in Eastcheap. The name is a corruption of Canwick Street, or Candlewick Street, giving the name to the Ward in which a portion of the street is situate. In a map of London, now in Sir John Soane's Museum, dated 1560, the name is given as "Canwick Street," but there are several instances in the 16th and 17th centuries where both names are used. In Ogilby and Morgan's map of London, dated 1677, the name is as at present, "Cannon Street." The reason for the ancient name of Kandelwick is, no doubt, derived from the fact of the street being the principal residence of wick and candle makers, which in the days before the Reformation were trades of great importance from the very large number of candles that were used in processions, at funerals, and in the many churches of the City for religious purposes. The last representative of the trade in the street was the firm of Ford Hale & Sons, who were tallow melters and candle makers, carrying on their trade for many years at the corner of Turnwheel Lane. When the premises were required for the widening of Cannon Street the tallow-melting trade was removed to Golden Lane. The firm is now extinct. Another trade settlement in the street was that of the wood merchant. As early as 1303 Richard le Clark and William de Canterbury "were sworn to faithfully measure wood as well for buyers as for sellers." "And before the wood merchants of Candelwykstrete and others Wybert de Abbeville was sworn a broker of wood to testify justice and truth."²

In the 14th and 15th centuries the street was largely inhabited by woollen drapers, who after a time migrated largely to the neighbourhood of S. Paul's. There is no doubt that this, together with the settlement of many Dutch and English weavers and clothworkers in the street, accounts for the erection of the ancient hall of the Drapers' Company in S. Swithin's Lane, and also that they at that early time felt themselves tied to a spot so much placed beneath the care of their patron saint, S. Mary, the two contiguous churches of S. Mary Abchurch and S. Mary Bothaw being dedicated to that saint.

¹ Letter Book A, 201.

² Letter Book C, 135.

We read of this street as early as 1259, when Nicolas Bat left to the Church of S. Mary Southwark "half a mark rent in Candelwicstreete."¹

1275. Elena, late wife of William de Hoste, left to her sons "forty shillings rent in Kandelwik streete."²

1278. Stephen Young, draper in Candelwikstrete, left to Agnes, his wife, and Margery, his daughter, "his house in the Parish of S. Swithin in Kandelwistreete."³

1298. Roger de Yorke (Skinner) left to Emma, his sister, "his house in Candelwistreete in the Parish of S. John upon Walbrook."⁵

1309. Richard Barbier in Bredstrete left to Joanna, his daughter, "shops in Candelwikstrete at London stone."⁴

1328. John le Yonge left to his sons "a brewhouse and other tenements in Candelwykstrete."⁶

1343. Adam de Pontesbury (Brewer) left to Agnes, his wife, "his mansion house in Candelwykstrete for life."⁷

In the Calendar of State Papers are some interesting references to inhabitants of Cannon Street.

1639. January 21st. William Symondson informs Daniel Butler, citizen and vintner, residing in Cannon Street, on the north side, beside London Stone at the sign of the Hart, that he has shipped four bags containing 16 pieces of ticking. A short time after, Butler is examined as to a prayer book which is mentioned in Symondson's letter. He replies that he bought it for the use of his father-in-law, Thos. Hewson, of S. Swithin's Lane, who, liking the book for the print's sake, he desired to have it, which he could not deny him, so he asked Symondson for another. A little later an order came from the King to search the lodgings and house of Butler in Cannon Street, and to take into custody all letters, books, and papers, printed or MS., which should be found there. A report was made that Butler's house had been searched, when were found some Scottish letters and a Book of the Scottish Liturgy, which were brought away. Butler demeaning himself very refractorily, he was committed a close prisoner to the

¹ Calendar of Wills, i. 4.

² Calendar of Wills, i. 24.

³ Calendar of Wills, i. 34.

⁴ Calendar of Wills, i. 139.

⁵ Calendar of Wills, i. 210.

⁶ Calendar of Wills, i. 341.

⁷ Calendar of Wills, i. 469.

Gate-house, and at the same time Archbishop Laud was acquainted with the matter.¹

The following shows to what a state of distress the citizens were reduced in the troublous years of 1648-9. It was reported to the Commissioner of Militia that tracts with the following titles, with others of the same tenour, had been found in Cannon Street near London Stone:—

"The Earnest Petition of many Free born People of this Kingdom." "The mournful cries of many thousand poor Tradesmen who are ready to famish for want of Bread." "The Warning Tears of the Oppressed."²

A few signs of the old houses have come down to us. We read of Henry Hudson living at "The Red Harrow" at London Stone; John Pearce living at the "Maiden's Head" in Cannon Street; a messuage (1658) called "The Adam and Eve" in "Candleweeke-streete"³; a messuage formerly called "The Golden Lyon," now (1710) "The Looking Glass"⁴; also the house still known as "The Cock and Bottle" at the corner of Laurence Pountney Hill. In the museum at the Guildhall there is the old sign of this house, viz., a cock with a bottle. The date of it is uncertain, but is supposed to be about 1700. This old sign, with the house, was taken down in 1853, when Cannon Street was widened.

While most of the old courts still remain in Cannon Street, two which are named in Ogilby's Map of London (1677) have entirely disappeared, Black Swan Alley and Artichoke Court. These two courts were on the south side of the street a little to the east of Laurence Pountney Hill. They were both removed when Cannon Street was widened.

Samuel Pepys in the course of his Diary on several occasions mentions Cannon Street:

1660. September 20th. "At home, and at the Office and in the garden walking with Sir William in the morning. After dinner to Major Hart's lodgings in Cannon Street who used me very kindly with wine and good discourse."

1662. March 17th. "The Lord Mayor (Sir John Robinson) is

¹ Calendar of State Papers, 1639-43 (343, 543).

² Calendar of State Papers, 1648-9. (15.)

³ Hustings Roll, 332. (18.)

⁴ Hustings Roll, 357. (31-2.)

resolved to do great matters in pulling down the shops quite through the City as he hath done in many places and will make a through passage quite through the City through Cannon Streete which indeed will be very fine."

This is a remarkable entry, as shewing more than two centuries ago the necessity even then existing for the extension of Cannon Street, and which was evident to the Lord Mayor, but an improvement which had to wait until 1850 before it was commenced.

1663. June 13th. "Thence by coach with a mad coachman that drove like mad through Cannon Street home, every body through the street cursing him, being ready to run over them."

1666. September 2nd. "At last met my Lord Mayor in Cannon Streete like a man spent, with a handkercher about his neck. To the King's message he cried like a fainting woman, Lord! what can I do? I am spent, people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses, but the fire over takes us faster than we can do it. They now running out of Cannon Streete (which received goods in the morning) into Lumbard Streete and further."

1667. May 5th. "Lord's Day. Up and going down to the water side. I met Sir John Robinson and so with him by coach to Whitehall, still a vain, prating, boasting man as any I know, as if the whole City and Kingdom had all its work done by him. He tells me he hath now got a streete ordered to be continued forty feet broad from Pauls through Cannon Streete to the Tower which will be very fine."

The Rev. Thomas Vincent in his account of the Fire says:—"On the Lord's day night the fire had run as far as Garlickhithe in Thames Street, and had crept up into Cannon Street and levelled it with the ground."

Pepys writes, 1668, 26th August. "In my way to the Old Swan finding a great many people gathered together in Cannon Street about a man that was working in the ruins, and the ground did sink in under him, and he sunk in and was forc'd to be dug out again but without hurt."

In a Parliamentary enquiry, which was held by Order of the House of Commons, as to the Origin and Progress of the Great Fire, the following evidence appears:—

"Humphry Ayres of White Lion Court Barbican deposes on

oath, that on the 3rd day of September 1666 between the Monday at which time the Fire was as farre as Walbrooke, he coming to Budge Row, and no fire near that he could percive, on a sudden he saw two houses about the middle of Budge Row betwixt S. Antholins Church and Walbrooke break out in a light fire in their middle stories before ever the tops of the said Houses were caught or even toucht with fire so that they burnt downwards till the roof fell into the Fire."

Opposite the London Stone, in Cannon Street, stood a house (1815) called the London Stone Eating House or Dining Rooms, kept by Mr. Adams, having a rude imitation in sculpture of the original stone in front. It is said that this was the first house built in the City after the Fire of London.¹

Early in 1804 the want was strongly felt of a direct line of route from London Bridge to S. Paul's, there being only at that time the present narrow route through Budge Row and Watling Street, and also through several narrow Lanes, Basing Lane, Distaff Lane, &c., which formed an alternative route; nothing however was done until 1847, when an Act was passed for "Widening and Improving Cannon Street" from King William Street to Queen Street; a second Act was passed in 1850 for continuing the improvement to S. Paul's. A commencement was made early in 1849 of widening the street from Dowgate Hill to King William Street, many fine old residential mansions and houses on the route were destroyed when this work was carried out.

The second portion of the improvement, extending from Queen Street to S. Paul's, was begun in 1851, the entire improvement being carried out by the Corporation, the last report to the Court on the matter is dated January, 1856.

The funds for the improvement were raised partly from the Coal Dues and the remainder by Bonds issued for the purpose.

The total amount of compensation claimed by owners and occupiers amounted to the sum of £943,080 3s. The amount actually paid was £686,743. The Cost of the Improvement, after recoupment, amounted to £200,000. Mr. Henry Edward Fry, Sugar Broker, of Cannon Street, and for many years a representative of the Ward in the Court of Common Council, also as Deputy

of the Ward, was the Chairman of the Committee which carried this work through from the commencement until its completion. He died in 1860.

The following paragraph appeared in a newspaper in 1850, with regard to the widening of Cannon Street :—

“The new line of street leading from the statue of the late King William in Eastcheap to Queen Street has been within the last few days thrown open to the public, and the carriageway made good by Mr. Chadwick the City Pavior. Several of the sites of houses which stood at the eastern extremity on the south side of old Cannon Street have been thrown into the public way and Messrs. Crook & Son the Contractors for the Paving having completed the spacious causeway which flush the wooden roadway. In the new line several most substantial Buildings are now in course of erection, the principal part of the ground being already taken. A large number of notices have been served on parties residing in Little St. Thomas Apostle, Basing Lane, Distaff Lane and St. Paul's Church Yard.”

In 1866 the Cannon Street extension of the South Eastern Railway was opened. The work connected with this extension was carried out at a cost of four millions, a very fine block of stone buildings which had been erected only a few years before by Messrs. Lawrence & Sons, were removed for the purposes of the station. One of the most important Firms in that portion of Cannon Street, which is in Walbrook Ward, is that of Travers & Sons, Limited, Wholesale Grocers. This Firm was founded in 1727. In 1787 and 1797 the style of the Firm was Smith, Kemble, Travers and Kemble; in 1807 it was Smith, Travers Son & Kemble; in 1814 it was Joseph Travers & Son; since 1819 Joseph Travers & Sons. In 1901 the Firm was converted into a Limited Liability Company.

Salter's Hall Court, Oxford Court and Whistler's Court.

These three Courts are so closely connected with each other that for the purposes of this work it will be more convenient to speak of them almost as one. The origin of the names will be easily seen in treating of the past history of each Court. Taking

the last named first, this was originally a Court leading out of Salters' Hall Court and inhabited by a considerable number of residents. These houses were taken down by the Salters' Company and the present buildings on the north side of the Church Yard erected, the entrance to the Court being now through these Buildings. The name of the Court is derived from a Mr. Henry Whistler, who, shortly after the fire, erected a Parsonage House for S. Swithin's close to the spot ; this house has long since disappeared.

Both Oxford Court and Salters' Hall Court are closely connected, not only with the history of S. Swithin Parish and also the Salters' Company, but with the Ward itself.

On the spot indicated by these two courts no doubt stood in early days the "Great Stone House" with its gardens in which the first Mayor, Henry Fitz-Aylwin, lived. This house stood on the north side of S. Swithin's Church. Fitz-Aylwin was evidently a large owner of property, and, in fact, as Mr. Loftie says, there is no doubt "that he owned the whole Parish itself."

This "Great Stone House" must have been an important landmark in the old City, being in close proximity to the ancient London Stone, and from 1189 to 1213 the seat of government.

It must be remembered that at this early period, when houses were nearly all constructed of wood, those houses or mansions built of stone were very few in number, and could only be inhabited by persons of importance and distinction. From Fitz-Aylwin the house descended to Sir Robert Aguylon, Knt., who died 15th January, 1286 ; he was a devoted adherent of Henry III., and this house was his favourite place of residence. By his Will he left "his body, and his mansion in the Parish of S. Swythun together with Court Yard and gardens to the Priory of Tortington, Sussex."¹ Following the history of this old mansion we find in the reign of Henry VII. that Sir Edmond Dudley, who took so conspicuous a part in the proceedings of the Star Chamber in this reign, lived here ; his name, together with that of his coadjutor Empson, occurs in connection with the persecution of Alderman Sir William Capell.² Dudley was executed by order of Henry VIII. on Tower Hill, 1509, and in July, 1511, an agreement is recorded between the King, Sir Henry

¹ Calendar of Wills 1, 75.
² Alderman of Walbrook.

Marney and Sir John Digby that he (the King) had received of Sir John all the plate, jewels and goods of the late Sir Edmond Dudley, attainted of high treason, and who was taken into custody "at his house in the Parish of S. Swithin near the London Stone." Then follows a description of the house, with its contents, and is interesting as showing very vividly the character of an old City mansion of the period inhabited by a Peer of the Realm.

"In the hall an old hanging of arras, the great parlor, the little parlor, the counting house in the little parlor, the long gallery against the gardens, the square chamber next to the gallery, a little chamber with the said square chamber, the little square chamber, the gallery next to the square chamber, the great chamber, the closet within the same chamber, the little wardrobe, the closet within the little wardrobe door, the low gallery by the garden, the great gallery at the end of that, my lady Latteen's chamber, the kitchen." All the contents of this house were granted to Sir Henry Marney by Henry VIII.

Among other legacies Sir Edmond Dudley left one towards the "Building of S. Swithin's Church in London where I dwelt." He also left to the Priory of Tortington, with which S. Swithin's was so closely connected, "an Altar Cloth for the High Altar," and another for the "Lady Altar," his first wife being there buried.*

In connection with Sir Edmond Dudley's house in Oxford Court, an interesting light is thrown upon the water supply to the Citizens in some proceedings of the Common Council, dated 24th September, 1507, just two years previous to Dudley's execution. At this date he petitioned the Court, "That he shall at his own cost and charge move a Curraunt of water from the gret Conduyt in Chepe, or some other Conduyt" into his house in the Parish of S. Swithin's, "That is as moche water as may or shall be conveyed from thens into his dwelling place in a pype of leade of the quantite or compas of a Swannes quyl to hym and to his assignees for his sayd lyfe." It was also provided that should there be "any Scarstye of water in the said Citee or to the Commonaltie by reason of this graunte," on these occasions there was to be "a restreynt and stopping of the said Curraunt during the tyme of such Scarstie," a

1 Letters and Papers Henry VIII. (425).

2 Letters and Papers Henry VIII. (425).

further arrangement was also made, "That no water should remayne unto his use, but only suche as shuld all goo to waste."¹

Such were the arrangement made with a Citizen in the sixteenth century for a supply of water to his residence.

In 1523 this large house is again mentioned, when there was a Grant to Sir Richard Wyngfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for 24 years, "of a great messuage in the Parish of S. Swithin in Candelwyke Streete with gardens and free entrance and free exit by two great gates as held by Richard Foster, a tenement in S. Swithin's Lane, a tenement adjoining which John Brickles formerly held and all other lands and tenements in the Parish of S. Swithin forfeited by Edmond Dudley who held the same for a term not yet expired."²

There is no doubt from the description of the house and its surroundings that it occupied the entire space now taken up by Salters' Hall, Oxford Court and Salters' Hall Court.

At the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII., the entire property seems to have been granted to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, this grant no doubt giving the name to Oxford Court.

It is a grant in full, dated 1539, but differs a little from that in 1523, it is that "of the great messuage in the Parish of S. Swithin London Stone, with a great and little garden adjoining with free ingress and egress by the large gates, of which one extends towards Candelwykstreet near the Parish Church of S. Swithin towards the south and the other lower down towards the north, and all the land between the said gates, with all cottages, curtilages, &c., which formerly belonged to the suppressed Priory of Tortington and also the Advowson of the Rectory of S. Swithin, and also the Vicarage near London Stone aforesaid."³ All was destroyed by the Great Fire, the further history of the site being closely connected with the history of Salters' Hall.

Edward Conder, Coffee Merchant, Deputy of Walbrook Ward 1854, Sheriff 1858, Alderman of Bassishaw, carried on business and resided in Salters' Hall Court for many years, where he died soon after his election to the Aldermanry.

¹ Journals 11, folio 21.

² Letters and Papers For. & Dom. 1519, 23 (3586).

³ Letters and Papers, 1539 (1192).

London Stone.

This interesting old relic of by-gone centuries as the inscription over it states "supposed to be of Roman Origin," will always remain a feature of the greatest interest in Walbrook Ward. As early as the days of Æthelstan, King of the West Saxons (935), we find it mentioned in a Gospel Book, which was given by that King to Christ Church, Canterbury, a parcel of land belonging to that Church is said to "ly neer unto London Stone." And in a fire that took place in the reign of Stephen, 1135-45, it is stated to have begun at the house of one Ailwarde, "neere unto London Stone." Lydgate writing, 1400-30, in the "London Lickpenny," says:—"Thenceforth I went by London Stone throughout all the Canwick Street."

Mr. Coote, who has written on this subject, gives the theory that the old relic was in some way connected with the "Great Stone House" in which the first Mayor, Fitz-Aylwin lived; that is, when in course of time the old house was removed, this stone was saved to represent the Mansion which for so many years had stood there; but this theory is one, no doubt, that must give place to the almost general belief among all antiquarians that the Stone is one of Roman origin, very probably a mile stone, standing as it does almost exactly in the centre of the City from east to west.

King, writing in his "Monumenta Antiqua," says:—"London Stone, preserved with such reverential care through so many ages, and now having its top encased in another stone in Cannon Street was plainly deemed a record of the highest antiquity of some still more important kind, though we are at present unacquainted with the original intent and purpose for which it was placed, there is no doubt that it had some more ancient and peculiar designation than that of having been a Roman pilliary, even if it were used for that purpose afterwards."

The old practice, so common in ancient times, of giving names to people in connection with something in the district in which they were born or lived, finds place in the history of the London Stone, in the same way as we found in connection with Walbrook, and, at the same time, gives further proof of the great antiquity of the old relic, thus:—In 1241 a man named John de Londenston stabbed

Agnes, his wife, with a sword, on Easter Day, from the effect of which wound she died. "The said John took to flight, he was outlawed, his chattells being 4s. 8d. in value."¹

Again, in 1310-11, when the Aldermen met together, among them being William Servat, Alderman of Walbrook, they granted to William de Londenstone, a Clerk, an annuity of 100s. for his service to the City.²

In 1349 the stone is mentioned in a Will of John de St. Edmond, who desired to be buried in the Chancel of St. Swythin's Church, and left to Sir John de Kyrkeby, Chaplain, a messuage at "Londenstone," which Joanna, the testator's niece, held for her life.³

Fabyan, in his Chronicles, has the following lines on the old relic:—

"This so oldly founded
Is so surely groundd
That no man maie confound it
It is so sure of stone
That it is upon sette
For though some have it thret
With menacis grim ande gret
Yet hurte had it none."
"Christe is the very stone
That this Citie is sette upon
Which from all His Son
Hath ever preserved it
By His speciall favour
Which is our onely Saviour
From the synful behaviour
That our forefathers did commit."⁴

After the Great Fire the foundations of the stone were laid open and found to be so extensive that there was much inclination of opinion that they must have supported at some time a much larger and more important monument. At the same time the Corporation appointed three surveyors to examine the foundations of the old houses in the immediate neighbourhood. A few of these entries are as follows:—Feb. 12, 1667, "Received of Mr. Henry Edwards

¹ Liber Albus, 91.
² Letter Book, 252.

³ Calendar of Wills, 1 (612).
⁴ Fabyan's Chronicles, 2 (1).

for examining two foundations near London Stone, 13s. 4d.; Feb. 18, of Francis Heath, one foundation below London Stone, 6s. 8d.; March 6, Daniel Palmer, one foundation at the London Stone, 6s. 8d.”¹

The stone formerly stood on the south side of the street, and was fastened to the ground with strong clamps of iron. The cause of its removal to the north side—which we must recollect at this time was very narrow—was that, with the increase of traffic which was then taking place, the stone had become an annoyance and dangerous to passengers. In December, 1742, Mr. Robert Martin and Mr. Basil Browne being Churchwardens, an order was made that it should be removed to the north side. The Minute of Vestry is thus recorded: “May 13, 1742. Ordered that the Stone commonly called London Stone be removed and placed against the Church according to the Churchwardens’ directions.” In the payments occurs this: “Paid mason’s bill for removing London Stone twelve shillings.”

W. Hutton, describing what he met with in a journey from Birmingham to London in the year 1785, writes of London Stone as it appeared to him at that time. He says: “This Stone appears of a marble texture near four feet high, two broad, and one thick. An ornament at the top is broken off. In the front is an oval aperture or recess two feet long, at the bottom of which is a broken fragment which has supported perhaps an image or urn, expressive of the original design. Time seems to have destroyed the lower part of the oval, and art has supplied the place with a patch.”²

In 1798 it was again removed to its present position. The minute of Vestry runs thus: 1798, June 13th. Resolved—“That the porters’ block and seats be taken away, and a new block be erected in the blank door-way under the direction of the Surveyor and the stone called London Stone to be fixed at the west end of the same on a plinth as may be hereafter described.” That this old relic is now in existence we have to thank a worthy inhabitant of the Ward, Mr. Thomas Madden, of Sherborne Lane, as, if it had not been for his interposition and at the same time persuading the Churchwardens to remove the stone to its present

¹ Guildhall MSS.

² “Journey to London” (W. Hutton), 49.

position, it would have undoubtedly been doomed to destruction as a nuisance to be done away with.

Upon this second removal a writer in the "Gentlemen's Magazine" at this date writes: "Under what innovating name can we term the cause that has removed the London Stone in Cannon Street, the awful informant of the antiquity of this town, some yards more to the west of the Church? It has often been called the symbol of this great City's quiet state, from its being always believed to be fixed to its everlasting seat."

In 1864 a letter was written to the press calling the attention of the Churchwardens to the fact that portions of the stone were being gradually chipped away. Nothing was done to prevent this wilful mischief until 1869, when the Stone was examined and found to measure about a foot cube, and to be an oolite full of organic remains. The Romans used such stone extensively in their buildings, their coffins, and monuments. Similar stone is, or was, obtained from the quarries of Rutland and Northampton. After examination the venerable relic was carefully replaced in its old receptacle, the opening of which was protected by the present ornamental iron grille.

At the instance of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, and in consultation with its members, the following inscription which now appears in Latin and English was cut in the wall above: "London Stone, commonly believed to be a Roman work. Long placed about 35 feet hence towards the south-west, and afterwards built into the wall of this Church was for more careful protection and transmission to future ages better secured by the Churchwardens in the year of our Lord 1869."

St. Swithin's Lane.

By a reference to the account of S. Swithin's Church it will be found that this lane is mentioned as early as 1278. In 1310 Richard, the turner, and John, the turner, living in St. Swithin's Lane, were sworn together with some others, "That in future they will not make any other measures than gallons and quarts and that

they will make no false measures," and that if they find any such measures "they will cause the same to be brought to Guildhall before the Mayor."¹

The Drapers' Company, who had originally possessed a hall in Cornhill, removed some time previous to 1405 to St. Swithin's Lane, premises which in the early documents of the Company are described as "A Capital Messuage with eight other messuages adjoining in St. Swithin's Lane," formerly in the possession of John Hende.² It is stated that the Ordinances of the Company "were settled at John Hende's house in Swythins Lane."³

In 1479 and 1488 the hall is again mentioned, when it comprised "a refectory or dining hall, a great chamber, or long room, parlours, a kitchen, or store house and a scalding yard." The hall had a platform at the end for the high table. Also a ladies' chamber, a chequer chamber, a buttery, pantry, and other places.

The parlours, hall, and chamber are said to have been surrounded with hangings on festive occasions. The chequer chamber was laid with mats, while the hall was only strewn with rushes. The kitchen was large, having three fire-places.

The hall must have been of good dimensions, as the number of the Court at this time appears to have been large, no doubt holding between two or three hundred guests.

The ladies' chamber was a large room for the use of the sisters of the fraternity, and in it they seem to have had separate dinners. The table-cloths for the tables in this chamber are mentioned as being eight yards long.

In the will of Henry Eburton, dated 14th May, 1490, there is no doubt that this same property is referred to. The Testator, who belonged to the Company, left to Wm. White, the Mayor, and at the same time "Master of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary of the Drapers of London," the tenements called "Drapers' Hall, formerly belonging to Robert Auguylon,⁴ in the parish of S. Swithin, together with a garden which served as a tenter ground adjoining" . . . "to hold the same for ever for the support of the fraternity."⁵ There can be no doubt that there

¹ Memorials of London Life, 78.

² Alderman of Walbrook.

³ Hazlitt, 206.

⁴ Paper read by W. F. Sawyer, Esq., April, 1884.

⁵ Calendar of Wills, 2. 601.

is a connection between this property and the stone house of Henry Fitz Alwyn, mentioned in the history of Salters' Hall Court.

Mr. Hazlitt, in his "History of the Livery Companies," observes that—"During the remainder of the 15th Century and far into the reign of Henry VIII. Drapers' Hall in St. Swithin's Lane was periodically the scene of good cheer and generous hospitality, and the fair sex was invariably remembered at the great feasts."¹

The Company remained in the Lane until 1541, when they removed to Throgmorton Street, their present abode. The Company are still the freeholders of the same spot (21, 2, 3) on which the ancient hall stood.

Sir William Cromer (Draper), M.P. 1406 and 1417, Lord Mayor 1413 and 1423, lived in the Lane. In 1556 an inhabitant was taken to his martyrdom. Foxe relates that "Two tall men were carried in a cart from Newgate unto Stratford atte Bowe to be burnt, the one blind, the other lame, the one named Hugh Laverke a painter lived in Swythins Lane, the other that is the blind man dwelling in S. Thomas's."

The lane is also mentioned in the Hustings Rolls. Prestwicke Eaton wrote in 1631 to his brother, George Willingham, living at the sign of the "Golden Anchor" in this lane, to send him "six Beaver Hats, two white and four black."² We read also of a house called "The Rose" in 1638 and 1645.³

William Holmes, S. John's College, Oxford, was born in S. Swithin's Parish 5th April, 1689, elected President of his College 3rd June, 1728, Vice-Chancellor of the University 1732, one of the King's Chaplains 1734, Regius Professor of History 1736, Dean of Exeter 1742.

He caused to be printed, so that it might be given to every scholar on his admission, the last letter of Sir Thomas White, the founder of the College, in which he exhorts the Fellows to live at peace with each other and bids them, "take a coppye of y^t for my sake." Copies of this letter are still presented to the scholars. When Vice-Chancellor he gave offence to some by inviting "one Handel a foreigner" to play at Oxford, and allowing him to

¹ Hazlitt, 206.

² State Papers, Dom. 1631, 3 (15).

³ Hustings Rolls, 315 (27); 321 (18).

perform on his own account in the theatre and to charge 5s. for admission. He died 4th April, 1748, aged 59, leaving considerable property to his College, and was buried in the College Chapel. A portrait both of him and his wife, who also was a benefactress to the College, are in the College Hall.¹

Sir William Hooker, Alderman of the Ward, carried on his business as a merchant here. Roger Hudson is mentioned by Price in his "History of Banking" as advertising in the "Daily Courant" from an address in the Lane, for a lost note (1713).² Seymour speaks of the Lane in 1734 as being "replenished with handsome houses on both sides."

The firm of Messrs. Geo. G. Sandeman, Sons & Co., of No. 20, Wine and Oporto merchants, is one of long standing in the Ward. The house was established in 1790 by Mr. George Sandeman, of Perth, the firm being at that time Sandeman, Gooden and Forster. The address in London has not been changed since the foundation of the business. Mr. George Sandeman had his private residence in Sherborne Lane, with which the offices were connected. It is related that in this old house officers returning from the Peninsular War with despatches for the Government, on their way to the Foreign Office, were often entertained by Mr. Sandeman and sleeping at his house. This gentleman was generally known in the office as "Old Cauliflower," on account of his white wig. He was the last London merchant to wear top boots on 'Change. This old residence was taken down in 1874.

On the death of Mr. George Sandeman the business devolved on his nephew, Mr. Geo. Glas Sandeman, who was born in 1793. This gentleman died in 1868. The eldest son, Mr. Albert Geo. Sandeman, then took his place as head of the firm, and is still in that position. He is a Director of the Bank of England, and in 1895 was elected Governor. The firm, which has lately been converted into a Limited Liability Company, has branch establishments at Oporto, Lisbon, and Jerez de la Frontera in Spain, also at Sydney, New South Wales.

The Gresham Club.—The first stone of this Club was laid in 1844, the event being celebrated at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, the Lord Mayor, Sir William Magnay,¹ in the Chair. The

¹ Wood's Athenae.

² Price's London Bankers, 91.

Club was under the presidency of John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., Mr. Henry Flower being the architect.

Founders' Hall.—The previous home or hall of this Company was in Lothbury, on the spot now covered by Founders' Hall Court, close to S. Margaret's Church. Mr. Hazlitt observes that the Founders formed here a colony so as to be at a distance, on account of the noisy nature of the business, from the main arteries of traffic. "It becomes interesting," he says, "to contemplate in the mind's eye on this now busy spot a cluster of poor wooden tenements roofed with thatch around the old Church, and in one of these the Wardens living and having their place of assembly and consultation."

The foundry in Moorfields further north brings to our mind the first chapel which good old John Wesley built in London for his hearers to assemble in.

After the Fire the Hall was rebuilt on the same spot, a subscription being opened among the members to defray the cost. When built, it was let out to several of the City Companies, and also for religious purposes. An account of these services will be found in "Churches and Chapels of Old London" (by J. G. White). The Hall was rebuilt in 1845. This was subsequently let to the Electric Telegraph Company, and in 1854 the Company removed to St. Swithin's Lane to some premises on the site of the present Hall, which were used until the new buildings were erected in 1877-8, the Hall of the Company being on the top floor. There are two tablets in the Hall with inscriptions, one referring to the old premises and the second to the present building. The first inscription is as follows: "This Edifice purchased for the Transaction of the General Business of the Worshipful Company of Founders, and to replace their ancient Hall in Lothbury was opened Monday, July 31, 1854." Then follow the names of Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants. The second inscription is as follows: "This Hall of the Ancient and Worshipful Company of Founders was rebuilt in the year 1877-8." Then follow the names of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants. George Aitchison, R.A., was the architect. The Company have in their Hall a very beautiful set of bell weights ranging from 1 lb. to 56 lbs., dated 1684.

¹ Alderman of Vintry.

² Hazlitt's "History of the Livery Companies," 498.

New Court.

This Court is not mentioned in Ogilby and Morgan's Map of London, 1677; in all probability it was not then formed. Seymour, in his "History of London" (1734), says of it: "A very handsome, large place, with an open passage into it for coach or cart. Here are very good buildings with inhabitants considerable, and at the upper end is a very good large house inclosed from the rest by a handsome pale."

In the London Directory for 1840, besides the firm of Rothschilds, who are stated to be at No. 2, there is but one other name, "R. S. Flemyng, wine merchant," at No. 1. A history of the Ward of Walbrook would not be complete without some account of the firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, who have for so many years carried on business in this Court. Although, as will be seen in the following history of the firm, the London business was first established in 1803, the name does not appear in the London Directory until 1811, when it is given as "N. M. Rothschild, merchant, 2, New Court." This name is continued until 1837, when it appears for the first time in its present style.

The founder of the firm, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, was born at Frankfort in 1743. For several years he was in the service of a banker named Oppenheim, in Hanover. After which, having gathered together a sufficient capital, he started in the business of banking on his own account. Soon after, he was appointed Court Banker to the Landgrave of Hesse. In 1804 he contracted with the Danish Government for the issue of a loan of four million thalers. During the war in Spain the Duke of Wellington had the greatest difficulty in obtaining his necessary supplies of specie, the English Government being unable to induce any firm of Bankers to undertake the responsibility of conveying the money to Spain. M. A. Rothschild offered to undertake this task, which was accepted, and the money reached the Duke safely. It is stated that this transaction alone gave to Rothschild a profit annually for eight years of £150,000.

Mayer Amschel Rothschild died 13th September, 1812, aged 67 years, leaving five sons, Anselm, Salomon, Nathan, James, and Carl. These five sons each settled in one of the great Cities of

Europe—London, Frankfort, Naples, Vienna, and Paris. For some time previously to this Nathan had started for London, and was laying the foundation of the colossal business which ultimately proved of such vital importance to the family.

A new line of business was struck out, the firm being from this time engaged in issuing and contracting with the English and Foreign Governments for the various loans which were then required for carrying on and paying for the various wars. In 1818 an English loan of 5,000,000 sterling was contracted for by the house. In 1822 Russia raised a loan of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions through the Rothschilds. They also contracted for a large number of smaller loans to meet the requirements of smaller States.

In 1848 the various European Governments made a most important change in their methods of raising money on loans. Their credit had been steadily rising, and from this date not only the English but also other Governments determined to procure what monies they required on loan without the intervention of a banker. Complete success attended this change, as often ten times the amounts they required was offered them by various firms and individuals. These new arrangements made an important difference to the house of Rothschilds, who from that time have directed their attention to the formation and assistance of industrial enterprises of various kinds; as in one well known case, in 1876, when they advanced to the British Government the sum of four million pounds to enable the latter to purchase shares of the Khedive for the completion of the Suez Canal, and in 1884 they lent the Egyptian Government for the same purpose the sum of one million pounds.

Nathan Mayer Rothschild, who extended the Frankfort business to Manchester in 1798, and to London in 1803, and was also almost the sole manager of the branch, was a man of great ability, and under his guidance and direction for the next 40 years the house held a foremost and powerful position in the financial world. Among other plans for gaining the first intelligence in England from the Continent he organised a system of pigeon post, by which the very earliest news was conveyed to him from abroad. He was the first to inform Lord Aberdeen of the Paris July Revolution, and also the first to announce the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.

Nathan died on the 28th July, 1836. His four sons, Lionel, Anthony, Nathan, and Mayer, succeeded to the business. Baron Lionel was born in New Court 22nd November, 1808, where the family then resided. Anthony was born 1810, and Mayer in 1818. Baron Lionel was in 1847 elected Member for the City of London, but it was not until the 23rd July, 1858, when the Bill for removing Jewish disabilities was passed, that he was able to take his seat in the House.

He continued to represent the City almost without a break until 1874, when he was defeated. Baron Lionel died on the 3rd June, 1879. He left two daughters, Leonora, who married Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, the head of the Paris house, and Evelina, who married Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild (the two latter deceased). The other Partners, Baron Mayer and Sir Anthony, had both died previously in 1874 and 1876. Baron Nathaniel had died in 1868. After the death of Baron Lionel the business devolved on his three sons, Sir Nathaniel (who was raised to the Peerage as Lord Rothschild in 1886 and who was the first Jew to enter the House of Lords), Alfred, and Leopold.¹

Salters' Hall

The original Hall of the Salters' Company stood in Bread Street. This was built about 1457, and destroyed by fire in 1533. It was rebuilt in 1578, together with some almshouses. These buildings were destroyed by fire in 1598, and were once more rebuilt on the same site. In the ancient Church of All Hallows, Bread Street, on the south side of the chancel was a small part of the church called "Saltaire's Chappell, with a very faire window with the portraiture and figure of him that gave it." Very curiously wrought upon it was this inscription—"Thomas Beaumont Salter. The Founder of this Chappell and a wealthy Benefactor to the Company of Salters."²

¹ Information kindly given by the House, and "The Rothschilds" (John Reeves).

² "Pietatis Londinensis" (Jas. Paterson, 1714).

It was in the old Hall in Bread Street that Sir Ambrose Nicholas (Salter), Alderman of Walbrook, but who afterwards removed to Bread Street Ward, kept his Mayoralty in 1575. The Hall and buildings remained here until 1641, when the Company purchased of Captain Smith for £9,000 the property then known as "The Great House, London Stone," or Oxford House, together with all the buildings and gardens, and also the advowson of S. Swithin's. A small remnant of these once extensive gardens still remains in front of the present Hall. We are told that it was in this Hall that the Committee met in the troublous days of the Civil War, 1643-4, to give all possible assistance towards carrying out an order from Parliament to take and seize all horses found within the City belonging to any person within the City or its Liberties.¹

In the Fire of 1666 this Hall was destroyed, and afterwards rebuilt. This structure is described as a small building of brick, the entrance opening within an arcade of three arches springing from square-fluted pillars.

"In this Hall was performed by Messrs. Dove and Dilly Citizens of London in the presence of Sir William Stephenson² Lord Mayor, Lord Howe one of the lords of the Admiralty, and several eminent merchants and gentlemen of great learning, ability and knowledge in the art of distillation and qualities of drugs, and in the properties of good and wholesome water, an experiment to make salt water sweet, palatable and fit for all uses with a cheap and wholesome ingredient to the entire satisfaction of the spectators."³

Adjoining the Hall and standing within the grounds was the "Salters' Hall Meeting House." "An old Salter," writing in 1827, says: "Altho this Meeting House was called by the same name, it was in no other way connected with the Company, than being Tenants to them for the long period of 128 years."⁴

The Hall after standing about 150 years was taken down, the materials being sold by auction on the 29th August, 1821. With the Hall the old chapel was removed and rebuilt in Orford Court,

¹ State Papers, 1643 (476).

² Alderman of Bridge. Lord Mayor, 1763-4.

³ Entick's "London" iv., 366.

⁴ Some account of the Salters' Company (1827).

with an entrance up a passage in Cannon Street, on the ground now occupied by the General Insurance Company. In Nightingale's "London" there is the following notice of it :—

"This is a very large good brick building erected in the early part of the reign of William III., the congregation, prior to the Revolution of 1688, meeting in Buckingham House, College Hill. It is nearly of a square form with four large galleries and a small vestry room behind the pulpit. Here that excellent man and eloquent preacher, the late Rev. Hugh Worthington, taught the rational, the practical and the Divine truths of religion to a numerous and highly respectable congregation for upwards of 40 years. He was a divine of the true school, steady to his own principles, liberal to all. A firm believer in the great and leading doctrine of Redemption, but an avowed enemy to bigotry and enthusiasm of any kind. He died at Worthing 1813, and was succeeded in the pastoral office by the present very eloquent and popular Rev. R. B. Collyer, D.D., who though holding somewhat different views to those of his predecessor whom he loved and admired has not diminished either the number or the respectability of his congregation."

The same Meeting House is referred to in other words in "Beauties of England and Wales" (10, 288), "Which is rented of the Company by a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters whose chief Pastor is the Rev. Hugh Worthington, an eminent and eloquent preacher."

The present Hall was completed and opened in 1827, Mr. Henry Carr being the architect.

The building, which is not worthy of much note, is mentioned by Britten and Pugin in "Edifices of England": "Concealed within the various recesses of St. Swithin's Lane is Salters' Hall, a new Edifice worthy of a better situation, with a rather rich and handsome Grecian Ionic Portico, with which, however, the other features do not wholly correspond." (2, 29.)

¹ Nightingale's "London" 2, 709.
² For further account of this Meeting House see "Churches and Chapels of Old London."
 (J. G. White.)

Turnwheel Lane.

This lane, the northern end of which only was in Walbrook Ward, similar to Bush Lane, was much shortened when Cannon Street was widened, and when the Railway terminus was built it altogether disappeared, the entire site being now covered by the station. It led from Cannon Street to the lower part of Dowgate Hill.

Stow mentions this lane as having a turnpike in it, but does not give any information as to the reason of it being there. There was an ancient house or palace in the lane called the "Erber," but this was not in Walbrook Ward.

The lane is also famous for having been at one time the residence of Henry Fitz-Aylwin, the first Mayor of London. There is a doubt among historians as to his place of burial. It is generally thought that he was laid to rest in his little Church of S. Mary Bothaw, which stood in this lane. In "Ancient Topography of London," by J. T. Smith, published in 1815, he says that Fitz-Aylwin was buried in the Church of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate. His portrait hangs in the Hall of the Drapers' Company, of which he was a member.

There also stood here in later years the Rectory House of S. Mary Bothaw, which for many years had been the residence of the Rectors of S. Swithin. At the back it looked out into the pretty little churchyard of the parish, which contained a portion of the wall of the old church destroyed by the Fire. This lane led down into an open space called Chequer Yard. This, although not in Walbrook Ward, deserves mention from the fact that it contained one of the most famous and most frequented springs in the City, although, no doubt, this water trickled through the little churchyard of S. Mary Bothaw, which was in close proximity. "Chequer Yard Pump Water" was highly valued and much used by the entire neighbourhood, and none more so than by the writer, whose duty it was when a boy to fetch daily a pitcher of the cold sparkling beverage for the use of the household, no member of whom at any time felt any ill effect from the use of it.

John Kenrick, "an eminent and respectable" merchant, lived and died in this lane, "whose charity, humanity, and benevolence

flowing from one of the greatest and best of hearts gained him esteem and love." He died 3rd March, 1730, aged 71. In the Town Hall at Reading are two portraits of one of his ancestors, John Kenrick, who was a wealthy trader in the time of Charles I. He was Sheriff 1645-6, Lord Mayor 1651-2.

Bush Lane.

This lane was much shortened when Cannon Street was widened. Only a small portion is in Walbrook Ward. On the east side as far as Cross Lane and on the west the premises now known as Bush Lane House. On the site of these premises was for many years a large wholesale drug warehouse in the occupation of Messrs. Drew, Barron and Squire. In days gone by we read of the lane as being famous for the manufacture of needles, and also as being inhabited by "merchants and persons of repute." We also read of it in 1484 when the Goldsmiths' Company gave receipts for quarterage to some of their members residing in different streets of the City. Among those named are "Graschurch Street, Lombard Street, and Bushe Lane."¹ Sir Thomas Boleyn at one time was the owner of property in this lane, there being recorded in 1511 a grant to Sir Thomas of "four messuages in Bush Lane," formerly belonging to the Duke of Clarence."²

Martin Bilingsly, a famous writing master, born in 1591, lived in Bush Lane. It was from his house in this lane that he dedicated his first work, "The Pen's Excellencie or the Secretary's Delight," to Prince Charles.

In 1637 Bilingsly published "A Coppie Booke containing Varieties of Examples of all the most curious of the Hands written." This was printed and sold at the "Globe and Compasses at the west end of S. Paul's towards Ludgate." He published a number of works, among them the following: "The Pen's Celerity," "The Pen's Triumph," "The Pen's Paradise," and "The Pen's Facility." He says: "Let not your breast lie upon the desk

¹ "Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company" (Sir W. Prideaux), i. 28.

² Letters and Papers, Henry VIII. (1774).

you write on, nor your nose on the paper, but sit in as majestic a posture as you can." Speaking of writers, he says: "This famous cittie swarming with lame penmen, with a worlde of squirting Teachers . . . botchers whose worke is such weake stuffe as he would rather imagine it to be the scratching of a hen thanne the worke of a profest penman, who yet 'Clap Bills on every Poste,' and make curricular progresse over all places in the Kingdom with ambitious brags and lying promises . . . professing to teach anyone a sufficient hand in a month and some of them doe say in a fortnight." ¹

In a paper read at the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1841 by Mr. Chas. Roach Smith, he mentions the results of excavations which were then being made in Bush Lane for a new sewer: "Advancing up the lane several walls of considerable thickness were crossed, which, together with abundance of frescoe paintings, portions of tessellated pavement and tiles betokened the appropriation of the site for Roman dwellings. Opposite Scott's Yard a formidable wall of 20 feet in thickness was encountered. So firmly had time solidified the mortar and bricks that the labourers, in despair of being able to demolish the wall, were compelled literally to drill a tunnell through it to admit the Sewer." ²

Laurence Pountney Hill.

A portion of the western side of this hill only is in Walbrook Ward, as far down as Suffolk Lane, the western side of which as far as Cross Lane (north side) is also in the Ward.

The upper part of the hill was formerly called "Green Lettuce Lane," but for many years the entire length has been called by the present name.

Seymour, writing in 1734, says: "This is a street well built and inhabited by able tradesmen."

¹ National Biography.
² Archaeologia, 29. 156.

King William Street (Nos. 1, 2, 3).

The banking firm of Sir Charles Price, Marryat & Co. originated in the bank of Robert and Thomas Harrison, established at 77, Ironmonger Lane, about the year 1785. In 1788 they were located at 1, Mansion House Street. In 1833 the style of the firm became Price, Marryat & Co., and in 1835 they removed from Mansion House Street to 3, King William Street, corner of Sherborne Lane, where they remained under the same style until 1866, when the firm stopped payment.¹

Sir Charles Price was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1798, and his portrait hangs in the banqueting room of the Hall.

Lombard Street (Nos. 1, 2, 3).

The banking house of Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smiths occupies the site of an older banking house, that of Messrs. Harley & Co. Sir Charles Raymond, Bart., appears to have severed his connection with Raymond, Vere, Low & Fletcher in 1778 and started another bank under the style of Sir Charles Raymond, Harley, Webber & Co., at George Street, Mansion House. In 1781 it became Raymond, Harley, Lloyd & Cameron, and in 1789 Harley, Cameron & Sons. In the course of that year it became extinct. This house was upon the site of "The Cock," which in 1734 was at the east end of the Stocks Market, and was then in the occupation of Thomas Stevenson, a fishmonger. When in 1874 Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smiths made some alterations to their premises they discovered in the foundation a cast-iron slab, dated 1652, representing a cock fighting a snake, which was probably the sign of Harley's old banking house. The business of the present firm had its first origin at Nottingham, and was commenced by Thomas Smith, who was born in 1631, nearly 100 years before the establishment of the London business. The father of Thomas was Mr. John Smith, of Cropwell Butler, Notts, a substantial yeoman, who died 1641. The son was apprenticed to a mercer in Nottingham, and in 1653 bought some premises in Peck Lane, the shop where he commenced his career.

¹ "London Bankers," Price (133).

It was this Thomas Smith who first added the new business of banking to that of mercer, and from documents in possession of the Nottingham Bank it would seem that previous to 1688 the bank was fairly established.

At his death, in 1699, he was succeeded in the bank by his eldest son, Thomas, who was in 1717 High Sheriff of Leicestershire, having considerable property in that County. This son Thomas died in 1727. His brothers, Samuel and Abel, succeeded him, and it was the son of this Abel who founded the business of Smith and Payne, in conjunction with Mr. John Payne. This second Abel also founded the Hull and Lincoln banks. The Nottingham bank was, until recently, the oldest existing Country bank in England.

In 1733 Messrs. Smith and Payne took an additional partner, when the style of the firm was changed to its present form—Smith, Payne & Smiths.

The name of the present firm is first found in the London Directory for 1759, when its style appears as Smith and Payne, carrying on their business near Coleman Street, Lothbury. In 1766 they removed to 18, Lombard Street, a house then known by the sign of "The Hare." In 1778 they were located at George Street, Mansion House. They remained there until 1799, at which time they were the only bankers in this street. During the year two blocks of premises were purchased; one at the corner of Lombard Street, the other must have been the bank of Harley, Cameron & Sons, their house being on the site of the old "Cock." In 1824 the firm was at Mansion House Place, and in 1830 and since that date at No. 1, Lombard Street. In 1902 the bank was amalgamated with the Union Bank of London.¹

The following is from a cutting in the *Times* newspaper for 1833: "Very active measures are in progress for the purpose of obtaining the support of the principal merchants, bankers and tradesmen in the City to a plan by which the entrance to the new street now in course of formation (King William Street) from the Mansion House to the new London Bridge will be materially improved and the surrounding neighbourhood rendered more open and convenient. Already the signatures of a great number of influential merchants have been obtained to the plan for the

¹ Information kindly given by the House, and "London Bankers" (Price), 79. 152.

removal of the Banking House of Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smiths at the corner of Lombard Street, and a petition has been prepared, which it is expected will be presented at the next Court of Common Council, praying the Court to sanction the alteration in the plan received by the London Commissioners and which is part of the design of Sir Robert Smirke. The advantages which will be gained by the removal of the house belonging to Smith, Payne & Co. are as follows: The mouth or entrance of the new street near the Mansion House would be wider than is proposed, by which means facilities would be given to the incalculable increase of traffic which will exist from the many intersecting streets, and thus continued stoppages are avoided. If the Banking House were removed an uninterrupted view of the portion of the Mansion House and part of Cheapside would be obtained, and the now hidden but beautiful Church of S. Mary Woolnoth would be seen from the Poultry, and a sudden and bold view of the new street, with the Monument in the distance, would present itself at the eastern corner of the Mansion House."

Bearbinder Lane.

This lane, now called George Street, at the back of the Mansion House, is entirely in the Ward of Walbrook.

We read of it as early as 1342, when Simon Bakere (fish-monger) desires his body to be buried in the "Church of S. Mary Wolechurch," and leaves to Margery, his wife, two tenements in "Bearbynderslane."

Another owner of property in this lane was a wealthy rector of S. Mary Woolnoth, Att Hyde (Robert). He desires to be buried in the monastery of the nuns of S. Elena. He leaves to the sacristan of the monastery tenements in "Swythinnestlane, Bearbinderslane and Shirebourne" (Sherborne) Lane charged with the maintenance of charities for the good of the souls of the Prioress and Sub-Prioress and others "on pain of the greater excommunication which is fulminated against such as contravene the last wishes of deceased persons."

In 1477 and 1478 both the Goldsmiths' and Drapers' Companies gave returns of foreigners or strangers, members of the craft, paying their quarterage. These were returned as resident in Clements Lane, Bush Lane, Abchurch Lane, and Bearbinder Lane. In this lane alone the Drapers returned 41 as resident.

In the Calendar of State Papers, 1653, is a record that Robert Thompson of "The Cock,"² Bearbinder Lane, sends a letter to Mr. Blackthorne recommending "the Bearer for employment," also a grant to William Berryman, "Yeoman for the King's mouth in the kitchen," dated 1510, at the annual rent of one red rose, of several properties in the City, among them being "a piece of land situate in berebyndlane in the Ward of Walbrook" escheated to the late King on the death of John Doyle without heirs.³

In the Churchwardens' account of S. Stephen's, Walbrook, there is an entry in the year 1511 of a year's rent received of a house in "berbyndlane," 6s. 8d.

This Lane is noted as the first place in which the Plague broke out in the City in 1665. In the beginning of May in that year, Defoe, in his "History of the Plague," writes: "To the great affliction of the City one died within the Parish of S. Mary Woolchurch, in Bearbinder Lane near the Stocks Market." In the accounts of the churchwardens of S. Mary Woolchurch for 1665 is the following payment: "To Mr. Upton, Master of the Pest House for coming twice into Bearbinder Lane to view the bodies of two dead boys, 10s."⁴

Among the Records at Guildhall is a Lease for six months, dated 22nd June, 1668, from "Jane Coates relict of Thomas Coates Citizen and Haberdasher to Sir John Kendrick,⁵ Knight and Alderman of a piece of ground" on which (before the fire) stood "The Golden Hynde," in the Parish of S. Mary Woolchurch, in Bearbinder Lane.

Thomas Folkingham, a Goldsmith at "The Golden Ball," corner of Bearbinder Lane, in January, 1710, advertized in the "Daily Courant" for a runaway apprentice, "one Jabez French," a young man 21 years of age, "of low stature, wears a brown coat and a brown natural wig."⁶

¹ Calendar of Wills, 1. 512.

² This house is referred to in the account of 1, 2 and 3, Lombard Street.

³ Letters and Papers, For. and Dom. 1509-14 (1070).

⁴ History of S. Mary Woolchurch (Brooke). 56.

⁵ Alderman of Vintry, Lord Mayor 1651-2.

⁶ "London Bankers" (Price), 60.

Sherborne Lane.

This Lane, formerly called Southbourne Lane, is almost entirely in Walbrook Ward, deriving its name from a stream or bourne of water that flowed through it from Fenchurch and Lombard Streets, through Langbourne Ward on its way to the Thames.

Mr. Wheatley gives the following cutting from "The Currier's Cosmographic," by John Taylor, the Water Poet, 4to, 1637:—

"All those that will send letters to the most parts of the habitable world, or to any part of our King of Great Brittain's Dominions let them repaire to the Generall Post Master Thomas Withoring at his house in Sherbourne Lane near Abchurch." ¹

In "The Life and Errors of John Dunton," published in 1818, we have his opinion of an old resident in Sherborne Lane, he says of a Mr. Cox, "He was a grave thriving Binder for thirty years, but is now retired for his greater safety. He is very honest and if his Creditors knew him as well as I he might 'whet his knife at the Counter Gate.' He ever maintained an unspotted fidelity to the Church of England, and for all his misfortunes is a bright example of piety and strict justice. Wherever he is I heartily wish him well, and would be glad to see him, if I knew how, if it were but to thank him for old favours." ²

The Stocks Market.

This Market which occupied a part of the site on which the Mansion House now stands, was so named on account of The Stocks being from very early times set up there. Up to 1472 this was the only spot in the City where they were fixed, but in this year, on account of the large number of rogues and vagabonds which at that time infested the City, Sir William Hampton, Lord Mayor, ordered them to be set up in every Ward, and in regard to this matter, we find later on, the 11th March, 1543-4, it was agreed that each of the

¹ "London Past and Present" (Wheatley) 3, 239.

² "Life and Errors of John Dunton," 1, 259.

Aldermen "shall cause a payre of Stocks or a Cage to be made or sett upp wth his Warde at the costes of the Cytie wth as much speede as it maye conveniently be done."¹

The Market was first established in 1283 by Henry de Wallis,² Mayor, 1282, under a Charter from Edward I., which was afterwards confirmed by Edward II. under the Corporation Seal of the 14th February, 1323-4, Hamo de Chigwell being the Mayor present on the occasion. This Charter authorised the Mayor and Commonalty to build a Market "adjacent to the Wall of the Churchyard of S. Mary Woolchurch Haw," and to let it out "for the universal good of those crossing London Bridge" and also for its maintenance, the rents to be devoted to these purposes.

In 1310 an Assembly of Aldermen and Commoners was held before John Gisors, the Mayor, "for the purpose of considering the status of the butchers and fishmongers then tenants of the Market, with respect to their Tenancies, it was afterwards agreed that no Wardens of the Bridge should have power to demise any places in the Market without the consent of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners."³

On the 22nd July, 1336, at a Meeting of the Commonalty "for the common weal of the City and for the preservation of London Bridge," all the Rents from the Market were to be levied by Walter Neal and Allan Gille, Wardens of the Bridge.⁴ From these entries it is evident that the Market Rents were devoted to the care and upkeep of London Bridge. In 1345 a complaint was made that both at the Stocks and at the Conduit in Chepe in consequence of poulterers, butchers and fishmongers offering their wares for sale, persons going and returning that way could not do so without great hindrance, they asked that some remedy might be applied.⁵

In the management of the Market, six centuries ago, the Corporation was as careful then as now that the purchaser should be protected against the dishonest trader, and that condign punishment should be meted out with no sparing hand against the offender. Of this, several instances in the history of the old City have come down to us, more especially in connection with this Market.

On Sunday, 1st November, 1319, William Sperlynge, of West

¹ Letter Book Q., fol. 103b.

² Alderman of Cordwainer.

³ Letter Book D., 281.

⁴ Letter Book E., 299.

⁵ "London Life" (Riley) 225.

Hamme, was brought before the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, charged with selling to a purchaser two carcasses putrid and poisonous, unfit for human food. He was adjudged to be put upon the pillory and the carcasses burnt beneath him.¹

On Monday, 25th November, 1320, John Perir, with two others alleged to be foreign butchers, were charged with exposing meat for sale at "les Stokkes" against the custom of the City by candle light and after the Curfew had rung at S. Martin's le Grand, it being enacted that no foreign butcher shall cut up any meat after *none* has rung at S. Paul's. Perir appeared and stated that he was free of the City, his meat was therefore delivered up to him.²

On Wednesday, 24th February, 1351, Henry de Parselawe was charged before the Mayor and Aldermen with selling in "les Stokkes" to Henry Peche and two others, two capons baked in a pasty, they did not perceive until they had eaten them that they were putrid and stinking, to the disgrace of all the City and the peril of their lives, Henry de Parselawe was sentenced to stand in the pillory, and the capon which had been found to be stinking to be carried before him on his way there.³

The Market was rebuilt in 1410. At the north end was a Conduit of lead and stone built in 1510, this was called "The Little Conduit."

There were four other markets in the City besides this, viz.:—Fish Street, Eastchepe, Old Fish Street, and S. Nicholas Shambles. In 1543 food was very dear and scarce, in consequence of which the Mayor and Aldermen set the Wardens of the various companies to keep the Markets in Fish Street, The Stocks, and Old Fish Street in order to "see the people served at reasonable penyworthes after their discretion."⁴

In an ancient survey of the property belonging to London Bridge, the following interesting description of the Stocks Market as it appeared in the fifteenth century is given:—

"Near the Church of the Blessed Mary of Wolcherchewawe is a certaine cattle fold called *les Stockes* ordained for Butchers and Fishmongers where the same may sell Fish or Flesh, the rent of which is uncertain, because any greater or smaller value arises from

¹ "Memorials of London Life," 133.

² "Memorials of London Life," 141.

³ "Memorials of London Life," 267.

⁴ Wriothesley's "Chronicle," 1, 141.

the way in which places may be occupied by Butchers on Flesh days and Fishmongers on Fish days. Upon this Cattle stall are three mansions, and one slaughter house built above it, the principal of which mansions is towards Cornhill, being held by William Fale, Fishmonger, yielding to London Bridge yearly 30s., on the west side towards the Conduit is another mansion held by John Lovekeyne, Fishmonger, which pays nearly 20s. Also there is another little mansion in the middle of the house upon the Stocks on the north side paying 10s. On the south is a slaughter house for which rent is not paid. Total, 60s. In the stalls are places measured for the Fishmongers tables, which are occupied by the Butchers on Flesh days at 3d. by the week. Of these places there are 19 on the south next the Church, 18 on the north, 15 in one row in the middle of the house on the south, and at the eastern front four places for Fishmongers, three of which are occupied by Butchers on Flesh days. In the west front of the house are two places occupied as well by Butchers as by Fishmongers, but the amount of rent of these cannot be ascertained because any of the aforesaid places can be occupied or not, and thus a larger or a smaller sum may appear in the account rolls of the gate keeper. Without the Stocks at the west front are five places for Fishmongers, on Flesh days three of them are occupied by Butchers. There are also 22 places under the walls of the House appointed for Butchers, whereof 18 places are under the north wall and four under the east wall, the value of these, when occupied, being 4d. a week each. They are not now fully let, so no certain sum can be stated, in 1543 the total rents received were £82 3s. a year."

After the Great Fire orders were issued by the Court of Aldermen, dated 3rd October, 1667, "That the Building in the Poultry called the Stockes be forthwith taken downe and the materialls sold to the best advantage of this Citty."

In February, 1668, it was ordered that the Church of S. Mary Woolchurch which "now is dangerous to passengers and an hindrance and discouragement to y^e new buildings thereabouts, and an obstruction to y^e Markett which is to be setted in place of y^e

1 Chronicle of London Bridge, 270.

2 Repertory 72, fol. 203b.

Church," the part thereof then standing was to be forthwith taken down and the materials employed in building the Church of S. Mary Woolnoth.¹

The Market was at this time rebuilt and opened as a General Market for Fruit, Vegetables and other articles. In the centre stood the famous and well-known equestrian statue of Charles II., erected by Sir Robert Vyner² on the 29th May, 1675, being the year of his Mayoralty; it is related that on this day "the Stocks Market ran with Claret:" the King was represented on horse-back standing on a pedestal with dolphins cut in niches enclosed in handsome iron gates. Sir Robert, when travelling on the Continent in 1672, found an unfinished statue of John Sobieski, King of Poland, trampling on a Turk, in his haste to exhibit to the World his admiration of the King, Charles II., and disregarding the incongruity of the costume, he had the head of the Polish King replaced by that of Charles and the prostrate Turk by that of Oliver Cromwell, and thus new named it arose on this spot in honour of his Sovereign. On the removal of the Market the Statue was taken away as old lumber, and for some years was in a neglected condition, when, in 1779, it was presented by the Court of Common Council to Sir Robert Vyner, a descendant of the Lord Mayor who had erected it. Sir Robert removed it to his house at Gaultry Park, Lincolnshire.

In 1676 the following lampoon was published:—

“ Could Robert Vyner have forseen
The glorious triumph of his master
The Wool Church Statue, gold had been
Which now is made of alabaster
But wise men think had it been wood
T'were for a bankrupt King too good.
Those that the fabric well consider
Do of it diversely discourse,
Some pass their censure of the rider
Others their judgement of the horse
Most say the steed 's a goodly thing
But all agree tis a lewd King.”

In a paper called "The Wandering Spy," published in 1705, the following description of the Stocks Market is given:— "I saw Stocks Market all garnished with nuts and pears and grapes and golden pippins, all in rank and file most prettily. And then on the

¹ Repertory 274, fol. 88b.

² Alderman of Bread Street.

other side for Physic, Herbs there is enough to furnish a whole Country, from the nourishing Eringo, to the destructive Savine, where a man may buy as much for a penny as an apothecary will afford for half-a-crown, and do a man service as much good as their specific bolusses, hypnotic draughts, sudoric doses, anodyne compositions, and twenty other slip slops with hard names, which only disorder the body, put nature in convulsion, and prepare a man for the Sexton ; but here a man may consult a female doctor in a straw hat without a fee, have what quantity he pleases, of what herb he pleases, be his distemper what it will, and commit it into a juce, decoction, syrup, purge or glisten in a quarter of an hour without any danger to body or pocket."

Hughson, in his "London History," gives the following interesting description of the Market as it appeared in later years. He says : "The Market was latterly distinguishable only for the sale of fruit, roots and herbs, which, on account of their being the choicest of their sort, surpassed every other Market in the City. It took up a large tract of ground and occupied not only the ancient fish and flesh market but the ground on which had stood the ancient Parish Church of S. Mary Woolchurch, containing from north to south, through the centre a length of 230 feet and in breadth from east to west 108 feet, besides the waste ground on the east and west sides which served as streets, on the east side were planted rows of trees very pleasant to the inhabitants and handsome houses.

Shadwell, in his "Bury Fair," asks these questions:—

"Where is such a garden in Europe as the Stocks Market, where such a river as the Thames, where such ponds and decoys as in Leadenhall Market?" In the Crewe collection at the British Museum there are some views of the Market, and in the Bank of England there is a Painting of the Market, by Josif Van Aken, an Artist who was born in Antwerp, 1709, and died in London, where he spent much of his time, 1749.

The ground which for so many centuries had been covered by the Market was finally cleared in 1737 in order to make room for the new Mansion House. The Market was removed to the site of the old Fleet Market in the centre of Farringdon Street over the Fleet Ditch, it was afterwards removed and known as the Farringdon Market, this has also now disappeared.

The Mansion House.

Before the erection of the Mansion House it was usual for the Lord Mayor to reside in his own house and there keep his Mayoralty. One of the City Halls being lent on the occasion of large banquets or entertainments.

In the year 1728 the Court of Aldermen took into consideration the question of building a Mansion House for the use of the Lord Mayor for the time being, but in those days such matters moved very slowly, and it was not until six years had elapsed that any active steps were taken towards carrying out this suggestion. On the 5th March, 1734, the whole matter came before the Court of Common Council, when the following reference was decided upon: "This Court doth nominate and appoint the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bellamy, Knight, Lord Mayor, or any two of the said Aldermen and four Commoners to be a Committee to consider of a proper place or places whereon to erect a Mansion House for the Lord Mayor of the City of London for the time being, and to procure a plan or plans for such intended Building, together with Estimates for the charge thereof, and to report their Proceedings together with their Opinions to this Court, and it is ordered that the Chamberlain do out of the monies appropriated by this Court for building the said Mansion House from time to time issue and pay such sum or sums of money as the said Committee or any two of the said Aldermen and four of the said Commoners shall by warrant under their hands direct in the Prosecution of this affair. And David Collyer to warn and attend them."

In the meantime the question of ways and means had been discussed in the Court of Common Council, on the 30th April, 1730, the following resolution was passed:—"This Court doth Resolve and Order that all moneys which shall hereafter be paid into the Chamber of London as a fine for not holding the office of Sheriff shall be appropriated for the Building a Mansion House for the Lord Mayors of this City under the directions of this Court."

Several spots were suggested as suitable for the purpose before the final selection of the present one was decided upon, Gresham College, in Old Broad Street, the Ground lying between the East

India House and Leadenhall Market, and a Spot of Ground over against the old Custom House in Fenchurch Street. At length the Court ordered The City Builder to survey the several places and to report.

The present situation was decided upon as being the most central, and also in a report to the Court it was stated that "The Stocks Market is the most free from Buildings, and contains Ground sufficient of the Citys own Estate for the Erecting of a Mansion House suitable to the Honour of the City and The Dignity of its Chief Magistrate."¹

A portion of the site before the Fire was occupied by the Church of S. Mary Woolchurch Haw, the old Stocks Market occupied the site of the present Mansion House, together with Mansion House Place, and the western portion of the banking house of Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith.

On the 12th March, 1737, Sir William Rous and Sir Benjamin Rawlings, Sheriffs, presented a petition to the House of Commons praying for permission to erect a Mansion House on the site of the Stocks Market, and to remove the Market to the Fleet Ditch which was granted. In September, 1737, the whole of the land required for the new Buildings was enclosed.

At the time that the designs for the Building were under discussion in the Court of Common Council, Lord Burlington, well known then for his love of architecture, sent for the approval of the Court an original design by Palladio, "worthy of its author," for their approbation and adoption. The first question in Court was not whether this plan was a suitable one or not, but whether this same Palladio was a Freeman of the City or not. On this great debates ensued, and it is hard to say how it might have gone, had not a worthy deputy risen up and observed gravely, that it was of little consequence to discuss this point, when it was notorious that Palladio was a Papist, and incapable of course. Lord Burlington's proposal was then rejected *nem con.*, and the plan of a Freeman and Protestant adopted in its place.²

In July, 1737, directions were given to four Architects to prepare designs for the new Buildings with, in each case, an estimate

¹ Journal 57, fol. 362b.

² Ralph's Review of Public Buildings (1756).

of the cost. Mr. Leoni, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. James and Mr. Dance were the four selected. Mr. Leoni estimated the Cost of his design, including covering the Cupola with Lead, at £26,800.

Mr. Gibbs estimated the cost of his design at about £30,000 or "something under." Mr. James's estimate was the same "or thereabouts." The estimate of Mr. Dance was £26,000, upon which the design of Mr. Dance was recommended to the Court for adoption and agreed to.¹

The Building does not appear to have progressed very far without difficulties, and differences appearing and taking place between the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council; in one instance, as will be seen, the Committee for building the Mansion House seem to have carried matters with a rather high hand, as the following letter from the Rector of S. Stephen's, dated September, 1738, shows: He informs the Court of Aldermen that the Workmen employed have "not only pulled down the Stone Porch that led into the Churchyard, but have conveyed away the same and the Pavement thereunto belonging,"²

In the same year a small Tract was published with the following Title:—³

"A Modest Enquiry into the Conduct of the Court of Aldermen in which the true reasons which induced them to put a stop to the Building of the Mansion House by their negative vote of the 7th June last in the Court of Common Council are respectfully sought for and not found, with some short reflections of the use and abuse of the negative Power in that Court. To which is added a Seasonable Caution to the Commoners of London To Beware of too great a growth of Power in the Court of Aldermen."

"By a Citizen of London,

Lond., 1738."

The Author says: "An Event of a very uncommon nature has lately happened in this City, it has drawn upon it the Eyes of all the Nations, and if not very rationally accounted for will I fear expose us to the Contempt and Derision of all the Sensible part of Mankind. We have it seems for some years past thought it

¹ Journals 58, fol. 47.

² Journals 58, fol. 103.

³ Guildhall Library.

absolutely necessary that a magnificent Structure should be erected to be a Mansion House for the Use of the Lord Mayor of London suited to the great Dignity of that Magistrate and agreeable to the Opulence of the most Ancient Corporation in the World."

"In order to bring this truly laudable Design into Execution several painful steps have been taken and many great difficulties have been removed."

"When the place of its Situation was at length with much ado fixed and resolved upon, we proceeded to levy heavy fines upon the Living, and even disturbed the Bones of the Dead in order to its Erection. In the next place we destroyed a very profitable Market and at the expense of many Thousand Pounds we erected one in its stead which is not likely to prove of any great Benefit.' After this we pulled down Houses, dug Foundations, built a sumptuous Model, paid several famous and ingenious Architects handsome Gratuities for Designs which we caused them to draw for the intended Buildings, and at length solemnly compleated all with obtaining the sanction of our Archdeacon of S. Paul's for confirming an Agreement with the Rector of S. Mary Woolnoth the expence of which was not small."

"After the Expectations of all the Citizens had been raised to the highest Pitch and that they hoped to see the Fabrick rise according to the Model which had for some time been Exhibited to their Inspection and had met with their general approbation and approval. Behold! all on a sudden, an entire stop is put to the Work by the Majority of the Aldermen present at a last Common Council to the Astonishment of all Mankind, and all this because a Majority of the Commoners had given the Preference of the Masons Work to the Artificers whose Proposals were higher by the sum of £225, than some Proposals made at the same time by another Set of Artificers."

The Author then proceeds to quote the Act which empowered the Court of Aldermen to veto, by a majority of themselves, a vote of the Common Council, Geo. I., ii., which enacts—

"And to the end that a final End may be put to all Disputes between the Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners of the said City touching the manner of Doing anything agreed on all Hands as necessary to be done. Be it enacted. That the Aldermen and

Commoners shall have a Reciprocal Power by a negative Vote to hinder or prevent the Things being Done at all."

A Court of Common Council was held on Tuesday, 17th April, 1739, when the following resolution was passed:—

"That it appears to this Court that Mr. John Cordwell, Carpenter, a Member of this Court, hath been concerned in forming a Combination to raise the price of piling and planking the foundations of the Mansion House. That the said Mr. Cordwell hath by such Combination grossly abused the Office and Trust reposed in him as a Common Councilman." Resolved and Ordered—"That a Bill be prepared and brought into this Court to prevent any Member thereof from being concerned in any works belonging to the City and Bridge House." That it be "referred to the Committee for erecting the Mansion House for the use of the Lord Mayor of the City to prepare the same."

A Tract entitled "Common Sense," published soon after this occurrence, says: "By this Act the Court of Common Council have shut their doors against Corruption, they have not only forbidden its Entrance there, but they have taken Care to clear the Court from the very suspicion of being Corrupt. Such a self-denying Bill must give the World a most advantageous Idea of the Publick Spirit of the Common Council, if they did not Establish in the Minds of Men a Confidence of their Integrity, the City would be filled with Murmurers and Dissentients."

At the same Court a recommendation was made by the Committee that three additional houses owned by the Duke of Bedford should be purchased, viz.—

A house in the Poultry, let to a Linen Draper at £80 a year, the Corner House let at £140, and a House in Walbrook, "now empty," valued at £80, the entire value being £300 a year, it was reported "That His Grace demands 20 years purchase for the same, amounting to £30,000."

This offer was declined, subsequently the house at the Corner of Walbrook was purchased at 18 years purchase on the rental of £140.²

The foundation stone has the following Inscription:—"This Chief Corner Stone was laid on the twenty-fifth day of October, in

the year of our Lord 1739, and in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second King of Great Britain, France and Ireland by the Right Honourable Micaiah Perry,¹ Esq., Lord Mayor of the City of London."

Then follow the names of the Aldermen and Commoners who were on the building Committee.

George Heathcote, Esq.,	} Aldermen being
Sir John Lesquesne,	
George Dance, Architect.	
	} Sheriffs.

In September, 1744, and June, 1745, two additional properties were purchased. A House, "formerly the Globe Ale House contiguous to the Mansion House and the property of one Ryder," this was purchased for £450; the second was the Swan Tavern, "adjoining the passage from Walbrook into the late Stocks Market," this was purchased for £500.² (This Swan Tavern is mentioned several times in the Vestry Minutes of S. Stephen as the meeting place of the Parishioners).

Upon the removal of the Market, serious difficulties, occasioned by the nature of the ground, soon presented themselves, springs and moisty ground being met with everywhere, no doubt by reason of several streams meeting here from Southborne or Sherborne Lane, from Fenchurch Street, and then running in the course of the old Brook.

It was at last found necessary, to a considerable extent, to erect the building upon piles, which still exist, large sums of money have had to be spent since on strengthening and underpinning these foundations.

The Building was not finished until 1753 at a cost of £71,000. A sum of £4,000 was voted by the Court of Common Council for furniture, &c.

Sir Crisp Gascoigne, born 1700, Alderman of Vintry, Lord Mayor 1752-3, was the first Lord Mayor to take up his residence in the new Building; the second Lord Mayor to take up his residence was Sir Edward Ironside,³ who died of gout in the stomach on Tuesday, 27th November, 1753, within three weeks after his election as Lord Mayor.

¹ Alderman of Aldgate.

² Journals 58, fol. 336, 371.

³ Alderman of Cordwainer.

A short account of the first dinner held in the new Building, under the presidency of Sir Crisp Gascoigne, is recorded.

"The Entertainment given on Monday by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House was becoming the grandeur of so opulent a City.

"The nobility and gentry who honoured it by their presence were the most numerous that ever attended on the like occasion. The first course at dinner consisted of 600 covered dishes from the kitchen alone exclusive of other eatables, and in the whole the number of dishes sent up is said to have exceeded upwards of 1,000."

Soon after the Mansion House was opened the following suggestion was made to the Lord Mayor as to the purposes to which a portion of the Building might be allotted :—

"As there is now found to be more room in the Mansion House than the Lord Mayor has need of, cannot an apartment be allotted for a Public Mercantile Library to be consulted by all the Citizens as occasion may require.

"I need not, I cannot, inform your Secretary of the various Branches such a Library should consist of, yet for the sake of some it may not be amiss to give a summary of them.

"1. All the Statutes, and all the principal Histories of Britain, Ireland and our Colonies with their Geography and Itinerary Descriptions.

"2. The Histories, Geography, Topography of all the other parts of the Universe with Maps, Globes and Sea Charts as also the principal Voyagers.

"3. A Collection of whatever has been written in any language on Navigation, Commerce, Manufactures, Plantation, Fisheries, Mines, Metals, Minerals, Gems, Drugs, Agriculture, Gardening, Manual Arts.

"4. The Charters, Bye Laws, Usages and Histories of London and also of all Home and Foreign Sea Ports and of other Trading Corporations at home and abroad.

"5. Reports, Law Decisions relating to every branch of Commerce, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, and all the Particulars, Rules and Usages of the British Revenue of the Customs, Excise, and whatever else may relate to Commercial affairs on the most extensive scale.

"Were once a beginning made to such a Library it would in

all Probability soon swell to a considerable bulk, both by Donations from the Living and Legacies from the dead.

"On this supposition the Author of these Pages will engage to bequeath such a set of old, scarce, curious and valuable Tracts and Treatises on the History of Commerce (the Product of many years collection) as he hardly conceives are not to be found in many private Hands.

"As such a Publick Repository of Mercantile Knowledge would be the first of its kind probably in all Europe, it would therefore be more worthy of the first Commercial City of the Universe."

In March, 1768, there were some serious disturbances in the City, a report was made to the Court of Common Council on the matter, which stated "That a great number of the said Rioters did tumultuously gather themselves together before the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor on Monday evening and daringly break the Windows and Lamps and other considerable damage thereto." A reward of £50 was offered for the apprehension of the Offenders.¹

From various references to the Mansion House in the proceedings of the Court of Common Council, it is quite clear that the Building, as originally designed and carried out, was very far from giving satisfaction.

To such an extent did this feeling exist that in November, 1793, there was a reference to the General Purposes Committee as to Building a new Mansion House,² but in place of this the Committee recommended, on the suggestion of Mr. Dance, the Architect, that the Central Area, then an open Court Yard (now the Reception Hall), should be covered in, "thus furnishing a noble and convenient access to the Egyptian Hall as well as rendering the House free from the dampness which now exists." This work was accordingly carried out.

In 1842 a long narrow Attic, which in old engravings of the Mansion House is seen above the Ball Room and which was popularly known as the "Mare's Nest" or the "Noah's Ark," was removed.

What is now the Walbrook Entrance and Hall was formerly occupied by Stables for eight horses and two coaches, these were removed in 1846 and the present Portico and Hall erected at an expense of over £1,000.

¹ Journal 64, fol. 248.

² Journal 74, fol. 5.

In 1851, at the close of the Great Exhibition, the Corporation expended a sum of £10,000 on statuary, these statues are for the most part now in the Egyptian Hall.

There are two large Stained Glass Windows in the Egyptian Hall, placed there in 1868. The Western Window (upper part) represents King John seated in the open air conversing with the Barons, and signing the Magna Charta.

The lower portion represents Queen Elizabeth seated on a barge, proceeding to the Tower, with a view of the City in the distance, and the Royal Arms.

The Eastern Window (upper portion) represents the death of Wat Tyler, the Lord Mayor, Sir Wm. Walworth, in the act of stabbing him, with King Richard III. on horse-back, surrounded by Knights.

The lower portion represents Edward VI. entering the City in procession, and the Corporation Arms.

These Windows were filled with stained glass from designs by Mr. Alexander Gibbs.

Bucklersbury.

This street a part of which only is in Walbrook Ward was, previous to the formation of Queen Victoria Street, a long narrow thoroughfare leading from Walbrook into Cheapside; it is now divided into two portions. It is a street of great antiquity, as we read of it as early as 1275 when "Odo Faber" left to Arnold, his son, houses near "Bokerelesbury," in the Parish of S. Stephen,¹ and in 1277 "Roger Beyvin" left to Sabine and Isabella, his daughters, the tenement called "Bokerelesberri" and houses situate without the gate of "Bokerelesberri," in the Parish of S. Stephen,² also in 1376 "Walter de Cheshunt," by his will dated in London, 1376, desired to be buried in S. Mary's Chapel, in the Church of S. Thomas, near the tomb of his father, and gave to the hospital the reversion of "lands, tenements and rents which he and his wife Alice had of the gift of John de Royston and Thomas de Clovyle, in

¹ Calendar of Wills 1, 26.

² Calendar of Wills 1, 29.

the street of Bocklesberri, in the Parish of S. Stephen."¹ The property referred to was known by the name of "Le Barge," thus early connecting the one court still remaining in this street and known as "Barge Yard." This Yard is not in Walbrook Ward.

The name of this street, similar to so many others in the City, is involved in much obscurity, very possibly it may be derived from the ancient and opulent family of the "Bokerels," who for so many years occupied important positions in the City, and as Riley remarks this being the "Bury" court or residence of the family. It is believed that the family originally came from Italy being there known as "Boccherilli." Thomas Bokerel was Sheriff in 1216; Stephen and Matthew Bokerel in 1229; Andrew Bokerel (Pepperer) was Mayor from 1231 to 1237, he officiated as Butler at the Coronation of Edward I. and held the Office of Farmer of the King's Exchange; he headed the Equestrian Procession of the Citizens of London at the Coronation of Eleanor of Provence. He died during his last Mayoralty, 1237.

The Ward, now known as "Coleman Street," was "The Ward of William Buckerel,"² he seems to have carried on the business of a Money Lender, as on the 12th August, 1276, Roger Beyvin (Draper) acknowledged that he owed William Bukerel 60 marks of "borrowed money," he must have died soon after this, as in 1278 we read of Dionysia, his wife, acting as his executrix.³ In 1383 the Grocer's Company had a residence or Hall in this street for a short time at a place called the "Cornet's or Serne's" Tower which had been built by Edward I. and also used by Edward III. as his exchange for money and for the purposes of his exchequer. This Tower afterwards came into the possession of one "Buckle," who as he was demolishing it, a large piece of masonry fell and crushed him to death. It may be that the name of the street is derived from this individual of whom we read or his descendents as keeping their Courts in this Manor or Tenement. In 1633 part of a Large Stone Building was then remaining, it was then called "The Old Barge" from such a sign hanging out near the old gate. Maitland says: "That to this place it was commonly reported that when Walbrook lay open as a stream Barges were rowed or towed up from the Thames."

¹ Calendar of Wills 2, 229.

² Memorials of London Life (Riley). 15.

³ Letter Book A. 7.

A Document in S. Paul's Cathedral Library dated in the 6th year of Henry IV. (1405), contains an agreement between the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's and John Dobson, Citizen and Carpenter, for the building of certain houses in Bokeleresbury in the Parish of S. Sithe. Mention is made of a shop, a "sorel hous," "an allwy," a "garet," two "bay wyndowes," a "parlour," a great cellar, a "warehouse," a hall with an "upyght roof," two lintelled wyndous of two bays, a "treasaunce" full of wyndous in the hall, an "oryell" with a step to give light to the pantry and "botillory" at the east end of the hall, a stable, a "cole hous" and a wode hous."¹

In 1398 a note in the Books of the Grocers' Company states that the weights which were attached to the beam removed into Bucklersbury, "were deposited in the house of our community of the mystery of Grocers in Bucklersbury."

There is also noted in the Company's Books, "Rent for the fraternity's house in Bucklersbury for one year from Midsummer Day 1302 to the like day in the following year, 33s. 4d."

The Company in 1543 alienated their interest in two great messuages in "Le Barge," Bucklersbury, in the Parish of S. Stephen, to Sir Ralph Warren.²

We have in the State Papers an account of various articles bought in Bucklersbury, showing the nature of the trades there carried on.

1391. Due to William Oliver, Grocer, Bucklersbury, 300 lbs. Saltpetre at 4d. lb., 100½ lbs. Pure Sulphur at 4½d. lb.³

1527. Fine Senaper Paper 15d. a dozen. Fine Silver Paper 2s. 6d. a dozen, bought at "The Hart," in Bucklersbury; also White Lead at 2d. a lb.⁴

In the Register Books of S. Stephen's a very large number are described as Grocers, Apothecaries and Druggists, although no addresses are given, there is very little doubt that the greater number of those so described were residents in Bucklersbury, thus shewing the close connection which from early times existed as to the inhabitants of this street with the Grocery Trade, and still exists at the present time between the Company and the Parish of S. Stephen's.

¹ Historical Commission (S. Paul's), 24.

² Letters and Papers. 1543 (474).

³ Issues of the Exchequer, 277.

⁴ Letters and Papers, 1529-30 (3097).

From this circumstance the fact is well authenticated, that to a large extent, during the great plague of 1665, the houses of the Druggists and Herbalists in Bucklersbury escaped the sad visitation.

Shakespeare, in his play, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," mentions this Street.

Falstaff says: "Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that like a many of these lisping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in simple-time."

Mouffitt, another old writer, says in his "Treatise on Food," "Bucklersbury being replete with physic, drugs and spicey, and being perfumed in the time of the plague with the pounding of spices, melting of gum, and making perfumes for others, escaped that great plague whereof such multitudes died that scarce any house was left unvisited."

The "Three Kings of Cologne" was the favorite sign in the City for vendors of drugs, spices and perfumery. Strype says: This was the sign of a house in Bucklersbury, "where dwelt divers dringsters and fumers."

And Decker, in his comedy of "Westward Ho," says: "Run into Bucklersbury for two ounces of dragon water, and some spermaceti and some treacle."

In a letter dated 25th June, 1581, Sir Francis Walsingham in writing to Lord Burghley, at Theobald's, says: "He hopes that his absence will do more good than all the Drugs of Bucklersbury." ¹

In a letter dated 21st March, 1534, from Robert Knowetts to Cromwell, he mentions a house in Bucklersbury, and states that the person who receives the rent of it "is a Grocer of London residing at the sign of 'The Harp,' in Bucklersbury, named Mylner." ²

A little later on we again find mention of Mylner, his servant, Myatt Silsley, was in Newgate, and makes "a charge against Master Mylner of Bucklersbury at the sign of 'The Harrow' Grocer, for forging coin." ³

In the Hustings Rolls several tenements in this street are mentioned.

¹ Letters and Papers, 1581-90 (21).

² Letters and Papers, 1534 (284).

³ Letters and Papers, 1534 (1304).

A Tenement (1501)¹ called "Le Catte cum le Fydell," in 1556 this had been changed to "The Catt and the Fiddle," in 1572 and 1660 the same sign is again mentioned.² A Tenement (1565) called "The Christofer,"³ one (1568, 69 and 94) called "le Whytbeare,"⁴ 1637 "The Three Kings,"⁵ 1638 "The Woollsack,"⁶ 1649 a Messuage "formerly called" "The Lambe" "now called" "The Blew Boares Head and Greene Dragon,"⁷ also 1600 "ye Angell," 1669 "The Tunn" and the "Hand in Hand."⁸

Some of the property in this street was evidently in early days ecclesiastical property, as we find from the State Papers that in 1539 a Grant was made to Ralph Sadler, one of the Chief Secretaries of Henry VIII., of a messuage in the tenure of Henry Lommure, Grocer, in Bucklersbury, "which formerly belonged to the dissolved Priory of Stratford atte Bow."

In the same month, shortly after, Sadler asks for a License to alienate the same tenement to "Robert Riche brother of Sir Richard Riche."⁹

In an Inquisition taken at Guildhall in March, 1558, we read of Thomas Alsope being seized of a tenement in Bucklersbury called "The Angell," "with all the shops, cellars, &c., adjoining," the document afterwards proceeds "The said Premises in the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrooke are held of the King and Queen by the service of the 20th part of a Knight's fee and are worth per annum £27 18s. 4d."¹⁰

Sir John Lyon (Grocer), Sheriff 1550, Lord Mayor 1554, lived in this street. He bequeathed £100 towards building a garner for corn at Queenhithe, which was enlarged at the cost of the City in 1565.

On Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, 20th November, 1564, a serious explosion occurred in Bucklersbury, through the negligence of a servant maid, who snuffing her candle let some of the wick fall on to a barrel of gunpowder, the house was severely injured, the poor little maid died two days afterwards, the historian remarks, "If this powthar had been in a sellar instead of a garrett, it hadde done mych more harme."¹¹

¹ Hustling Roll, 238 (10), 248 (75); 2-258, 334 (14-2); 3-253 (55-6); 4-256 (29, 31, 80), 274 (22): 5-314 (26); 6-315 (42); 7-324 (52); 8-340 (88).

⁹ Letters and Papers, 1539 (403).

¹⁰ Trans'n. L. & M. Archaeological Society, May, 1896 (150).

¹¹ Alderman of Queenhithe.

¹² 15th Century Chronicle, 130.

This Street will always be deeply interesting from the fact that for some time it was the residence of one of England's best, purest and noblest statesmen, Sir Thomas More. He was born in Milk Street, Cheapside, and after his marriage with his wife Alice in 1505 came to reside here, the house at that time being the property of the Hospital of S. Thomas of Acon; his much beloved daughter, Mrs. Roper, as well as his other children, were born here; no doubt, from the position he occupied as Judge of the Sheriffs Court, this residence was convenient for him. In 1508 his friend Erasmus paid him a visit here, it was under this roof that he wrote his "*Moriæ Encomium*."

In 1512 Sir Thomas More, after his second marriage, removed into Crosby Place, Bishopsgate.

William Roper, in his life of More, says, speaking of his house in Bucklersbury, "Where he had three daughters and one son in viture and learning brought up from their youth and whom he would often exhort to take viture and learning¹ for their meat and play for the sauce."

We read again of this property after his death which took place in 1535; on the 12th August, 1539, a patent was granted by Henry VIII. to George Harper, one of his esquires, of the "tenement and messuage demised to Thomas More and Alice his wife within the Barge in Bucklersbury," and again, in 1542, a License was granted to George Harper to alienate two houses in 'Le Barge,' Bucklersbury, late in the tenure of Thomas More and Alice his wife, "and which formerly belonged to the late College of S. Thomas of Acon."²

In an interesting paper read before the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, in February, 1869, by Mr. B. B. Orridge, entitled "The City Friends of Shakespeare," he says: among the friends of the great poet were "John Sadler and Richard Quiney, Citizens and Grocers of London, brothers in law and in partnership as Grocers and Druggists at the Red Lion, Bucklersbury. Thomas Quiney brother of Richard married Judith the youngest daughter of Shakespeare, and in all probability when Richard Quiney and John Sadler took up their abode in Bucklersbury they were personal friends of the poet as their fathers certainly were."

¹ Life of Sir Thos. More, Wm. Roper, 7.

² Letters and Papers. 1542 (283-5).

Their names appear in the registers of S. Stephen's. Adrian, son of Richard Quiney, was for many years Churchwarden of the Parish.

Both names appear several times in the Parish Minutes; in 1626-7 some large repairs having to be carried out to the Church, both "Mr. Sadler and Queyney" lent the sum of £5 to the Parish, this was repaid them, according to the minutes, in 1631; in this year £20 was received from John Sadler, as a fine, for not serving the office of Churchwarden, from this fact there is no doubt that he was a man of good position, he died 1658 and was buried on the north side of S. Stephen's Church. Richard Quiney died at an advanced age and was buried, at his own request, in the Church of Stratford-upon-Avon.

John Sadler presented to the Corporation of the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, on the 22nd August, 1632, two gilt maces, "to be borne before the Bayliffs and Chiefe Aldermen."

After the Fire of 1666 the street appears to have been famous for those once noted "Indian Houses," being the favourite resort of persons of wealth and rank, "where, on the pretence of purchasing Tea or other Eastern products, they passed their time in discussing the news and scandals of the day."

According to the "London Directory" for 1776, at that time there were remaining but three of the trade of Druggists, they were

John Smith, Ironmonger, Druggist and Teaman.

John Paul, Ironmonger, Druggist and Teaman.

George Webster, Ironmonger and Wholesale Druggist.

The last of the Druggists left the street as recently as 1878, when the old warehouses at the corner of Barge Yard, for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Horner and Sons, Wholesale Druggists, were pulled down, and the site, 2,580 square feet, was let for 80 years at a ground rent of £1,200 a year.

Bucklersbury, before the formation of Queen Victoria Street, was a much frequented place for the diners of London. Going from Cheapside, "Batt's" Dining Rooms were No. 1 in the street, "Thorn's" were next door, where a very large business was done with the City Clerks; by some unfortunate means the Proprietor ended his days in the City of London Union: next door came "Gilson's, looking out into the Church Yard at the back; next door,

again, at the corner of Bucklersbury and Pancras Lane, was "Mann's, the proprietor of this house was the first to advertize that at his house "No Waiter's Fees" were given.

But perhaps the most famous of the Bucklersbury Dining Rooms was "Izant's," on the same site as "The Gresham" now occupies, this house was crowded daily. Mr. Izant, himself, always perambulating the Dining Room, collecting the money himself and at the same time taking care that a penny was given for the waiter, which he always put into a separate pocket, the waiters as well as himself always wore clean holland blouses. Both father and son left the house with a fortune.

The premises of the National Safe Deposit Company were completed in 1875 at a cost of £250,000. The outer walls of these buildings consist of six feet of the hardest cemented bricks, backed by two yards of concrete, making altogether 12 feet in thickness of solid material. This wall is lined with armour plate $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The Building itself stands on 20 feet of solid concrete.

In excavating for these Buildings a very fine specimen of Roman Tessellated Pavement was discovered, about 19 feet from the surface and a very short distance from the course of the old Walbrook stream, with which it was parallel. The size of this beautiful fragment is about 13 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, and with a semi-circular portion at one end about 20 feet long.

It was enclosed by walls of brick and tile with blocks of chalk and ragstone about 18 inches thick. A full description of this most valuable relic was published at the time in the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society.

One of the Members for Walbrook, Mr. John Land, of 93, Cannon Street, made a beautiful and perfect water colour drawing of this pavement upon the scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot, these drawings were afterwards reproduced for the Corporation in chromolithograph by Mr. Canton, of Aldersgate Street. Under the directions of Sir Horace Jones, Architect to the Corporation, this beautiful pavement was raised in sections and is now placed in the Museum of the Guildhall Library.

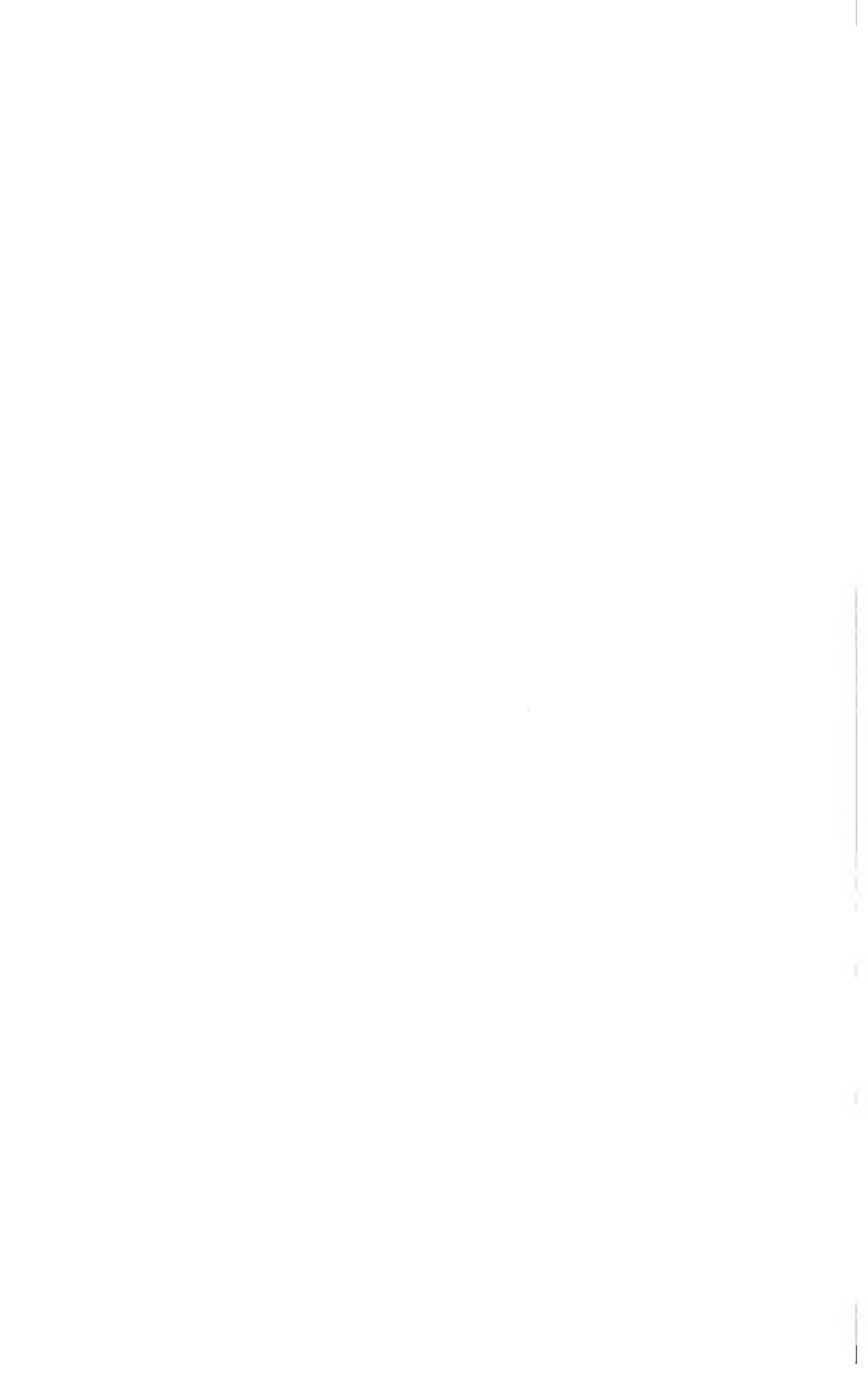
For some years the Firm of Cunliffe's, Bankers, occupied Premises in Bucklersbury. The Firm appears for the first time in the Directory for 1821 as R. Cunliffe, Junr., & Co., at No. 33. In

1823 they were located at No. 24. In 1827 the style of the Firm was altered to Cunliffe's, Brooks, Cunliffe & Co. In 1836 this Firm removed to 29, Lombard Street, the name of Roger Cunliffe still appearing in the Directory at 24, Bucklersbury. In 1847 the Firm was changed to Cunliffe and Rogers, but in the following year reverted to Roger Cunliffe. In 1852 the style was again changed to Roger Cunliffe, Son & Co. In 1847 they removed to Princes Street.



Aldermen of the Ward.







A List of the Aldermen of Walbrook Ward.

When Mentioned.	Name.	Company.	Sheriff.	Mayor.
1250-1	{ ALEXANDER LE FERROUN ... }	Ironmonger	—	—
	JOHN DE TOLESAN...	Draper	... { 1237-8 1249-50 }	1252-3
30th April, 1277	{ JOHN ADRIEN ... }	Draper	... { 1258-9 1265-6 1266-8 }	1270-1
19th Feb., 1285	{ THOMAS BOX ... }	Corder	... 1279-80	—
16th June, 1293	{ JOHN DE DUNSTAPLE ... }	Skinner	... 1295-6	—
16th Oct., 1307	{ JOHN DE WENGRAVE ... }	—	—	—
24th July, 1309	{ WILLIAM SERVAT ... }	—	—	—
7th May, 1319	{ JOHN DE COTUN ... }	Skinner	... 1325-6	—
1st Feb., 1330	{ HENRY DARCY ... }	Draper	... 1327-8	1337-8-9
23rd Oct., 1349	{ JOHN PECHE ... }	Fishmonger	1352-3	1361-2
4th Aug., 1376	{ HENRY BEGGE ... }	—	—	—
Date of Election.				
12th Mar., 1377	{ ELIAS DE THORPE ... }	Skinner	... —	—

Date of Election.	Name.	Company.	Sheriff.	Mayor.
12th Mar., 1378	JOHN ROTE...	... Skinner	... 1381-2	—
12th Mar., 1379	HENRY BEGGE	... —	—	—
12th Mar., 1380	JOHN ROTE...	... Skinner	... 1381-2	—
12th Mar., 1381	WILLIAM BARET	... Grocer	... 1379-80	—
12th Mar., 1382	JOHN SELY...	... Skinner	... 1382-3	—
12th Mar., 1383	WILLIAM OLYVER...	... Skinner	... —	—
12th Mar., 1384	JOHN SELY...	... Skinner	... 1382-3	—
12th Mar., 1385	SIMON DE WYNCH- COMBE ...	... Armourer	... 1383-4	—
12th Mar., 1386-7	WILLIAM OLYVER...	... Skinner	... —	—
12th Mar., 1388-89-90	JOHN WALCOTE	... Draper	... 1389-90	1402-3
12th Mar., 1391-2-3	WILLIAM OLYVER...	... Skinner	... —	—
12th Mar., 1394	JOHN HENDE	... Draper	... 1381-2	{ 1391-2 1404-5
When Mentioned.				
22nd Jan., 1410, and Oct., 1421	JOHN PENNE	... Skinner	... 1410-11	—
20th April, 1423	ROBERT WHYTING- HAM ...	... Draper	... 1419-20	—
Elected.				
23rd May, 1438	JOHN BROKLE	... Draper	... 1425-6	1433-4
19th Oct., 1444	SIMON EYRE	... Draper	... 1434-5	1445-6
16th Mar., 1446	WILLIAM WHETEN- HALL ...	... Grocer	... 1440-1	—
11th June, 1451	THOMAS SCOT	... Draper	... 1447-8	1458-9
15th June, 1463	WILLIAM CONSTANTYN	... Skinner	... 1465-6	—
7th June, 1469	RICHARD LEE	... Grocer	... 1452-3	{ 1460-1 1469-70

Elected.	Name.	Company.	Sheriff.	Mayor.
21st April, 1472	BARTHOLOMEW JAMES ... }	Draper	... 1462-3	1479-80
15th Oct., 1479	RICHARD GARDYNER	Mercer	... 1469-70	1478-9
19th Oct., 1485	WILLIAM CAPELL ...	Draper	... 1489-90	{ 1503-4 1510
8th Oct., 1515	LAURENCE AYLMEY	Draper	... 1501-2	1508
23rd July, 1524	WILLIAM BAYLEY ...	Draper	... 1515-16	1524-5
28th Nov., 1532	RALPH DODMER ...	Mercer	... 1524-5	1529-30
22nd May, 1536	RICHARD GRESHAM	Mercer	... 1531-2	1537-8
21st Oct., 1539	THOMAS LEWEN ...	Ironmonger	1537-8	—
13th April, 1546	ROWLAND HILL ...	Mercer	... 1541-2	1549-50
2nd Dec., 1561	EDWARD JAKMAN ...	Grocer	... 1564-5	—
6th Oct., 1569	AMBROSE NICHOLAS	Salter	... 1566-7	1575-6
28th Jan., 1574	JOHN RYVERS ...	Grocer	... 1565-6	1573-4
9th April, 1584	GEORGE BONDE ...	Haberdasher	1578-9	1587-8
9th May, 1592	ROBERT BROOKE ...	Grocer	... 1590-1	—
9th Aug., 1599	PAUL BAYNING ...	Grocer	... 1593-4	—
17th June, 1602	RICHARD GODARD ...	Draper	... 1596-7	—
22nd May, 1604	HUMPHREY WELD...	Grocer	... 1599-60	1608-9
9th June, 1611	GEOFFREY ELWES... {	{ Merchant Taylor ... }	1607-8	—
20th June, 1616	GEORGE BOLLES ...	Grocer	... 1608-9	1617-18
23rd Oct., 1621	RICHARD BEALE ...	Clothworker	—	—
8th Nov., 1621	JOHN GORE... {	{ Merchant Taylor ... }	1615-16	1624-5

Elected.	Name.	Company.	Sheriff.	Mayor.
24th Jan., 1637	EDWARD BROMFIELD	Fishmonger	1626-7	1636-7
6th Sept., 1642	RICHARD CHAMBERS	Girdler ...	1644-5	—
12th June, 1649	JOHN SMITH	... Draper ...	—	—
20th June, 1649	WILLIAM NUTT	... Grocer ...	—	—
14th July, 1649	HUGH SMITHSON	... Haberdasher	—	—
19th July, 1649	WILLIAM BOND	... Haberdasher	—	—
20th June, 1650	WILLIAM CLEVE	... Haberdasher	—	—
3rd Sept., 1650	JOHN HARRIS	... Girdler ...	—	—
12th Sept., 1650	WILLIAM LOWTHER	Draper ...	—	—
13th May, 1651	THOMAS TOMLINSON	Grocer ...	—	—
27th May, 1651	WILLIAM DANIELL...	Goldsmith ...	—	—
5th June, 1651	OLIVER NEAVE	... { Merchant Taylor ... }	—	—
29th July, 1651	GEORGE SELBY	... Fishmonger	—	—
2nd Aug., 1651	MICHAEL HOLEMAN	Scrivener ...	—	—
7th Aug., 1651	PHILIP HOLEMAN	... Grocer ...	—	—
19th Aug., 1651	GEORGE SAVAGE	... Mercer ...	—	—
22nd Aug., 1651	ROBERT RENDER	... Clothworker	—	—
28th Aug., 1651	THOMAS SMITHSBY...	Saddler ...	—	—
2nd Sept., 1651	HUMPHRY SHALCROSSE	... { Scrivener ... }	—	—
8th Sept., 1651	ROGER PRICE	... { Tallow Chandler... }	—	—
13th Sept., 1651	WILLIAM HUMBLE ..	Leatherseller	—	—

Elected.	Name.	Company.	Sheriff.	Mayor.
16th Sept., 1651	JOHN MARSHALL ...	Vintner ...	—	—
19th Sept., 1651	EDWARD TRUSSELL	Clothworker	—	—
14th Oct., 1651	JOHN HARTLEY ...	Draper ...	—	—
16th Dec., 1651	WILLIAM GORE ...	{ Merchant Taylor ... }	—	—
16th Sept., 1652	WILLIAM WILLIAMS	Draper ...	—	—
18th Sept., 1652	JOHN LORRIMORE ...	Apothecary	—	—
21st Oct., 1652	JOHN MELHUSE ...	Draper ...	--	—
14th Dec., 1652	ISAAC FOSTER ...	Grocer ...	—	—
28th April, 1653	HENRY HUNTER ...	Grocer ...	—	—
17th May, 1653	ALEXANDER BENCE	Grocer ...	—	—
6th Sept., 1653	RICHARD PRINCE ...	Leatherseller	—	—
29th Nov., 1653	WILLIAM WILKINSON	Scrivener ...	—	—
9th Jan., 1654	THOMAS VINCENT ...	Leatherseller	—	—
15th Nov., 1655	SAMUEL SUNDERLAND ...	Draper ...	—	—
18th Dec., 1655	NATHANIEL TEMSE	Skinner ...	1656-7	—
22nd June, 1658	FRANCIS DASHWOOD	Saddler ...	—	—
25th Jan., 1659	WILLIAM THOMPSON	Salter ...	1655-6	—
24th Sept., 1661	THOMAS CULLING ...	Mercer ...	1646-7	—
17th April, 1662	THOMAS BATEMAN...	Skinner ...	—	—
24th June, 1664	WILLIAM HOOKER...	Grocer ...	1665-6	1673-4
23rd June, 1668	JOHN WILDING ...	Haberdasher	—	—

Elected.	Name.	Company.	Sheriff.	Mayor.
14th July, 1668	JOHN SMITH	.. Salter ...	1669-70	—
14th Sept., 1671	BENJAMIN ANDREWES	{ Merchant Tailor ... }	—	—
26th Sept., 1671	JOHN MOORE	... Grocer ...	1672	1681-2
12th Aug., 1687	JAMES PAULE	... —	—	—
11th Oct., 1687	ROBERT BRISTOW	... —	—	—
30th June, 1702	GILBERT HEATHCOTE	... Vintner ..	1703-4	1710-11
18th Mar., 1725	JOHN TASH	... Vintner ...	1719-20	—
14th Oct., 1735	GEORGE HEATHCOTE	Salter ...	1739-40	1742
19th Jan., 1749	SLINGSBY BETHELL	Fishmonger	1751-2	1755-6
3rd Nov., 1758	ALEXANDER MASTER	Draper ...	1758-9	—
6th June, 1766	WILLIAM NASH	... Salter ...	1767-8	1771-2
4th Jan., 1773	NATHANIEL THOMAS	{ Wax Chandler... }	1776-7	—
24th Feb., 1781	WILLIAM GILL	... Stationer ...	1781-2	1788-9
30th Mar., 1798	THOMAS CADELL	... Stationer ...	1800-1	—
29th Dec., 1802	THOMAS ROWCROFT	{ Pattern- maker ... }	—	—
28th May, 1808	JOHN ATKINS	.. { Merchant Taylor ... }	1809-10	1818-19
3rd Nov., 1838	MICHAEL GIBBS	... Fishmonger	1840-1	1844-5
12th Feb., 1851	DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE	... Innholder ...	1853-4	1858-9
23rd Nov., 1860	JAMES CLARKE LAWRENCE	... Carpenter ...	1862-3	1868-9
10th May, 1897	SAMUEL GREEN	... { Tallow Chandler... }	—	—
3rd May, 1901	HOWARD CARLILE MORRIS	... Carpenter ...	—	—

ALEXANDER LE FERROUN. (Ironmonger).

He does not seem to have served the offices of Sheriff or Mayor.

There is no doubt that the family was closely connected with the Ward, as in an ancient deed (1250-1) his name appears in connection with a tenement in the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, it being signed by him as "Alderman of the Ward," and also a Grant of Land in the Parish of S. Mary Bothaw, by Humbert the Prior of S. Saviour's, Bermondsey, is witnessed by "Alexander le Fer'n then Alderman," with others.¹

He is also mentioned in the will of his brother, John le Ferroun, who left some rents in the Parish of Colechurch for the maintenance of a Chantry in the Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook.²

He was evidently an adherent of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, as his name appears in the City's "Liber de Antiquis" among those banished from the City for complicity in this rebellion, but in 1284 a pardon was granted by the King, and a remission of any outlawry that might have been passed upon him.³

He is named as deceased "before the morrow of S. George," 23rd April, 1308.⁴

JOHN DE TOLESAN. (Draper).

Sheriff 1237-8 with Gervaise Chamberleyn, Andrew Bokerel (Pepperer) being Mayor; Sheriff also 1249-50 with Ralph Hardel⁵ (Draper), Roger Fitzroger being Mayor; Mayor 1252-3, Sheriffs, William de Duresme, Thomas de Wymbourne.

In some manuscripts relating to the Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, the name of this Alderman appears in a Grant of Land and Tenements dated 1253-5 in the Parishes of S. Stephen, Walbrook, and S. Mary Woolchurch. This document is witnessed by "Sir John Tolesan then Mayor of London," and being described as "de Walbroc."⁶

¹ MS. Guildhall Library (Holy Trinity, Aldgate).

² Calendar of Wills, 1, 31.

⁴ Letter Book B. 202.

³ Letter Book A. 162.

⁵ Mayor 1253, 8.

⁶ MS. Guildhall Library (Holy Trinity, Aldgate).

In 1257 he was summoned with others before the King by Inquisition respecting "Tollages," and for some reason degraded and removed from his Aldermanry.

His will, to which there is no date, but which was enrolled on Monday, the Feast of S. Vincent the Martyr (22nd June) 1279-80, proves him to have been a man of very considerable property. It will be noticed that "stone" houses are mentioned. Houses built of this material were at this time most rare, and were owned only by men of position and wealth. He leaves to "Thomas Tolesan son of Michael his stone house in the street of S. Nicholas Acon and his other houses adjoining. To Margery his eldest daughter his stone house at Ostregate.¹ To Johanna another daughter houses in the parish of S. Clement de Kandelwistreete. To John his son Rents in the parish of Newechurche. A Bequest to the Chapel of 'Concop'² of rents in the street of S. Laurence Jewry. To Johanna his wife and Michael his eldest son his house and rents in the parish of S. Milthrelde upon Walbroc and a great seld³ in the Drapery."⁴

In 1291 a Tenement in Walbrook is mentioned as "formerly belonging to John de Tolesan Senr" but "now held by "John de Tolesan Jn,"⁵ the owner of which, among other owners in the same street, were bound to repair the "Bridge of Walebroke near Bokerlesbere."

It was during this mayoralty that the change was made of the Mayor being on election presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, instead of to the King as heretofore. Fabyan thus relates the change and the reason for making it: "This yere was graunted by the Kynge for y^e cityzens more ease, that were before tyme they vsed to present their mayre to the Kynges presence in any suche place as he then were in England, nowe from this tyme forthwythe they shall for lacke of y^e Kynges presence beyinge at Westminster present their mayre so chosen vnto the baronys of his excheker and there to be sworne and admytted as he before tyme was before the Kynge."⁶

¹ This gate was otherwise called Oystergate, and situate near to the end of London Bridge, in the Parish of S. Magnus. (Riley).

² Conyhoop Lane, Poultry, now the site of S. Mildred's Court.

³ A shop.

⁵ Letter Book A. 178.

⁴ Calendar of Wills, 1, 43.

⁶ Fabyan's Chronicles, 337.

JOHN ADRIEN. (Draper).

Sheriff 1258-9 with Robert de Cornhill, John Gysors¹ (Vintner) being Mayor; Sheriff 1265-6 with Luke de Batencourt, Thomas FitzThomas being Mayor; Sheriff also 1266-8; Mayor 1270-1. Sheriffs, Walter Porter, Phillip Tailleux.

There is some uncertainty as to when Adrien was elected Alderman of Walbrook, but he was present April 30, 1277, an acknowledgment was made "In the presence of John Adrien Alderman," October, 1283, and again on Monday before Palm Sunday, 1284, "John Adrien and other Aldermen" granted certain permissions to the Wardens of London Bridge.²

It is difficult at this period to follow the exact course of events in the City, the King, Henry III., having in 1265 deprived the citizens of electing their own officers. The Constable of the Tower, Sir Hugh FitzOtho, was made, by the King, Custos of the City under the name of Seneschal; Adrien and Hervy, Bailiffs in the place of Sheriffs. In 1270-1 Prince Edward prevailed upon his father to restore to the citizens their rights and privileges; this being done, as a mark of gratitude for the restoration of their lost rights, they presented the King with 100 marks, and the Prince, who had just assumed the Cross, with 500 marks toward the expenses of his expedition to the Holy Land.³

This Alderman was evidently in a large way of business as a draper. We find in the Calendar of Letter Books a considerable number of entries relating to his business transactions. Only a few are here given: Henry de Fingarie came on the 24th February, 1276-7, before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber of the Guildhall and acknowledged that he owed John Adrien the sum of £30, which he undertook to pay on behalf of Sir Robert de Montfort, who had received cloth to the value of £35, of which the sum of 100s. had been paid. He was ordered to pay £30, the sum now due, in a fortnight.⁴

Thomas le "Fuster" and Robert le Crepelgate on the 10th February, 1282-3, acknowledged that they were bound to John Adrien in the sum of 33s. 4d., to be paid at the Feast of Pentecost, and at the same time John de Lincoln acknowledged

¹ Alderman of Vintry
² Letter Book A. 157.

³ Liber de Antiquis Legibus, 134.
⁴ Letter Book A. 12.

that he was bound to John de Adrien in the sum of £8 on behalf of the Prior¹ of Mount Agu.²

Circumstances in connection with the Ward of Walbrook, as related in the Letter Books, show very clearly the care that was taken in those early days to enquire into the cause of death when such was occasioned by either accident or foul means.

On Monday, 6th December, 1277, information was given that Henry Sekerysten lay dead in his house in the Ward. The Jurors, who were drawn from the Ward of Walbrook, from the Ward of Thomas de Basinge (Candlewick), and that of Nicholas de Wynechester (Langbourn), found that on "the preceding Sunday, about the hour of curfew a quarrell arose between the said Henry and Nicholas de Wrotham his servant, as to the latter's agreement for service when Nicholas feloniously assaulted Henry with a knife striking him to the heart, so that he immediately died. Being asked if they suspected any one else as guilty of the death they say that Cecilia the wife of Henry consented to his death, being present at the time, and neither cried out nor showed any desire to inform the neighbours. No one else was present. Being asked what became of the said Nicholas, they say he went to the house of Richard de Halgstede. His chattells were appraised at 16d. Nicholas and Cecilia were put into prison."³

"Sunday the eve of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin (15th Aug.) 1278 information was given to the Chamberlain and Sheriffs that Thomas de Notingham lay dead in the Ward of John Adrien (Walbrook) in the house of Jackeman de Troys. The jurors (drawn from the Ward and the nearest Ward of Dowegate) found that on the preceding day after dinner, about mid day Thomas stripped himself of his clothes except his shirt and breeches and descended a well in the cellar of Jackeman's house (being of the depth of six casks) to recover a bucket that had fallen into the well and that in descending he placed his feet upon the hoops of the casks, and held on by his hands, but the hoops being old and rotten gave way, and he fell into the well and was asphyxiated by the bad air. No one suspected. The two nearest neighbours attended. Also Jackeman de Troys, the master of the house, Avice his wife, Katherine her servant and Matilda another servant."⁴

¹ Letter Book A. 62, 64.
² Montacute, Somerset.

³ Letter Book B. 271.
⁴ Letter Book B. 276.

Two or three events happened during this Mayoralty which are related by the old chroniclers and are here noted: The remains of Edward the Confessor were removed "in a precious shryne;" there was also an earthquake, when the steeple of Bow Church fell down "and dyd mych harme."¹

"This yere there fel a Jewe into a pryvy at Tewkesbury." He would not suffer himself to be drawn out on that day, for reverence "of his Sabot day." Sir Richard of Clare, then Earl of Gloucester, hearing of it, would not allow him to be drawn out on the morrow after—on the Sunday—"for reverence of his holy day," and so "the Jewe deyed in the pryvy."²

Adrien, while he was Mayor, presented a petition to the King, stating that his predecessors, the mayors of London, had been accustomed to receive yearly 50 marks from the foreign merchants in London for the support of the mayoralty, but that in consequence of the French wars this was now lost. In reply to this the King issued a writ from Kennington commanding the Sheriffs of London to pay the sum from the issues of the farm and bailwick of the City.³

Adrien died in 1284 or 1285. His will, to which there is no date, was enrolled 23rd April, 1285, on Monday next before the Feast of S. Mark the Evangelist. He leaves to Geoffrey de Missendene, his cook, his messuage in the Parish of S. Andrew Hubert, near the Tower, for life, the residue of his immovable goods to Cecilia, his wife, and John, his son, who are to provide for the advancement of Marjery, Dyonisia, Alice, and Lucy, his daughters, the wardship and marriage of his son, John, to be with Cecilia and Lawrence de Ludelaw, the uncle, until John is arrived at full age.⁴

¹ Fifteenth Century Chronicle, 37.

² Chronicle of London, 20.

³ Fifteenth Century Chronicle, 37.

⁴ Calendar of Wills, i. 70.

THOMAS BOX. (Corder).

Sheriff, 1279-80 with Ralph de la More, Gregory de Rokesle¹ being Mayor. He is mentioned as acting 19th February, 1285, and also as being present 22nd September, 1292.² Did not serve the office of Mayor.

The family, no doubt, was one of some importance in the old City. Martin Box was Sheriff 1283-4, and Alderman of Cornhill; Hamo Box was Sheriff 1291-2; Henry Box Sheriff 1294-5. Thomas was evidently carrying on business in the City, as is shown by various entries in the Letter Books:—

"1276 Wednesday in Holy Week Robert le Butcher acknowledged that he owed Thomas Box one mark quarterly for a term of nine years on behalf of his son William who was apprenticed to Thomas Box."³

1281. "Thursday the eve of the Assumption of the B.V. Mary (15 Aug.) Henry Serehod acknowledged himself bound to Thomas Box in the sum of £4. 3. 2 to be paid at the Feast of the Nativity of the B.V. Mary."⁴

1283. "Wednesday before Christmas John le Coffin acknowledged himself bound on behalf of Henry Serehod in the sum of £4. 3. 2 to be paid 0 8s. 2d. on Thursday before Christmas and 5s. at Easter, Midsummer and Michs until the whole was paid."⁵

Small matters as well as larger evidently occupied the attention of the Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs, as the following record will show:—

1289, 7th July. It was reported to the Mayor and Aldermen that a privy near Cripplegate was a nuisance to the neighbours, and likely to cause risk and damage. It would appear from the following list of names that the entire Court of Aldermen considered the matter, it being adjudged by "Sir John le Bretun Warden of London John de Canterbury and William de Bettoyne Sheriffs, Gregory de Rokesle,⁶ John de Batquill, William de Hereford,⁷ Ralph le Blund, Robert de Arraz,⁸ William de Farndon, Robert Aschevy, Joce le Acatue, Thomas Box, and Robert de Rokesle and in the presence of Sir Henry de Waleys⁹ that the said privy should be removed."¹⁰

¹ Alderman of Dowgate.

² Letter Book C. 3, 5, 8.

³ Letter Book A. 5.

⁴ Letter Book A. 41.

⁵ Letter Book A. 79.

⁶ Alderman of Dowgate.

⁷ Alderman of Aldgate.

⁸ Alderman of Lothbury (now Broad Street) Ward.

⁹ Alderman of Cordwainer.

¹⁰ Letter Book A. 174-5.

The will of Thomas Box was enrolled on Monday next before the Feast of the Conversion of S. Paul (25th Jan.), 1300-1. He leaves tenements in the Parish of Allhallows the Less for providing Chantry within two years after his decease. To Christina, his wife, tenements and rents in Wendegos Lane¹ and elsewhere within the City for life, the remainder for pious uses. To his nephew, Thomas de Brencheslgh, his house, &c., in the "vill Gernemue" (Yarmouth), together with salt, wood, and his stores there, and the reversion of a house near Dowgate. To Sibil, his niece, the reversion of his house in "Wodestrete."²

JOHN DE DUNSTAPLE. (Skinner.)

Sheriff 1295-6 with Adrian de Halingbury, Sir John le Bretun being Warden. He was elected or re-elected Alderman of Walbrook 16th June, 1293;³ was also present 12th June, 1307. Did not serve the office of Mayor.

He is mentioned as Chamberlain in the following record, where it is stated that "On Monday before the Feast of Ascension (19 May) 1300, in the presence of Elias Russell the Mayor" and others, there were elected auditors of the accounts of John de Dunstaple and Simon de Pavys, the Chamberlains of the Guildhall, "by the common consent of the whole commonalty of the several Wards."⁴ Dr. Sharpe says that this is the only instance, so far as he has discovered, of there being two Chamberlains at one time. In one of the Letter Books he is also mentioned as John de Dunstaple, goldsmith.⁵

In his earlier days, we learn from the Patent Rolls that he was an inmate of a monastery. In 1290 the Abbot of Woburn, "who is going beyond the seas," appoints as his attorneys until the Feast of All Saints "his fellow monks," Stephen de Hanyon and John de Dunstaple.⁶

¹ This lane was in Thames Street.
² Calendar of Wills, i, 150.
³ Letter Book C 12.

⁴ Letter Book C. 69.
⁵ Letter Book A. 7.
⁶ Patent Rolls 1281-92 (368).

1305. A complaint was made by John de Dunstaple and "other merchants and citizens of London" to Robert le Buyhirsh, Constable of Dover and Warden of the Cinque Ports, that the petitioners had lately freighted a ship at Calais for England which had been attacked at S. Margaret Steynes, and £250 sterling carried away, and other goods to the value of 20 marks 6s. 8d.¹

This Alderman died 1307, and as will be seen from his will, which was enrolled Monday after the Feast of S. Edward King and Martyr (16th Oct., 1307), was evidently a man possessing a considerable amount of property in the Ward. He leaves to "Tiphania wife of Cristian the Taverner his tenement in the Parish of S. John de Walbroke near Horsbrigg, also rents in the Parish of S. Michael de Paternoster, remainder to pious uses. To William de Medaline dyer, Tiphania his wife, and Geoffrey their son, tenements in the Parish of S. Stephen de Walbroke charged with the maintenance of a chantry in any Parish Church that he may choose. To William de Carnswalle, felmonger, tenements in the Parish of S. Swythun and in the Parish of S. Mary de Bothawe to be sold by his executors for the maintenance of six chaplains, three to celebrate in the said Parish Church and three in the Church of S. Swythun."²

JOHN DE WENGRIVE. (Livery not recorded.)

Did not serve the office of Sheriff. Alderman of Candlewick 1303-4; Alderman of Walbrook (acting 16th October, 1307); removed to Chepe 1308.

He is named as Alderman of the Ward (Chepe) in a deed relating to some quit rents in the Parish of S. Benet Sherog, situate next the tenement of William Servat, Alderman of Walbrook. This deed is dated Monday after the Feast of S. Hilary, 1319-20. Two days after this Simon de Paris is recorded as having been elected as Alderman of the same Ward. What became of Wengrave does not appear.³

¹ Patent Rolls 1301-7 (358).

² Calendar of Wills, 1, 190.

³ Letter Book E. 112.

1304, 1st Nov. Robert de Covedale, a clerk, was brought before the Mayor, Sir John le Blount, "Sir John de Wengrave and other Aldermen" for cursing. He was ordered to give a surety of 40s. to the work of London Bridge against so offending again.¹

This Alderman, on the Feast of the Conversion of S. Paul (25th Jan.), 1303-4, was sworn into office as Recorder. Among other oaths recorded, he swears, "That he will do justice as well to poor as rich," "That he will be prepared to expedite the business of the City when he shall have been lawfully forewarned by the mayor and bailiffs." For these services it was agreed to give him £10 yearly out of the Chamber, and 20d. for every deed enrolled in the Hustings,² and in 1310 it was ordered that he was to receive yearly 100s. "beyond his fee which he receives as Recorder," and "so long as he shall be Recorder."³

At a Court held on Wednesday after the Feast of S. Matthias (1305) Wengrave is noted as acting *locum tenens* for the Mayor, Sir John le Blount, in a dispute as to delivery of certain rents.⁴ On the 12th May, 1306 (the eve of the Ascension), "a Congregation" was held, at which John de Wengrave and others were elected Wardens.⁵

At the request of the Prince of Wales in 1307 a letter was sent on behalf of Thomas de Kent, Sergeant to the Mayor Sir John le Blount, to John de Wengrave and other Aldermen that Thomas de Kent was to watch and dwell in "the Gate of Crepelgate" so long as he should behave himself and keep the Gate roofed at his own expense and protected from wind and rain.⁶ In 1311 William de Somersete was charged before the Mayor, John de Wengrave and other Aldermen for selling putrid bread. He was ordered by the Sheriff to be taken into custody in order to receive judgment.⁷ In 1314 a small tower or turret on London Wall was granted to Sir John de Elyngham, Chaplain, for him to inhabit, by the Mayor, John de Wengrave, and other Aldermen, on condition that he should keep it protected from wind and rain, and so long as he should properly behave himself.⁸ Wengrave was elected M.P. for London 29th June, 1312, when he was directed to go to Lincoln,

¹ "London Life" (Riley), 53.

² Letter Book C. 132.

³ Letter Book D. 233.

⁴ Letter Book C. 148.

⁵ Letter Book C. 150.

⁶ "London Life" (Riley), 59.

⁷ "London Life" (Riley), 90.

⁸ "London Life" (Riley), 115.

"where the Parliament would sit." In August this order was cancelled, and the Parliament met in London,¹ and on the 2nd October, 1315, a writ was issued to the Mayor and Sheriffs "that they admit John de Wengrave to act as Coroner in the place of Walter Walstaff, the King's Butler."²

We find from "London Life" a confirmation of the fact that Wengrave was Mayor in the three successive years mentioned, 1317-18-19. Circumstances are alluded to in each of these years, when Wengrave is mentioned "as the then Mayor."³

During the first year of his Mayoralty there was a sad murrain among all the oxen, sheep, and other cattle in London, by which a most dreadful famine was caused. At his second election to the Mayoralty we learn that he "was with one consent without any scrutiny being made among them together with the whole Commonalty" chosen Mayor, and at the King's next coming to Westminster he was presented to him "and graciously admitted."⁴

WILLIAM SERVAT. (Livery not recorded.)

Acting as Alderman of Walbrook 24th July, 1309; also 3rd December, 1318. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Mayor; M.P. for London, together with Henry de Durham, 1309, and also from September to November, 1313.

There are many references to this Alderman, both in the State Papers and other authorities, from which we learn that he was a merchant carrying on a large business, and also in close connection with the King, under whom he filled the office of Collector of Customs.

1280. "Thomas de Flanneur acknowledges himself bound to William Servat in the sum of £44. 12. 0 for heavy goods of Spicery."⁵

Robert le Tailleur acknowledges himself bound to William Servat in the sum of £7.⁶

¹ Letter Book D. 289, 97.

² Letter Book C. 55.

³ "London Life" (Riley), 126-7-9.

⁴ Letter Book D. 28.

⁵ Letter Book A. 31.

⁶ Letter Book A. 37.

1290. A Safe Conduct for three years was granted to William Servat and the merchants in his ship, "The Comfort," lately bought at Boston.¹

1292. Garvard de Binvale, merchant, nominates William Servat as his attorney for three years while he is beyond seas.²

1311. An order is sent to him and John de Lincoln, Collectors of the Customs in wool, hides and wood fells in the Port of London, "To deliver to the Kings clerk a part of the Kings seal, also certain arrears due from his office." A short time later he is ordered to pay to the King's clerk, Comptroller of the Customs, the same wages "as his predecessor had."³

About this time he must have given up the collectorship, as shortly after he is named "our late Collector."

1312. He is mentioned as "Keeper of the Templar's House in the new Temple," and in 1313 as "the late Keeper" of the same house."⁴

He must have been reinstated as Collector, as in 1314 the sum of £8,921 2s. 7d. was received out of the issues of wool, hides, and wood fells by the hands of William Servat and William de Tholosa, Collectors of Customs.⁵

In the same year a Safe Conduct was granted to him for one year, as the King had commanded him to provide cloth for the Wardrobe."⁶

In 1314 an order was issued to pay to William Servat, "Kings merchant and citizen of London," "all the issues arising from the custom of wool, hides, and wood fells at Ipswich and Colchester" "until he shall have received £500 from the port of Ipswich and £411. 10. 8 from the port of Colchester in satisfaction" of what was due from the King to Servat for wines bought from him for the King's use.⁷ In 1315 an order was issued to pay Servat £518 9s. for cloth bought by him for the King's use, and also £1,016 for sundry payments made by Servat.⁸

In the same year an order was made to pay him £2,364 6s. 4d. from the monies arising from the Customs at Southampton, Ipswich, and other ports, being a debt for which the King assigned to him

¹ Patent Rolls 1281-92 (383).

² Patent Rolls 1281-92 (491).

³ Close Rolls 1307-13 (321, 382).

⁴ Close Rolls 1307-13 (421, 515).

⁵ Patent Rolls 1313-17.

⁶ Patent Rolls 1307-13 (461).

⁷ Patent Rolls 1313-17 (121).

⁸ Close Rolls 1313-18 (177).

the Customs of these places.¹ And again in 1318 an order was made to the Collector of Customs at Southampton to deliver to William Servat certain goods, to whom the King lately made an assignment for divers debts due from him to Servat.²

In the troublous times of Edward II. (1310), while the Parliament was sitting in London, injunctions were given by the Mayor to Simon Bolet, Alderman of Candlewick, and William Servat, Alderman of Walbrook, "and other good men of these Wards," that every night during the existing Parliament they should cause the gate of Newgate to be guarded by six armed men from each of those Wards; and also another order, that during the sitting of this Parliament six strong and well-armed men should guard each gate of the City by night, and each Alderman to levy the sum of one penny or one halfpenny upon every house in his Ward, according to the wealth of its owner.³

There is no doubt that Servat held property in the Parish, as in 1380 a License was granted to the Abbess and Sisters of the Order of S. Clare, Aldgate, to retain the rent of 13s. 4d. arising from a tenement in the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, "adjoining the one lately belonging to William Servat."⁴ The date of his death is uncertain, as there is no will recorded, but on the 12th October, 1333, a pardon was granted to William Aungefyn of his outlawry from the City of London for not appearing before the Justices to answer a plea of William de Lettin, "executor of William Servat," that he should render an account of the estate.

JOHN DE COTUN. (Skinner.)

Sheriff 1325-6 with Gilbert de Mordun, Hamo de Chigwell⁵ (Pepperer) being Mayor. Acting Alderman, May, 1319, also present as such in the Chamber of the Guildhall 9th December, 1329.⁶ Did not serve the office of Mayor.

It is recorded that these two Sheriffs were elected on S. Matthew's Day (21st September), 1325, that they were sworn on the eve of S. Michael (29th September), and on the morrow of the same Feast they were presented at the Exchequer.⁷

¹ Close Rolls 1313-18 (177).

² Close Rolls 1313-18 (534).

³ Letter Book D. 213, 214.

⁴ Patent Rolls 1377-81 (432).

⁵ Alderman of Queenhithe.

⁶ Letter Book E. 242.

⁷ Letter Book D. 33.

In 1317 a License was granted to the Parson of the Church of Northrepp, Norfolk, to take by water 200 quarters of barley and 100 quarters of oats from his Church to the Priory of Prittlewell for the sustenance of the Prior and monks. John de Cotun and Simon de Thorpe, Citizens of London, gave security that the Parson would not take the barley and oats elsewhere.¹

In the Close Rolls this Alderman is mentioned on several occasions. From these extracts it will be seen that, no doubt, he was in a considerable way of business.

1311. William Tucket acknowledges that he owes John de Cotun £75 6s. 4d., to be levied in default of payment on his lands and chattels in the County of Bucks.²

1312. Peter Prynt, Knight, acknowledges that he owes John de Cotun, Burgess, of London, £26.³

John de Cotun and others acknowledge that they owe Nicholas de Valeres, Knight, £1,000, to be levied in default on their lands in Essex.⁴

1313. John Arunde acknowledges that he owes John de Cotun, Citizen of London, £50.⁵

1318. Elias de Hungerford acknowledges that he owes John de Cotun, Draper, of London, £20, to be levied in default on his lands and chattels in Berkshire.⁶

1325. Edward de Sancto Johanne acknowledges that he owes John de Cotun, of London, £20.⁷ Robert de Haddele and Denotus de Stratford acknowledge that they owe John de Cotun and Robert de Lambourne, of Kandelwykstrete, 100 marks.⁸

A writ was issued from the King at Fulham on the 25th February, 1323-4, to "attach" John de Cotun to appear before him, in order to answer a charge of conspiracy and of having caused Nicholas de Wittone to be indicted on a false charge, and of forcibly taking him with swords, bows and arrows, and kept him in prison eight weeks. The result of this charge does not appear.⁹

This worthy Alderman seems to have had a quarrel with his Mayor. During his year of Shrievalty (1325-6) he was alleged to have described Chigwell, the then Mayor, as "the vilest worm that

¹ State Papers (Dom.) 1325.

² Close Rolls 1307-13 (347).

³ Close Rolls 1307-13 (358).

⁴ Close Rolls 1307-13 (562).

⁵ Close Rolls 1307-13 (572).

⁶ Close Rolls 1315-18 (590).

⁷ Close Rolls 1323-27 (357).

⁸ Close Rolls 1323-27 (493).

⁹ Letter Book E. 188.

had been in the City for twenty years," adding, that the City would have no peace so long as Chigwell was alive, and that it would be a blessing if he lost his head. After some hard swearing on both sides, leading to the discovery of bad blood existing between the informer and the worthy Alderman, the charge was dismissed.¹

His Will, which is dated "at the Mansion House, wherein Sir Michael Poyning used to live," in the Parish of S. Bartholomew-the-Less, 11th November, 1340, was enrolled 1348.

He leaves to Leticia, his wife, all his Tenements in the City of London for life, the remainder to Isabella, his daughter, and to pious uses.²

The Will of Leticia, his wife, will be found in the history of S. Stephen's Church and Parish (q.v.).

HENRY DARCY. (Draper.)

Sheriff, 1327-8, with John Hawtyn, Hamo de Chigwell (Pepperer), being Mayor. He succeeded Cotun as Alderman of the Ward about 1330-1; Mayor, 1337-8 and 1338-9, Sheriffs: Walter Neale, Nicholas Crane, Wm. de Pomfret, Hugh Marbele.

His son, Sir Robert Darcy, of Maldon, Essex, was father of Robert, who acquired a considerable fortune by marrying Alice, widow of John Ingoe, a rich merchant of Maldon; from his two sons Robert and John descended the Darcy's of Danbury and Tolleshunt, in Essex, the former of which, in 1551, received a Peerage.³

In the year of Darcy's Mayoralty we have this record:—

"In this yere Kyng Edward graunted that the servaunts both of the maires and the schirires of London schulde beren before the maires and the schirieres of London maces of silver and ower giltc with the Kynges armes."⁴

¹ "London and the Kingdom," i, 164.
² Calendar of Wills, i, 504.

³ Stocken MS., Guildhall Library.
⁴ "Chronicle of London," 56.

There is no doubt that this Alderman occupied a high position, not only in the City, but also with his Sovereign, Edward III., who on more than one occasion placed him in positions of great responsibility.

1316, Walter de Crespigny acknowledges that he owes Henry Darcy £50, to be levied in default of payment on his lands and chattels in the County of Middlesex.¹

1321, Adrian de Thorndell acknowledges that he owes Henry Darcy £200.² John de Shirefield and Roger de Frowick acknowledge that they owe Henry Darcy, Citizen of London, £120, to be levied in default of payment on their goods in Essex and Southampton.³

1322, At this date an order was made to restore to Henry Darcy, Citizen of London, the Manor of Stuthull, in Essex, and the issues from it from the time that it was taken into the King's hands.⁴

1325, Robert de Haspede, Knight, and William de Newport, Parson of the Church of Rechendale, acknowledge that they owe to Henry Darcy £160, to be levied, in default, on their lands in Norfolk.⁵

There are several more of these transactions recorded which are of great interest, as shewing the wide spread nature of Darcy's business.

An order was made, in 1328, to pay Darcy the sum of £9 6s. 8d., which, while he was one of the Sheriffs he had lent to the King upon the security of 14 sacks of wool, and for which he says, "that he has not yet been allowed."⁶

Darcy was one of four citizens summoned, in 1329, to represent London in the Council of 117 persons, in order to consult with the Parliament which was then meeting at Westminster. During his Mayoralty, 1337-8, he was again ordered to attend the King at Westminster, in order to hear from him "what shall be enjoined upon him" while the King was absent "in parts beyond the sea," for the defence of the realm and the preservation of peace during his absence and on other affairs.⁷

¹ Close Rolls, 1315-18 (329).

² Close Rolls, 1318-23 (382).

³ Close Rolls, 1318-28 (505).

⁴ Close Rolls, 1318-23 (443).

⁵ Close Rolls, 1323-27 (525).

⁶ Close Rolls, 1327-30 (328).

⁷ Close Rolls, 1337-39 (385).

A short time after this an order was made for payment to Darcy and others of the sum of £220 for the purchase of wheat and other things necessary for the use of the King and which was to be sent to him.¹

During his second Mayoralty, 1338-9, Darcy made a request to the King of 50 marks which, he said, had been allowed to his predecessors from alien merchants in aid of the expenses of his office. This request was granted in consideration of the efforts that Darcy had made "for the safe keeping of the City, arranging its men, and the punishment of malefactors."²

At this time Darcy, with others, was appointed by the King to discover what goods and merchandise there were in the City belonging to strangers and aliens of Spain, Portugal and other places.³ Shortly after this the King issued orders that he required all persons who held £40 yearly of land for three years and were not already Knights to take up the same. Darcy appears to have been one of those who had not done so, as we find a pardon was sent to him "in consideration of his costly labors with respect to the safe custody of the City."⁴ There is no doubt that this was only another scheme of this avaricious King for extorting money from the citizens and others.

At the election of Darcy's successor to the Mayoralty, a man named Gerard Cope, "full of wrath," came into the assembly, "then mounted the counter at which the clerks of the City sat" and charged the late Mayor with calling him "a malefactor and common rifler," he then said that "he could produce twenty men to prove he was neither "a rifler or a malefactor." Gerard soon after this, at an assembly, convened to enquire into the charges made, withdrew them and "asked pardon" of Darcy for having used them.⁵

The year of Darcy's death is uncertain, but we read of him as still an Alderman in 1345, when at "a Congregation" of Mayor and Aldermen, in the Guildhall, he is named as being present; he was also acting in 1349.⁶

¹ Close Rolls, 1337-39 (459).

² Close Rolls, 1339-41 (29).

³ Patent Rolls, 1338.

⁴ State Papers, Dom, 1339.

⁵ "London Life" (Riley), 208.

⁶ "London Life" (Riley), 222.

JOHN PECHE. (Fishmonger.)

Sheriff 1352-3, with John Stodeye¹; Adam Fraunceys² being **Mayor**. He represented the Ward of Chepe, in the first Common Council of 1347, and succeeded Darcy, as **Alderman of Walbrook**, about 1349; **M.P.** for London in the Parliament of January, 1360-1, June, 1369 and October, 1372; **Mayor**, 1361-2; **Sheriffs**, William Holbecke, James Tame.

At some period Peche had incurred the displeasure of the King; but it is evident he had been restored to favour, as an order was given to the Sheriff of Southampton, dated 9th August, 1330, to deliver to John Peche, Knight, all his lands, manses, goods and chattels which the King had ordered to be taken into his own hand.³

Sir John Peche was descended from Gilbert de Peche, who in 1340, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of the Realm. We also read of Gilbert on the 11th November, 1291, when "on Sunday in the Octave of S. Martin, he acknowledged himself bound to certain merchants in the sum of 64s., to be paid on the Feast of S. Hilary."⁴ William Peche and Robert Peche, both accompanied the King in his expedition to Scotland—no doubt these were brothers of the Alderman—he had a residence at Lullyngstone Castle, in Kent, which he bought in 1361, and where his descendants continued until the fourth generation became extinct in 1522, with Sir John Peche, Lord Deputy of Calais.⁵

There seems to have been, during this Mayoralty, some strange and weird scenes in the heavens, both Gregory and Fabyan give an account of them. Gregory says: "That same yere uppon the Kalend of July, a bloody crosse appeyed in the ayre, from the morne unto the myd daye, the whych crosse aftyr moved and fylle down into the see."⁶ Fabyan relates: "In this yere also were sene two castelles in y^e ayre out of the whych at sundry tymes as it were aboute the noon tyde, issued of eyther of theym an hoost of armyd men to manne's syght, and y^e hoost whych issued out of one castell apperyd whyte and that other apperyd black, these two hoostes

¹ Mayor, 1357.
² Alderman of Queenhithe.
³ Close Rolls, 1330-3 52).

⁴ Letter Book A, 135.
⁵ Stocken MS., Guildhall Library.
⁶ Gregory's "Chronicle," 86.

apperyd as thoughe they foughte each of theym with other and shewed as y^e whyte was fyrst victorious and lastly overcome and so disaperyed."¹

There was also during this year a great scarcity of food in London and also "a gret draughte which lasted from March until July."²

Pecche is mentioned as "Mayor of the City of London," in a letter dated 31st May, 1362, in which he gives information to all justices that Pierre de Fillebeon, in Gastinoys, was being held hostage in London for a certain number of florins for the ransom of a fortress in Gastinoys which were owing to the King; and also another letter dated 28th May, 1362, granting letters of protection under the Mayoralty seal in favour of John de Ville, who, with others, had been arrested on the charge of receiving money for the ransom of the fortress.³

In 1376 the Alderman of Walbrook seems to have got into trouble, together with two other Aldermen, Richard Lyons, Alderman of Broad Street, and Adam de Bury, Alderman of Langbourne, the latter of whom had twice served the office of Mayor; all three were charged with malversation of public funds, having been convicted of an extortionate exercise of a monopoly of scent and wines, which they enjoyed; the patent being annulled, each Alderman was deposed from his Aldermanry by order of an assembly of citizens, composed of representatives from the various Guilds and not from the Wards.⁴ In the Parliamentary Rolls of this date, mention is made of this circumstance and also that Pecche prays for a reversal of the judgment.

Sir John Pecche died May, 1380. By his Will, dated London, Sunday next after the Feast of Holy Trinity, 1380, and enrolled in the Court of Hustings, 1386; he first describes himself as "John Pecche, Citizen of London," he desires to be buried in the Parish Church of Lullyngstone, that one priest be paid in perpetuity to celebrate masses in Lullyngstone Church for ever, for his own soul, and of his parents, and of his two wives. To Mary, his wife, all the furniture and apparel belonging to his own chamber. To Sir William, his son, who is appointed together with his wife for the

¹ Fabyan's "Chronicle," 474.
² "Chronicle of London," 61.

³ Calendar of Letters, 117, 130.
⁴ "London and the Kingdom," 1, 205.

performance of his Will, he leaves all his lands and tenements within the City of London and without for sale for the good of his soul.¹

John Peche is mentioned in the Will of Katharine Holbecke, wife of Thomas de Holbecke (Draper)—no doubt this was the brother of William de Holbecke, who was Sheriff to Peche during his Mayoralty—she leaves to Bartholomew and William, her sons, and to Alice, her daughter, “bequests of money and chattels, comprising, cups of silver and mazer, silver spoons, feather beds, shirts, towels, coffers, chests, &c., also the remaining terms of all her apprentices, who are to reside with John Peche, her father, who is appointed guardian of her daughter and co-executor of this her testament.”²

HENRY BEGGE. (Livery not recorded).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 4th August, 1376. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Mayor.

He remained in office as Alderman until 6th March, 1377, then losing his seat in consequence of the regulation then made—and which remained in force until 1394—that Aldermen were to be annually elected, and also that they were not eligible to sit for the same Ward two years in succession.

He was elected Alderman of the Ward for the second time 12th March, 1379. There is no Will recorded.

ELIAS DE THORPE. (Skinner).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 12th March, 1377. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Mayor.

We find his name among several others who answered to a writ which had been received by John de Wengrave, Mayor, 1318, from the King, to supply 200 armed foot soldiers to assist him in his wars.³

¹ “*Archæologia Cantiana*,” 16, 229.

² *Calendar of Wills*, 1, 544

³ *Letter Book E*, 93.

On more than one occasion when a jury was demanded "of the venue of Walbrook," the name of Elias de Thorpe appears as one of the number.¹

We learn that he owned property in the Parish of S. Sepulchre, as in 1322 a Lease was granted to Thomas de Holinbourne and Alice, his wife, of a shop "within Newgate," it is described as "near the tenement of Elias de Thorpe" within that Parish. There is no Will recorded.²

JOHN ROTE. (Skinner.)

Sheriff, 1381-2, with John Hende³; John Northampton⁴ (Draper) being Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 12th March, 1378-9, and for the second time 1380-1. Removed to Farringdon, 1382-3, and to Cornhill, 1385-6 and 1390. M.P. for London in the Parliament of April and November, 1384. Did not serve the office of Mayor.

His name is mentioned more than once as a Citizen and Merchant of London. A circumstance is related by Riley with regard to this Alderman which vividly shows the practical part which an Alderman of the City, in early days, took in the preservation of order. One day in 1387, John Rote was passing along Fleet Street, towards the Church of S. Dunstan, when he was earnestly entreated by the wife of a worthy barber in the street, John Elyngham, to enter the house and defend her husband who was being assaulted, by a man named John Hughlot, with knife and dagger. Rote immediately notified him that he was an Alderman of the City and an officer of the King, at the same time commanding him to desist from his evil conduct, upon which he was himself assaulted by the murderer and would no doubt have been killed had he not manfully defended himself. A Constable passing by saw the assault and attempted to disarm the wretch but was himself grievously wounded. The criminal was brought to justice and sentenced to have his right hand cut off, upon which an axe was

¹ Letter Book E, 161.
² Letter Book E, 175.

³ Mayor, 1391.
⁴ Alderman of Cordwainer.

brought into Court and the hand of Hughlot laid upon it, the worthy Alderman John Rote, at once—"in reverence for our Lord the King"—begged of the Mayor and Aldermen that the execution of the judgment might be remitted, and this was done.¹

He appears to have died between 1412 and 1420.

In the Calendar of Wills is the Will of John Rote, Fishmonger, dated in London, 15th June, 1361; he desires to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of S. George, near "Estchepe;" among the legatees is John, son of William Rote de Northflete; this person very probably was the future Alderman.²

The Will of Idonia, his widow, who appears to have again married, is dated 18th February, 1420. She desired to be buried in All Saints' Chapel, in the Church of S. Bartholomew, Smithfield. She leaves to the Prior and Canons of the Church, a tenement in the parish on condition that they maintain a Chantry in the Chapel founded by Roger Walden, late Bishop of London, for the good of his soul, also the soul of John Rote, and of John Walden her former husband.³

WILLIAM BARET. (Grocer.)

Sheriff, 1379-80, with John Heylston; John Hadley⁴ (Grocer) being Mayor. Alderman of Aldgate, 1377-8; Lime Street, 1379-80. Removed to Walbrook, 12th March, 1381-2; Cornhill, 1383-4; Tower, 1390-4. M.P. for London, in the Parliament of September, 1381, October, 1383, and February, 1387. Did not serve the office of Mayor.

In the Patent Rolls is recorded a disturbance which broke out in the City, and in which Baret and his wife suffered great indignities. A pardon was granted on 22nd July, 1381, to John Salisbury, for going with his servants and other insurgents, workmen hired by him, to the lodging in the Parish of S. Mary Bothaw, of William Baret, Alderman, "entered it with swords and staves,

¹ "London Life" (Riley), 490.
² Calendar of Wills, 2, 45.

³ Calendar of Wills, 2, 442.
⁴ Alderman of Tower.

seized it to his own use and drove out the said William Baret and his wife, and all his servants, made them stand in the street outside the gate, making the wife kneel a long time before him, and compelling them both to thank him for their long inhabiting of the said house and for their lives." Baret died 1411 and was buried in the Church of S. Dunstan, near the Tower. Roger Baret was Vicar of S. Botolph, Lullingstone, Kent, 1373, the parish with which John Peche, Alderman of Walbrook, 1360, was so closely connected.

There are two Wills recorded of this Alderman, in the first of these he is described as "a merchant." This Will was enrolled Monday next after the Feast of S. Mathias Apostle (24th February, 1411-12). He desires "to be buried in Holy Trinity Chapel, in the Church of S. Dunstan near the Tower near Alionora his late wife. His lands tenements and rents in the Parish of All Hallows de Bred strete to be sold to supplement this his testament. The sum of twenty pounds out of the residue of his goods and chattels to be devoted to Masses" and the remainder expended "in aid of the seven works of mercy and charity as his executors may think fit."² The second Will was enrolled about a year later, in this he desires "to be buried in the Church of S. Dunstan near the Tower to the Rector and Churchwardens of which he leaves his share of a tenement called 'le Horsmelle' in the Parish of S. Peter upon Cornhill together with other lands and tenements in the Parishes of S. Dunstan and S. Mayart Patyns, on condition that they keep the same in good repair and maintain a Chantry in the Church of S. Dunstan for the good of his soul, the souls of Alionora his late wife and others, the residue being kept for the ornaments of the Church. In default the property is to go to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London for the maintenance of a Chantry in the Guildhall Chapel."³

¹ Patent Rolls, 1381-5 (30).

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 394.

³ Calendar of Wills, 2, 396.

JOHN SELY. (Skinner.)

Sheriff, 1382-3, with Adrian Bamme; John Northampton¹ (Draper) being Mayor. Alderman of Bread Street, 1379-80. Removed to Walbrook, 12th March, 1382-3, and again 1384-5. Did not serve the office of Mayor.

In connection with this Alderman, we read in "Riley," that "Upon Whit Monday the Aldermen had all agreed that 'for the dignity of the City' they should be arrayed in clokes of green, lined with green taffeta; on this Monday when the Mayor and Aldermen went to the Church of S. Peter on Cornhill and from thence in procession according to custom to S. Pauls, the Alderman of Walbrook appeared in a cloke that was single and without a lining, it was therefore adjudged and assented to that the Mayor and Aldermen should dine at Sely's house and at his cost and charges on the following Thursday and so it was done."² There is no Will recorded, but there is one of Laurence Sely (Skinner), dated in London, April, 1349, and enrolled 1353;³ he desired to be buried in the Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook, and among other legacies there is one of a tenement to John, his son, this no doubt was the future Alderman of Walbrook, the father being in all probability a resident in the Parish.

WILLIAM OLYVER. (Skinner.)

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 12th March, 1383-4, served the office again 1386-7, 1387-8, and again from 1391-2 to 1393-4; afterwards Alderman of Coleman Street. M.P. for London, 1414. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Mayor.

His place of business was in Bucklersbury, where no doubt he carried on the trade of a Grocer. The following sums paid to him appearing in the Exchequer payments of Henry IV.: "300 lbs. saltpetre at 4d. per lb., and 100½ lbs. of pure sulphur at 4½d. per lb."⁴

From the Will, which was enrolled 1396, we gather that he

¹ Alderman of Cordwainer.

² "London Life" (Riley), 466.

³ Calendar of Wills, 1, 671.

⁴ Issues of the Exchequer, 277.

was a man of some wealth and position in the City. He desired to be "buried in the Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook."

He leaves bequests to the Rector and Ministers for their prayers, to the Convent of Preaching Friars at Truro, in Cornwall, as well as to the work of the Church of S. Clements, near the same place; to the orders of Friars in London; to every Anchorite in the City; to the prisoners of Newgate and Ludgate; to the sick that are bedridden, and for the repair of public roads round London; also two Chantries to be maintained in the Church of S. John upon Walbrook and S. Stephen. To John, his kinsman, he leaves the reversion of a tenement in the Parish of S. Stephen, after the decease of Agnes, his wife, also after her decease all his lands and tenements in the Parishes of S. Andrew near "Crichirche," are to be sold and the proceeds given to charity.¹

SIMON DE WYNCHCOMBE. (Armourer).

Sheriff 1383-4, with John Moore; Sir Nicholas Brembre² (Grocer), being Mayor. Alderman of Cheap. Removed to Walbrook, 12th March, 1385-6.

Did not serve the office of Mayor.

There are two Wills recorded, the first dated in London, 6th March, 1395-6, and the second 7th April, in the same year; in the first Will, which is very short, he leaves various sums for the Chaplains of a Chantry which he had founded in the Church of S. Mary Abchurch, and also a tenement in "Candelwykstrite." In the second Will he desires to be buried in the Church of S. Mary de Aldermanbury, before the altar of S. Anne "which he proposes, God willing, to rebuild, and where Joanna, his last wife, lies buried." This Will is of some length and proves him to have been a man of considerable standing, and no doubt carrying on the business of an Armourer. Among other bequests he leaves "six complete sets of his armour, six haburgeons of iron, six breast plates and six pairs of gloves of plate, also his leasehold house in the parish of S. Margaret Lothbury, and his implements of craft as an armourer."³

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 324.

² Alderman of Bread Street.

³ Calendar of Wills, 2, 340.

JOHN WALCOTE. (Draper.)

Sheriff, 1389-90, with John Loveye; Sir William Venour¹ (Grocer), being Mayor. Alderman of Candlewick, 1382-3. Removed to Walbrook, 12th March, 1388. Was also Alderman of the Ward in 1389 and 1390. Returned to Candlewick, 1393-4. Mayor, 1402-3; Sheriffs, Richard Marlowe² (Grocer), Robert Chichely³ (Fishmonger). M.P. for London, February, 1387-8, and November, 1391-2.

The year previous to his Shrievalty he appeared before Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and complained that upon giving orders to his Beadle, Robert Parker, to summon the men of his Ward to appear before him in order to confer upon certain important matters concerning the King and City, that upon the Beadle going to the house of Robert Stafferton, requesting him to meet him in S. Swithin's Church, where the reputable men of the Ward were meeting for discussion, he made answer that he had nothing whatever to say to him and that he would not come; the Beadle again asked him, upon which he replied, "That he wished the Alderman himself had come to him, he might then have kissed his *rear ward*. The Beadle returned to the Alderman and informed him of the answer; the Alderman again sent him, but the same answer was returned. For this behaviour, Robert was sent to prison; he was again brought before the Mayor and questioned as to his behaviour, he acknowledged that he had uttered the words and placed himself on the mercy of the Court, he was adjudged to be imprisoned in Newgate forty days; subsequently he was committed to prison until the next day, Palm Sunday, when he was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen at the Guildhall, he then acknowledged that he had used the words; it was ordered that he should carry a lighted wax candle weighing two pounds, through Walbrook, Bucklersbury and through Chepe, to the Guildhall Chapel and there make offering of the candle, all further imprisonment was to be remitted.⁴

John Walcote is the first Mayor of whom we have any account as indulging in a "Lord Mayor's Show." He was a member of the Grocers' Company, and in the Company's books are stated some

¹ Alderman of Castle Baynard.

² Lord Mayor, 1409.

³ Lord Mayor, 1421.

⁴ "London Life" (Riley), 500.

charges on the occasion : 40s. was paid for six minstrels and their horses, 8d. for their chaperons and fessures, 21d. for their dinner and wine by the way, and 4d. for a horse for the Beadle.¹

In the Transcript of the Stationers' Company's Registers, a Petition is mentioned as being presented on the 12th July, 1403, to John Walcote, Mayor, and the Aldermen of London, from the "Reputable Men of the Craft of Writers of Text Letters," commonly called "Limners" and other citizens of London, "who were wont to buy and sell Books praying the Mayor and Aldermen that they might be permitted to elect yearly" two reputable men, one a Limner and the other a Text Writer "to be Wardens of the said Trades."

It was during this Mayoralty that the Battle of Shrewsbury was fought between Henry IV. and Sir Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, or as it is called in the old Chronicle "The sory batail of Schrovesbury." In this battle the Chronicler says: "Manye a good man lost there hys lyf," he then relates that "for as moch as som peple seyde that S^r Herry Percy was alyve, he was taken up ayen out of his grave, and bounden upright betwen to mille stones, that alle men myghte se that he was ded."²

Walcote's Will is dated 11th July, 1407; he desires to be buried near the chancel of the Church of S. Nicolas Acon; he leaves bequests to the Church; to various orders of Friars and the work of London Bridge; to Cristina, his wife, lands and tenements in the Parish of S. Martin Orgar, a Brewery called "Le Cheker" and formerly called "le Dragon" in Dowgate, in the Parish of S. Mary Bothaw, a tenement called "le Cat fe thele"³ in S. Benet Shereog, and also one in the Parish of S. Stephen, rents of a tenement in "All hallows de Bred strete" held by the Wardens and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford, also a tenement called "le Honeycon on the Hoop," all these are left for pious uses; to Sir Richard Chaundler, Rector, and the Church Wardens of S. Nicolas Acon, lands and tenements in the Parish for the use of the fabric and ornaments of the Church.⁴

In the Parliamentary Rolls of 1447, is an Act authorising the

¹ Herbert's "History of the Livery Companies," 1, 99.

² "Chronicle of London" (1089-1483), 88.

³ This House "The Cat and fiddle," will be found mentioned in the Account of Bucklersbury.

⁴ Calendar of Wills, 2, 380.

Chancellor to dispose of 7,000 marks in the hands of the executors of Walcote, left for the good of his soul ; it appears by these Rolls, in which the Will is quoted, that the Testator demised to his wife Christina, all the stuff of his household, " Halle, Chambre, or Kychin," with all his plate which amounted to " a grete and notable summe," also a sum of money " to be taken of the stuf of his Shope and of his Dettours, it is also recorded that he made other " diversez Legatez " to " diversez personnes grete and notable."

JOHN HENDE. (Draper.)

Sheriff, 1381-2, with John Rote¹ (Skinner) ; John Northampton² being Mayor. Alderman of Candlewick, 1379-80, 1381-2 and 1384-92. Removed to Walbrook, 12th March, 1394-5. Mayor, 1391-2 and 1404-5 ; Sheriffs, (1391-2) Henry Shadworth (Mercer), Henry Vauner (Draper), (1404-5) William Louth (Goldsmith), Stephen Spielman (Mercer).

During his year of Shrievalty, Hende, together with John Rote and the Mayor were commissioned to search Southwark and the places adjacent to the City for felons who had escaped there, and to lodge them in Newgate gaol.³

The second occasion on which Hende was Mayor (1404-5) was rendered remarkable by a most severe frost, which continued more than 15 weeks. There are several references to this Alderman in the State Papers, he appears from these to have carried on an extensive business as a merchant and money lender.

On the 13th June, 1387, William Chauncey, Knight, was summoned for not appearing as to a debt of £21 8s. 8d. owing to John Hende⁴ ; on the 2nd July of the same year Reginald Lucy, Knight, was summoned for a debt of £15 10s.,⁵ and on the 11th July, Olive Maunderer, Knight, for a debt of £32 9s. 11d.⁶ In the Issues of the Exchequer (308), in the 9th year of Henry IV. (1408), payments were made on the 20th March by the King for monies

¹ Alderman of Walbrook.
² Alderman of Cordwainer.
³ Patent Rolls, 1381-85 (143),

⁴ Patent Rolls, 1385-9 (295).
⁵ Patent Rolls, 1385-9 (333).
⁶ Patent Rolls, 1385-9 (334).

advanced by Hende, £400 on the security of two gold flaskets and £565 10s. 7d. on the security of certain cloths of gold, these articles were delivered to the King at Mortlake, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, then Treasurer of England.

The Alderman also advanced money to Henry VI., but did not live to see it repaid; in 1436 (XIV. Henry VI.), 500 marks was paid to the executors of John Hende, which had been advanced on the security of a large quantity of jewellery (too long for insertion here), among which are the following: "a palette of Spain, garnished with gold, 25 rubies, 15 large emeralds, 103 small emeralds, and 300 pearls, valued at £200, also a gold coronet, garnished with rubies, sapphires, emeralds and pearls, valued at 100 marks, and two silver candelabra, gilt."¹

During the Mayoralty of Hende, the King (Richard II.) was much displeased with the citizens at their refusal to lend him £1,000 which he required; in consequence of this, Hende with the Sheriffs were summoned to Nottingham, the Alderman on his arrival was dismissed from office and locked up in Windsor Castle. Hende being thus deposed, the King, on the 24th June, appointed Sir Edwd. DalynGREY, Knight, "kepere of the Citee." Very shortly afterwards, he being deposed from office, the King appointed for the remainder of the year Sir Bawdeyn Radynton, this appointment being made at Windsor. At the same time the Sheriffs were degraded, one being sent to Odyham Castle and the other to Wallingford. Others were appointed Aldermen during the King's pleasure, and as a further mortification to the City, the King's Bench and Exchequer were removed from London to York.²

In the fifteenth century Chronicle this tyrannical act is thus related in the quaint manner of the period: "This yere was the Mayre and both the Sheryves were putt doune of his offyce and Sir Edward Delyngrege made Wardeyn by the Kinge. And after him Syr Bawdewyne Radynton in the XV. yere of the Kynge and Gebonde Mandfeld and Thomas Newnton chosyn Sherreffys and London ransomed at a M marke."³

Hende died 1st August, 1418, and was buried in S. Swithin's Church. He was a great benefactor to Coggeshall Abbey, in

¹ Issues of the Exchequer (1426).

² "London and the Kingdom," i, 241.

³ Three fifteenth Century Chronicles (Gardiner), 50.

gratitude for which, the monks agreed to celebrate his obit. He left 100 marks for repairing the road from Coggeshall to Colchester, his connection with Essex being, that he possessed the estate of the manor of Bradwell. He left to his wife £1,000 and his house in the Parish of S. Swithin, and £1,500 each to his eldest and youngest sons.¹

JOHN PENNE. (Skinner.)

Sheriff, 1410-11, with Thomas Pyke (Draper); Thomas Knowles² (Grocer), being Mayor. Was Alderman of Broad Street. Removed to Walbrook about 1410-11. Was present as Alderman, October, 1421. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

In 1412, Thomas Derlyng, a serjeant, was charged with promoting disturbances and broils in the City; in reply he stated that he had many enemies, of which John Penne, an Alderman, was the greatest. In Derlyng's subsequent examination he freely confessed that he had falsely lied against the Alderman in all that he had said. He was sentenced to the pillory, upon which John Penne entreated the Court that they should remit the judgment which, at his prayers and intercession, was done.³

From the Will, which is dated London, 1st March, 1426, we can learn that he was very closely connected with Walbrook Ward, and also that he was a man of some wealth. He left to "Master John Braughwyng the Rector of S. John upon Walbrook and the parishioners lands and tenements at the corner of Walbrook, also an annual quit rent of 60s. arising from a tenement in the Parish of "S. Mary Woolchirche" charged with the maintenance of a Chantry in the Church for the souls of the late King Henry IV., the testator, and Olive, his late wife; also for the observance of his obit and other religious duties. Distributions were to be made out of the profits of these bequests to chaplains and poor householders within the parish of S. John, the residue to be kept in a box in charge of the

¹ Morant's Essex, 1, 155.

² Alderman of Dowgate.

³ "London Life" (Riley), 585.

Churchwardens for keeping the said land and tenements in repair, and for pious and charitable uses. In case of default in carrying out this bequest the property to go to the Rector and Parishioners of S. Stephen in Walbrook for like purposes. The rest of his tenements within the City and suburbs to be sold by his executors, and the proceeds devoted to the relief of prisoners in Ludgate, Newgate, the Flete, the Marshalsea, the King's Bench, the prison of convict clerks in the Abbey of Westminster and others, also the repair of highways around London."¹

ROBERT WHYTINGHAM. (Draper.)

Sheriff, 1419-20 with John Bolder; Sir Richard Whittington (Mercer), being Lord Mayor.² Removed from Bishopsgate to Walbrook about 1423; was acting on 20th April of that year. Discharged 2nd May, 1438.

Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

JOHN BROKLE. (Draper.)

Sheriff, 1425-6, with William Milreth; John Coventry,³ being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Aldersgate, 1426-36; Candlewick, 1436-8. Removed to Walbrook, 23rd May, 1438-44. Lord Mayor, 1433-4; Sheriffs, Thomas Chalton,⁴ John Lynge (Draper).

He was the son of John Brokle, of Newport Pagnell, mentioned by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Buckinghamshire.⁵

In 1425, a grant of Parliament was made to various persons who had lent certain sums to the King; among the names is John Brokle, who appears in the List as having lent the King the sum of £20.⁶

He is named in the Will of Robert Lodowyck, dated London, 12th March, 1406, in which some lands and tenements in the Parish of S. John upon Walbrook are left by the Testator, among others, to John Brokhole (Chandler).⁷

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 471.

² Alderman of Lime Street.

³ Alderman of Aldgate.

⁴ Lord Mayor, 1449.

⁵ Fuller's "Worthies," 1, 211.

⁶ Patent Rolls, 1422-9 (319).

⁷ Calendar of Wills, 2, 369.

SIMON EYRE. (Draper.)

Sheriff, 1434-5, with Thomas Barnwell (Fishmonger); Robert Oteley (Grocer), being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 19th October, 1444 and 16th March, 1446. Removed to Broad Street, 1446-9; Cornhill, 1449-51; Langbourne, 1451-8. Lord Mayor, 1445-6; Sheriffs, Godfrey Feldyng.² William John Darby.

He was the son of John Eyre, of Brandon, Suffolk.

His place of business was in Lombard Street, "over against the Church" of S. Mary Woolchurch Haw. Eyre began life in a very humble way, but by perseverance amassed a large fortune; at the commencement of his business, on hearing that a vessel laden with leather from Tripoli had been wrecked off the coast of Cornwall, he conceived the idea that by purchasing the cargo he might gain a considerable sum; accordingly, he collected all the money which his slender means would permit and started from London to Penzance, he purchased the cargo and so laid the foundation of a large fortune.³

The following anecdote is related of Simon Eyre. When he should have stood for Sheriff, he excused himself, as he did not think his income sufficient, but he was soon silenced by one of the Aldermen, observing "that no man could be more capable than the man who had openly asserted that he broke his fast every day on a table for which he would not take a thousand pounds." This assertion excited the curiosity of the then Lord Mayor and all present, in consequence of which his Lordship and two of the Aldermen, having invited themselves, accompanied him home to dinner. On their arrival, Eyre desired his wife "to prepare the little table and set some refreshments before the guests." This she would fain have refused, but finding he would take no excuse, she settled herself on a low stool and spreading a damask napkin over her lap with a venison pasty thereon, Simon exclaimed to the astonished Mayor and his brethren "Behold the table for which I would not take a thousand pounds!" Soon after this, Simon was chosen Lord Mayor, on which occasion, remembering his former promise, he on the following Shrove Tuesday gave a pancake feast to all the 'prentices in London, on which occasion they went in

¹ Alderman of Cheap.

² Lord Mayor, 1452.

³ Malcolm, 4, 576.

procession to his mansion house, where they met with a cordial reception from him and his lady, who did the honours of the table, allowing their guests to want for neither ale or wine.¹

There is very little in the State Papers concerning this Alderman; it is stated that in 1426 he sold some goods of the value of £291 to one Baptistera, who was at the time secretly withdrawing both himself and the goods from the country; on this the Mayor of Southampton was commissioned to arrest and detain him until he found security to satisfy his creditors.² At this time famines in London, arising from the dearth of corn and wheat were very common. In order to provide for these continual emergencies, Eyre had the foresight to erect at Leadenhall a Granary, in which corn and grain could be stored, this action proved an immense boon to the citizens; together with this, on the eastern side, he erected a large chapel built with squared stones and of a quadrangular form, on the porch of which was written:—

"Dextra Domini exaltavit me."

"The Lord's right hand hath exalted me."

The entrance to this Chapel was under a large archway, over the centre of which were the emblazoned arms of the founder; he also left to the Drapers' Company 3,000 marks, to enable them to provide a Fraternity of the Holy Trinity, consisting of 60 priests with brothers and choristers, to sing service on every market day for ever in his Chapel for the benefit of those attending the Market. Stow says: "How the 3,000 marks were disposed of he could never learn."

In addition to these directions, he left further legacies for the carrying on of this ecclesiastical establishment. There were to be appointed, "One Master with an Usher for Grammar, one Master for Writing, and the third for Songe, with houses newly builded for them for ever; the Master to have for his Salary, ten pounds, every other Priest eight pounds, every other clarke five pounds six shillings and eight pence, and every other Chorister five marks."³ In 1466 a royal License was given for the "Fraternitie of the Trinitie," three priests of whom were to celebrate Divine service to such market people as would attend. Within the Chapel, on the north side, was

¹ "Old and New London," i, 399.

² Patent Rolls, 1422-9 (362).

³ "Perlustration of the City of London" (Howell), 60.

an inscription in Latin, which in English was as follows: "The honourable and famous merchant, Simon Eyre, Founder of this work, once Mayor of this City Citizen and Draper of the same Departed out of this Life in the year from the Incarnation of Christ 1459 in the 38th year of the reign of Henry VI. and was buried in the Parish Church of S. Mary Woolnoth in Lombard Street." The Granary was destroyed by fire in 1484, but was rebuilt "in a very stately and capacious manner," it was then used as a storehouse for the City Guns, Artillery and Cannons. In 1503 the buildings were again destroyed in a large fire which occurred at this date, when the entire stock, guns, cannons and stores were destroyed. A portion of the old building must have escaped the ravages of this fire, as about 1582 a Mathematical Lecture was founded, which was ordered to be read "in the fair ancient chapel built by Symon Eyre in Leadenhall," this Lecture later on, when the old Chapel was put to other purposes, was appointed to be read "in Mr. Thos. Smith's house in Grasse Street."¹

No doubt this storehouse was again rebuilt and used as a Magazine for Arms, Cannons, &c., as we read that on the 9th April, 1648, "The London Boys made an Insurrection, seized the Magazine at Leadenhall crying out for God and King, but which was soon quieted by Fairfax."² A portion of the old walls was still standing as late as 1808, but all traces of this interesting old relic disappeared in 1812, when the remaining portion was taken down. A view of these walls is given in "Ancient Topography of London" (E. T. Smith), and also in "Modern History of London" (C. Welch).

It is interesting to note that a portion of this land on which the old Chapel and Leadenhall Marked stood, is mentioned as being granted on the 23rd November, 1431, to John Carpenter, the Founder of the City of London School and Town Clerk and his wife Katharine; it is described as "a lease for 80 years, rendering for the same a red rose for the first 30 years, and a yearly rent of 20s. for the remainder of the term, of premises in the Parish of S. Peter Cornhill in the Ward of Lime Street," and as adjoining on one side the garden of Lord de la Touch, whose house, Stow says, "abutted on the High Street then called Cornhill Street but now

¹ "Perlustration of the City of London" (Howel), 31.

² "Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ" (Howel).

Leadenhall Street." There is no doubt that Carpenter resided in this house, which must have been of considerable size, as he describes it in his Will "as the houses cellars and other appurtenances situate as well on the north side of the same hostel towards the high street, as on the south side of the said garden near the *ancient chapel* of Leadenhall."¹

In John Carpenter's Will he left this house to his wife for the term of twenty years, and for the remainder of the term for which he had it he gave to the Rector and Churchwardens of S. Peter, Cornhill, to provide for certain religious observances, for the relief of the poor, and towards the repairs of the Church.

Symon Eyre is noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Suffolk. The old writer says: "He left 3,000 marks, a prodigious sum in those days, to charitable uses, so that if my sight mistake not (as I am confident it does not) his bounty like Saul stands higher than any other from the shoulder upwards."²

In the Will of Sir Hugh Brice³ (Goldsmith), dated 14th September, 1492, in which the testator leaves his tavern called "The Cardinalls Hatte in Lumbardstrete" to the Rector and Churchwardens of S. Mary Woolnoth, he describes it as "The aforesaid tavern formerly belongyng to Symond Eyre sometime Mayor of the City," and which had been demised "by the said Symond in trust for the use of the Fraternity of the B. V. M. and other pious uses in the Church of S. Mary Woolnoth."⁴

In the Guildhall Library there is an old Pamphlet which was published on the life of Simon Eyre; the contents are far too long for insertion here, but the title and introduction, which are very quaint, are given :—

"The Shoormakers Holyday or the Gentle Craft being the Humorous Life of Simon Eyre Shoormaker and Lord Mayor of London As it was Acted before the Queene's most excellent Majestie on New Yeaere's Day at night by the Right Honourable Earle of Nottingham, Lord High Admirale of England 1600. 4to. London 1612."

"To all good Fellowes Professors of the Gentle Craft of what kind soever."

¹ "Life of John Carpenter" (Brewer), 38, 92.
² Fuller's "Worthies," 3, 188.

³ Lord Mayor, 1485.
⁴ Calendar of Wills, 2, 600.

"Kinde Gentlemen and honest boone Companions I present you here with a merrie concieved Comedie called the Shoomakers Holyday acted by my Lord Admirall's Players at a Christmas time before the Queen's most excellent Majestie. For the mirth and pleasant matter by Her Highnesse graciously accepted being indeed in no way offensive. The Argument of the play I will sett doune in this Epistle. Sir Hugh Lacy Earle of Lincolne had a young Gentleman of his own name his neere kinsman that loved the Lord Mayor's daughter of London, to prevent and crosse which love the Earle caused his kinsman to be sent Coronell of a Company into France who resigned his place to another Gent his Friend, and came disguised like a Dutch Shoomaker to the House of Simon Eyre in Tower Street, who served the Lord Mayor and his household with Shooes. The merriments that passed in Eyre's house, his coming to be Mayor of London, Ladies getting his love and other accidents with two merry Three men's Songs. Take all in good mirth that is well intended for nothing is proposed but mirth, mirth throughout a long life which with all other blessings I heartily wish you. Farewell."

Simon Eyre, who was styled "Honorandus et famosus Mercator," left to the Drapers' Company 8,000 marks for distribution to the poor, he also left to the Rector and Churchwardens of S. Mary Woolnoth for pious uses "The Cardinall's Hatte," in "Lumbardstrete," with a Tenement annexed "on the east part of the Taverne, and a mansion behind the east Tenement together with an Alley from Lumbardstrete to Cornhill, all which were by him new builded toward a Brotherhood of our Lady in S. Mary Woolnoth Church."

WILLIAM WHETENHALL. (Grocer).

Sheriff, 1440-1, with John Sutton (Goldsmith); John Paddesley² (Goldsmith), being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Farrington Within, 1443-6. Removed to Walbrook, 16th March, 1446-51. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

His name appears in the books of the Grocers' Company as being present at the completion of their first hall. The entry is

¹ Hazlett's "History of the Livery Companies," 326.

² Alderman of Langbourne.

dated 1428, and commences, "In the name of Jhn Will^m Cambrigge Alderman and Governor, Will^m Wetenhall and John Goodyn Maisters."¹

His address in the Company's books is recorded as "Seint Sythes Lane" (now Pancras Lane).

Whetenhall died 1457, and was buried in the Church of S. Mary Woolchurch Haw, in which parish he possessed some property.

The Will is dated London, 14th February, 1455. He desires to be buried in the Church of S. Mary Woolchurch. He gives to his wife, Alice, all his lands and tenements in this parish, remainder to William, his son, and his wife, Margaret, also to John Colvyll, grocer, and Margaret, his wife, the testator's daughter, also to Thomas Sweetenham, grocer, "the remainder to the Wardens of the Mistery of Grocery in the City of London in trust for pious and charitable uses."²

THOMAS SCOT. (Draper).

Sheriff, 1447-8, with William Abraham; Sir John Gedney³ (Draper), being Lord Mayor. Removed from Dowgate to Walbrook, 11th June, 1451. Lord Mayor, 1458-9; Sheriffs Ralph Joclin⁴ (Draper), Richard Nediham. Discharged 8th June, 1463.

He was the son of Robert Scot, of Dormay, Bucks, who is mentioned by Fuller as one of the worthies of Suffolk.⁵

Among the names of Pilgrims to Rome, from London, at this date, appear the names of Thomas Scot, Alderman, and Nicholas Wyfold, Alderman. No doubt they were companions in travel.⁶

It was during this Mayoralty that there was a serious disturbance in Fleet Street, but the cause of it is not given. It is thus related:—

"In this yere (1458-9) was affrey bitwene gentilmen of Court and men of Fletstrete, and the gentilmen were driven with archers

¹ Heath's "History of the Grocers' Company," 5.

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 531.

³ Alderman of Farringdon Without.

⁴ Lord Mayor 1464-5.

⁵ Fuller's "Worthies," 1, 211.

⁶ Stocken MS. (Guildhall).

fro the standard in Fletstrete into their Innes, and some were sleyne, and some taken the xij day of Aprile, wherefore William Taillour Alderman of Fletestrete Ward with other men, were afterwards sent to Wyndisore castil, and there kept as prisoners."¹

WILLIAM CONSTANTYN. (Skinner).

Sheriff, 1465-6, with Henry Warer; Sir Ralph Verney² (Mercer), being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 15th June, 1463. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

He died 1469. Buried in the Church of S. Martin Outwich, with Emma, his wife, where there was a monument to their memory.

Richard Constantyn is mentioned as Alderman of Bassishaw in 1320, and of Cripplegate in 1337,³ no doubt an ancestor of Walbrook's Alderman.

RICHARD LEE. (Grocer).

Sheriff, 1452-3, with Richard Alley; Sir Geoffrey Fieldyng⁴ (Mercer), being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Bishopsgate, 1452-69. Removed to Walbrook, 7th June, 1469-72. Lord Mayor, 1460-1; Sheriffs John Lumbard, Richard Flemyng. Lord Mayor for the second time, 1469-70; Sheriffs Richard Garden, Robert Drope⁵ (Draper). M.P. for London, 1450.

He was the son of Simon Lee, of Worcester, who had an estate at Great Dulce, Kent, and is mentioned by Fuller as one of the worthies of Worcestershire.⁶

He was knighted, together with Bartholomew James, and Thomas Urswick, the Recorder, and in all twelve Aldermen, by

¹ "Chronicle of London" (1089-1483), 140.

² Alderman of Bassishaw.

³ Aldermen of Cripplegate (Baddeley), 17.

⁴ Alderman of Farringdon Within.

⁵ Lord Mayor 1475.

⁶ Fuller's "Worthies," 3, 376.

Edward IV., for their gallant conduct in defending the City against the attempt made by Thomas Neville to plunder London. This ceremony took place "in a field on the highway without Shoreditch" on the King's return from Tewkesbury, 20th May, 1471.

This Alderman's name will be found in the history of the Advowson of S. Stephen's, which was granted to him by Act of Parliament, 1462.

The Mayoralty years of Sir Richard Lee were conspicuous by the commotions and disturbances which then occurred, originating in the imprisonment of Henry VI. in the Tower. The custody of the fortress having been entrusted to the Mayor and Aldermen, they at once took possession of it, and released the King, after his nine year's confinement there, and proclaiming him King for the second time, 1470.

Sir Richard died 1472, and was buried in the Church of S. Stephen Walbrook.

The will of Leticia, his wife, is dated 1st August, 1477. She describes herself as citizen and freewoman of the City of London. She desires to be buried "in the church of S. Stephen in Walbroke where her late husband lies buried. To Robert Rouse the Rector, and churchwardens, and their successors lands and tenements in the street called Bokelesbury in Soper Lane, in the parish of S. Pancras, to hold the same in trust to maintain a Chantry in the Church of S. Stephen for the good of her soul, the souls of her late husband, Richard her son, and others, the Rector enjoying annually the sum of twenty pence for his trouble out of the profits." In default the property to go to the Wardens and Mistery of the Grocers' Company.¹

BARTHOLOMEW JAMES. (Draper).

Sheriff, 1462-3, with William Hampton² (Fishmonger); Sir Thomas Cook³ (Draper), being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Farringdon Without, 1465-72. Removed to Walbrook, 21st April, 1472; Tower, 1479. Lord Mayor, 1479-80; Sheriffs, Thomas Ilam, John Warde.

He was the son of Edward James (Upholder), who lived on S. Dunstan's Hill.

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 590.

² Lord Mayor 1472-3.

³ Alderman of Broad Street.

His second wife was Alice, widow of Sir Thomas Oldgrave¹ (Skinner), of Knutsford, Cheshire.

During his Mayoralty a message was sent to the Bishop of London that the Royal Assent had been given to the election of Robert Tottrinton, brother in the Monastery of S. Bartholomew, as Prior of that place. On the 13th May a mandate was sent to Bartholomew James for the restitution of the temporalities of that Priory to the said Robert, whose election the Bishop had confirmed, and whose fealty the King had taken.²

This entry seems to point to the fact that during the vacancy of the office of Prior of this Monastery, the Lord Mayor had charge of the temporalities for the time being.

In the same year the wife of Sir Bartholomew entertained at Drapers' Hall the wives of the Aldermen with a gift which had been sent to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen from Edward IV., consisting of two harts and six bucks from the great forest of Waltham, and also a tun of wine. Fabyan relates that during this Mayoralty one "called Robert Denys for that he presumed to marry an orphan without lycense of the Mayor and Aldermen he was ordered to pay to the Chamber a fine of 3*℥*XX." On one occasion Sir Bartholomew being at his devotions before the shrine of S. Erkenwald in S. Paul's Cathedral, Robert Byfield, one of the Sheriffs, knelt down close to him in order to perform his devotions to the same saint. But whether the Mayor considered himself strongly affected in his devotions or his honour is not certain. However, he highly resented the proceedings of the Sheriff, and with some warmth asked him how he could be guilty of such an indignity towards him. The Sheriff, instead of acknowledging himself guilty of a crime, treated the Mayor in a very opprobrious manner, who therefore complained to the Court of Aldermen, which Court fined him £20 for his rude behaviour, the same to be given towards the City conduits.⁴

It was at this period that a very ridiculous fashion existed in London of wearing shoes with toes turned up of a monstrous length. For preventing this a Proclamation was made in the City strictly enjoining for the future that the beaks or toes of shoes or boots should not exceed two inches in length upon pain of excommunication

¹ Alderman of Vintry. Lord Mayor 1467.

² Patent Rolls 1476-85 (201).

³ Fabyan's "Chronicle," 446.

⁴ Fabyan's "Chronicle," 7.

and forfeiture of 20s. for each offence, to be divided between the King, the Chamber of London, and the Cordwainers' Company. Maitland, in his History, says of this: "It is observable that a greater regard was had to the make of men's shoes, than to the salvation of their souls whom they on this occasion delivered over to Satan to be buffeted on account of the length of the Toes of their Shoes."¹

The date of the Alderman's death is not recorded. He was buried in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in the Church of S. Dunstan-in-the-East, where there was a marble tablet in the Chancel to his memory, with the following inscription: "Hic Jacet Bartholomeus James, Miles Civis et Pannarius ac Aldermanus nec non quondam, Maior hujus inclitae Civitatis Londin."

There are two wills recorded, one dated 23rd October, 1480: "To the Bretheren and Sisters of the Guild of the Holy Trinity and the B. V. Mary in the Church of S. Augustine at Hackney, lands and tenements in the Parish of S. Nicholas at the Shambles for the maintenance of a Chantry in the Church of S. Nicholas, for the soul of the testator and Alice his wife and others." The second is dated 24th November, 1481: "To be buried in the Chapel of Holy Trinity in the parish church of S. Dunstan in the East to which church he leaves 'a honest presbytory of *Estrich borde*' to be set up in the 'high Quere.' Other bequests to the Church and Brotherhood of Jesus therein. A *Dirige* and *Requiem* to be sung by the priests and clerks of the Church of S. Dunstan from the time of his burial 'till and unto tyme my moneth mynde be fynnisshed.' A Chantry Priest to be appointed by Alice his wife to pray for his soul, the souls of Johanne his late wife and others for the space of five years or more. Bequests also to divers orders of Friars, to the inmates of prisons and compters, to the Charterhouse at Shene, the Charterhouse beside London, to his servants and others. The Mayor and Sheriffs to attend his obit and the Brotherhood of Parish Clerks of the City of London to 'be at condveying' of his body to the Church, and to attend Mass, to Alicia his wife a tenement and garden in the parish of S. Margeret Pattens. To Doctor Day Williamson the Rector and Churchwardens of S. Dunstan the reversion of his great tenement situate in the parish. William Dunthunc of London gentleman is appointed executor."²

¹ Maitland, 1, 204.

² Deal boards from the eastern countries, probably on the Baltic. Riley.

³ Calendar of Wills, 2, 598.

RICHARD GARDYNER. (Mercer).

Sheriff, 1469-70, with Robert Drope¹ (Draper); Richard Lee,² being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Queenhithe, 1469-79. Removed to Walbrook, 15th October, 1479-85; Bassishaw, 1485-9. Lord Mayor, 1478-9; Sheriffs, Robert Byfield, Robert Harding.

He was the son of John Gardyner, of Essington, Suffolk. His daughter, Mary, was the wife of Sir Giles Allington, of Horseheath, Hants.

His arms were in the Hall of the Mercers' Company, to which he was a benefactor. It was during this Mayoralty that a wax chandler in Fleet Street was discovered to be secretly conveying water from the conduit into his house; this good man was "judgid to ride through the citee with a condit upon his hedde."³ In 1484, Gardyner was appointed a Justice for the "Merchants of Almaine," who had a house in the City of London called "Guildehella Theutonicorum," for the recovery of debts "in accordance with their ancient liberties" conferred by the King.⁴ Gardyner was buried in the Church of S. Pancras, Soper Lane.

The Will is dated 1st April, 1488, he leaves to Ethelreda, his wife, lands and tenements in the Parishes of S. Bartholomew-the-Less, S. Michael, Queenhithe, and Holy Trinity-the-Less, remainder to Mary, his daughter. In default of an heir, he leaves "ten pence per day to five poor men in honour of the five wounds of Jesus Christ, and to five poor women in honour of the five joys of the B. V. Mary;" the men and women to be nominated by the Mayor and Recorder, and by the Master of the Hospital of S. Thomas of Acon.⁵

¹ Lord Mayor, 1475.

² Alderman of Walbrook.

³ London "Chronicle," 146.

⁴ Patent Rolls, 1476-85 (426).

⁵ Calendar of Wills, 2, 591.

WILLIAM CAPELL. (Draper).

Sheriff, 1489-90, with John Brooke; Sir William White¹ (Draper), being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Castle Baynard. Removed to Walbrook, 19th October, 1485. Lord Mayor, 1503-4. Sheriffs, Christopher Hawes, John Watts, and Thomas Granger. Knighted at the Coronation of Henry VII., 17th December, 1486. M.P. for London, October, 1491; February, 1511-12 and February, 1514-15.

He was the second son of Sir John Capell, of Stoke Nayland, Suffolk, Chaplain to Lionel Duke of Clarence and Joan, his wife, from whom the Earls of Essex were descended. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel, of Lanhorne, in Cornwall, by whom he had one son Giles—who was knighted in 1513 for his valour at Tournay and at the battle of the Spurs—and two daughters, Elizabeth, who married the first Marquis of Winchester, and Dorothy, married to John, Lord Zouch, of Harringworth.²

His town mansion was on the ground now occupied by Capel Court, Old Broad Street. After the fire this court was formed and named after the Alderman, but was subsequently renamed successively Ship Yard and Black Swan Court; on account of these signs hanging out at the end; in 1764 the name reverted to Capel Court.

This House, in which Capell lived, is again mentioned later on. In a proof of age taken at Guildhall as to one of the sons, William Smith, of the Parish of S. Bartholomew-the-Less (Salter), aged 70 years, and Richard Harris, Chaplain of the Guildhall College, assert that Henry Capell was born on the 25th October, 1505, in the house of William Capell, deceased, late Mayor of this City, dated 12th October, 1526.³ Capell is noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Suffolk;⁴ he possessed large estates at Rayne Hall, Essex. His business was that of a merchant, in 1486 a License was granted to William Capell, Knight and Alderman, together with William Hayot, Citizen and others "to beard, clack and cleene wools and ship them on board the King's ship 'la Marie de Tour' from Southampton to foreign parts, paying 4s. custom on each sack."

¹ Alderman of Coleman Street.

² Collin's "Peerage," 3, 349.

³ Transactions L. and M. Archaeological Society, May, 1896 (36).

⁴ Fuller's "Worthies," 3, 191.

In 1475, his name appears as one of the Wardens of the Drapers' Company; a fine of 40s. being acknowledged from "Sir Will^m Capell knyght for his misbehavyer ayens Mr. Skipworth (one of the Wardens), which was judgyd by the most p'tie of all the counsell as in the book of notices of Remembrance aperyth." The fine was afterwards, by general consent, returned on account of some services rendered by Sir William to the Company.¹

The following transaction, as entered in the Books of the Drapers' Company, appears strange to us in these days, at the same time it shows how commercial arrangements were made in connection with prayers and masses for the souls of the departed.

1514. 15th August. "It was represented to the Court of the Company that Sir William Capell had sent in a bill of divers parcells of lande and other things which he was minded to give to the fraternite, for them to cause certain services to be done for his soul for ever, and wishing to know what ready money they would demand therefore in case they refused such lande." The Court on debate answered "that they would accept the trust offered for 1,000 marks immediate payment and £14 yearly, and would add any other services he might wish further at that rate." They further stipulated that the chantry priests to be provided, should when required "Wait on the company at divine service for the worship of the same," and threw out the following not very delicate hint, "Moreover we trust to have a specyall and a kynde brotherlye tokyn of remembrance of plate—as basins, potts, cuppis, or other things of pleasure for a dailye memorye when yt shall be sene to the intent that his soule may be thereafter remembered and prayed for, which we submytt unto that honorable lady his wife, and to his worshipful executors." In the same year (1514) it is recorded that Lady Capell and others sent some fine bucks for the enjoyment of their lords at one of the feasts.

It was during this Mayoralty that many of the Citizens were great sufferers, by being compelled to give or lend to an avaricious King large sums of money on the pretence of a new Charter being granted to the City, or of its ancient rights and privileges being preserved. Through the instrumentality of two prostitute lawyers

¹ Herbert's "History of the Livery Companies," 1, 430.

² "Historical Reminiscences of the City of London" (Arundell), 133.

named Empson and Dudley, creatures of the rapacity of Henry VII., who resided in Oxford Place, Cannon Street (now Oxford Court), commissions were issued for the trial of offenders. They raked up old and long forgotten penal statutes on which prosecutions were directed against persons totally unconscious of offence, and plundering all those who could in any way be brought under the King's authority.¹

Sir William, on a supposed charge brought against him by these two men of having violated some old penal statute was fined, in 1495, the large sum of £2,700; after great intercession this sum was compounded for £1,615. In 1505, Sir William and his son Giles were the victims of a second prosecution; for neglecting to discover some false coiners they were fined £1,000, of this sum they paid £100 down and a recognizance for £900. When we multiply these large sums of money by at least five, in order to arrive at the present value of the fines paid, we gain a faint idea of these enormous robberies. In 1507 Capell was again fined, "But would not submit to such vile and arbitrary proceedings, the result of juries being packed, cajoled and menaced." He was committed first to the Compter and afterwards to the Tower, where he continued a prisoner until the King's death in 1509.² Both Empson and Dudley were beheaded by order of Henry VIII., on Tower Hill, on the 18th August, 1510.

An old Chronicle thus relates these iniquitous transactions, from which it would appear that other Aldermen were served in a similar manner to Capell and his son. "Thys yere was many aldermen put in to the Tower and Sir Wm Capell put to warde in y^e Shreffis howse."³

In 1509, on the death of Thomas Bradbury⁴—who died during his Mayoralty—the Citizens, no doubt in order to mark their sense of the stand that Capell had made in defence of their rights and privileges, elected him to fill the vacancy; two circumstances are related which, if there is any truth in them, prove him to have been a man of considerable wealth. On one occasion he is said to have thrown several bonds on the fire owing him by the King, and again, in a frolic, drank to the King's health a dissolved pearl of great

¹ Holinshed, 504.

² Remembrancia, 42.

³ Grey Friar's "Chronicle," 29.

⁴ Alderman of Aldersgate.

value. Barclay, the poet, says: (Eclogue IV.) "I ask not the wealth of Cræsus or Capell."

It was also during this Mayoralty that Wriothesley records in his "Chronicle," "This yeere in Februarie died Queen Elizabeth at the Towre of London lyeinge in childebed of a daughter named Katharine (the 8th day after her birth) and was buried at Westminster, and on Passion Sundaye a peace made betuene the Emperoure and the Kinge duringe their lyves solemnized upon a great oathe at the high aulter in Paulesquere."¹

Even at this early date the crowded and dangerously close condition of the houses in the City is painfully evident, from the serious fires which were constantly occurring; during the short period of this Mayoralty we are told of three of these fires: "On the 21st November in the begynning of y^e nyght was a dreadful fyre upon the north end of London Bridge," and on the 7th January "were certyn houses consumed with fyre agayn S. Buttolph's Church in Thames St.," and on the 27th March, "many howses were burnt down with fyre" in the Parish of S. Peter-le-Pore.²

Sir William Capell died in Essex, 6th September, 1515, and was buried in a chapel which he had built, in 1509, on the south side of the Church of S. Bartholomew by the Exchange. Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," gives all that remain of the inscription: "Hic . . . Willielmus Capel . . . Maior . . . son . . . fil Johannis Capel . . . Nayland in com . . . ob . . ."³

Thomas Dingley, who wrote, soon after the Great Fire, his "History from Marble," gives a few more particulars as to this Monument; he notes six Coats of Arms which were in the Chapel Windows of the Church, also he says that the atchievements of Sir William Capell were cut in the stone of his monument and on the roof of the Chapel where he was buried "under a faire tombe," with his lady in his Scarlet Robes, his armour being painted with six coats of arms. Dingley, speaking of Capell, says: "A man of such great authority could not escape the reaches of those grand extorters, Empson and Dudley, commonly called The King's Leeches."⁴

Machyn, in giving a short account of the funeral, says that the

¹ Wriothesley's "Chronicle," 1-5.
² Fabyan's "Chronicle," 688.

³ Weever's "Monuments," 417.
⁴ "History from Marble" (Dingley), 2,431.

Alderman "was bered with standard and penons and iiij baners of emag-es and two dosen of torchys and two whyt branchys and iiij dosen of pensolles and iv. dosen of skochyons and mony morners, and the morow Masse and after to dener, and after a grete dole, and there was a harolde of armes."¹

The Will is dated 18th December, 1506, and was enrolled 1517. He gives the late dwelling house of Jane, late Viscountess Lisle, in the Parish of S. Michael Cornhill, to Master John Wardroper, Parson of the Parish and the Churchwardens, for pious uses. The sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence to be set aside yearly for the repair and gilding whenever necessary of the sepulchre of our Lord within the Church, and also of the crucifix with Mary and John and other works which the Viscountess had caused to be made upon the "Rodeloft." In case of default the property to go over to the Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of our Blessed Lady of Drapers of the City of London.²

Machyn relates that the son, Sir Giles Capell, was buried on the 10th June, 1556; he does not record the place of burial, but says that he died in Essex; he gives an account of the funeral thus: "Was bered with standard and penon and iiij baners of emages and ij dosen of torchys and ij whyt branchys and iiij dosen of pensolles and vj dosen of skochyons and mony morners and the morow Masse, and after to dener and after a grete dole and there was a harolde of armes."³

¹ Machyn's Diary, 164.

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 626.

³ Machyn's Diary, 108.

LAURENCE AYLMER. (Draper).

Sheriff, 1501-2, with Henry Hede; Sir John Shaa (Goldsmith), being Lord Mayor.¹ Alderman of Bread Street, 1504. Removed to Walbrook, 8th October, 1515. Lord Mayor, April to October, 1508, on the death of Alderman Brown. Discharged, 12th July, 1524.

He was the son of Thomas Aylmer, of Elsham, Essex, noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Essex.² On two, if not three occasions, served as Master of his Company.

This Alderman, similar to William Capell, was a victim to the tyranny of Henry VII. and for refusing to comply with the King's demands, was committed to the Compter, where he remained, together with Sir William, until the end of the reign.

Sir Laurence, in after life, seems to have come upon evil times, as it appears from the books of the Drapers' Company that he applied to them for assistance. They do not seem to have met him with a cheerful hand. The allowance granted him was small and pitiful, as the following entry shows, and with a condition hard and ungracious: "Geven to Sir Laurence Aylmer towards his releef ij^s and iiij^d of the charite of this hous vnto such tyme as God shall other wyse p'vide for him. The first day of payment shall be Saterday the xviii day of October next ensuing. And furthermore it is agreed that if the said Sir Lawrans at any tyme hereaft be not co'tent w^h the foresed charite, or make any sute for any more that then the foreseid g'nt vtterly to be voyd and of none effect."³

We also find from the Corporation Records, that he was a prisoner in Ludgate for debt, "owing great sums of money." On the 12th July, 1524, it was reported to the Court of Aldermen that "Sir Laurence Aylmer, Knight and Alderman of Walbrook Ward was indebted in divers and great sums of money;" that he was a prisoner in Ludgate "and there remaineth." "Whereby not only the said Ward had been destitute of an Alderman," but that the Court had also been hindered by his absence for these reasons. "It is agreed and decreed by this Court that the s^d Sir Lawrence shall be moved, and from henceforth clearly dismissed from the room of Alderman."⁴

¹ Alderman of Bread Street.
² Fuller's "Worthies," i, 254.

³ Herbert's "History of the Livery Companies," i, 428.
⁴ Repertory, 6 fo., 112 b.

WILLIAM BAYLEY. (Draper).

Sheriff, 1515-16, with Henry Warley and Richard Gray; Sir William Butler¹ (Grocer), being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Farringdon Without, 1514; Coleman Street, 1515. Removed to Walbrook, 23rd July, 1524, until decease. Lord Mayor, 1524-5; Sheriffs, Ralph Dodmer² (Mercer), William Roche³ (Draper). Knighted at Bridewell during his Mayoralty by Henry VIII., on Sunday, 19th February, 1525.

He was the son of John Bayley, of Thaxted, Essex.

Died of the Plague, 1532. Fitzjames, writing to Cromwell, says: "The plague increases, Several persons having died among them Baily an Alderman of London."⁴

He was buried in the Church of S. Michael Paternoster Royal, together with Catharine, his wife, by whom he had 16 children.

RALPH DODMER. (Mercer).

Sheriff, 1524-5, with William Roche (Draper); Sir William Bayley⁵ (Draper), being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Vintry. Removed to Walbrook, 28th November, 1532. Lord Mayor, 1529-30; Sheriffs, Michael Dodmer⁶ (Mercer), Walter Campion.

He was the son of Henry Dodmer, of Pickering Leigh, Yorkshire.

Noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Yorkshire.⁷ His arms were in the ancient Hall of the Mercers' Company. On becoming Lord Mayor, he refused to leave the Brewers' Company, of which he was a member, and was sent to prison until he consented to join one of the twelve principal companies, which he ultimately did.

During his Mayoralty, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to enquire into the conduct of Wolsey, also as to certain offences which it was stated had been committed by him against the Crown, and which ultimately led to his downfall. The "Chronicle" says, of this, "Then was y^e Cardinalle pute oute of

¹ Alderman of Cheap.

² Lord Mayor, 1529.

³ Lord Mayor, 1540-1.

⁴ Letters and Papers. For. and Dom., 1531-2 (1407).

⁵ Alderman of Walbrook.

⁶ Lord Mayor, 1540-1.

⁷ Fuller's "Worthies," 3, 460.

his Chauncellorship and Sir Thomas More Knyght was made Chauncellor of England.”¹

A letter written in 1532 by John Sheekbourne to Cromwell says: “On Thursday last I waited upon you at the Austin Friars, I saw you at Masse there, went with you when Masse was done to Dodmer the Alderman.” He must have been a man of some wealth, as in 1536, when the King was demanding a subsidy from the City,² he, together with Gresham and Hill each subscribed £2,000.

Dr. Sharpe gives the following interesting account of his Mayoralty Banquet, he says: “A few days after Wolsey’s disgrace a banquet was held at the Guildhall on the occasion of the swearing in of Ralph Dodmer the newly elected Mayor. It is the first lord mayors banquet of which any particulars have come down to us and they are interesting as recording the names of the chief guests. The scene of the feast was boarded and hung with arras for the occasion. One table was set apart for peers of the realm, at the head of which sat the new lord chancellor, and at the bottom the lords Berkely and Powis. At either side of the table sat nine peers among whom were the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the one being the treasurer, the other the marshall of England, Sir Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, the Earl of Oxford high Chamberlain, and the Earl of Shrewsbury, lord steward of England, Tunstal, Bishop of London, Sir Thomas Boleyn, whose daughter Anne was shortly to experience the peril of sharing Henry’s throne, Lord Audley and others. At two other tables placed between the Court of Orphans and the mayors court were entertained a number of Knights and other gentlemen whose names are not recorded.”³

Dodmer’s name occurs in the Vestry Minutes of S. Stephen’s, Walbrook, as Churchwarden of the Parish. He died, 1536, and was buried in the Church of S. Stephen.

Machyn relates that the widow was, on the 29th January, 1562, buried at S. Olave’s in the Jewry, her two Chaplains “doctor Dalle and Sir Thomas” being present, “the qwrye being hanged with blake and armes,” there were “xxij roset gownes for so many pore women the vicar of the parish preached the sermon.”⁴

¹ London “Chronicle” (Henry VII. and VIII.), 9.
² Letters and Papers. For. and Dom., 1531-2 (1757).

³ “London and the Kingdom,” 1, 380.
⁴ Machyn’s Diary, 299.

RICHARD GRESHAM. (Mercer).

Sheriff, 1531-2, with Edward Altham; Sir Nicholas Lambert¹ (Grocer), being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 22nd May, 1536. Removed to Cheap, 1539. Lord Mayor, 1537-8; Sheriffs, John Gresham² (Mercer), Thomas Lewen³ (Ironmonger).

Born, 1485, at Holt, Norfolk. Third son of Sir John Gresham, from whose daughter descended the Marquis of Bath. His brother, Sir John Gresham, was Lord Mayor, 1547, and also father of Sir Thomas Gresham. Richard was apprenticed to John Middleton, Mercer, of London, and was admitted to the Freedom of the Mercers' Company, 1507; elected Warden, 1525, and three times Master, 1533, 1539 and 1549.

Married Audrey, daughter of William Lyon, of Southwick, Northampton, and was Knighted during his Mayoralty, 18th October, 1537. He had a town house in Milk Street and in Lad Lane (now Gresham Street), both in the Parish of S. Laurence Jewry. His principal mansion was at Bethnal Green. His country seats were in Norfolk, Suffolk and Yorkshire. Noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Norfolk.⁴

With regard to the selection of Gresham as Lord Mayor and his brother as Sheriff, this does not seem to have been by any means an unfettered choice, as on the 5th of August, 1537, John Gustweye writes to Cromwell. "If it stand with your pleasure Ric Gressam had better be chosen Mayor this yeare, as his brother John is chosen Sheriff. A like case before has not been seen of two brothers, and as good for him to be mayor this yeare as next."⁵

In the same year Gresham writes to Cromwell. "The 29th shall be my feastful day and I hope that your lordship, and my lord chancellor will be there with other noblemen also the ambassadors of the emperor and the French King with other strangers, the judges and serjeants at law I do suppose upon 400. I beg you will move the King to give me some of his does."⁶

Hall, in his "Chronicle," says: "That supplies were required to enable Henry VIII. to carry on the war with France and Wolsey

¹ Alderman of Broad Street.
² Lord Mayor. 1547-8.
³ Alderman of Walbrook.

⁴ Fuller's "Worthies," 2, 469.
⁵ Letters and Papers, 1537 (576).
⁶ Letters and Papers, 1537 (940).

after attempting some arbitrary impositions which drove the Londoners almost into a state of rebellion, solicited a voluntary contribution from the Mayor and Aldermen. This they refused to comply with, until they had communicated his request to the Common Council, who so indignantly rejected it that the Court moved for expelling Richard Gresham, John Hunster and Richard Gibson, three of the number who ventured to speak in favor of the measure."¹

Although Sir Thomas Gresham was the first builder of the Royal Exchange, the project of such an institution had already occurred to the mind of his father, whose business transactions frequently took him as far as Antwerp, where a Bourse had been recently erected; Sir Richard had gone so far as to suggest to Cromwell a site in Lombard Street. But little more appears then to have been done until the matter was taken up and proceeded with by his son Sir Thomas.

In connection with this subject, the two following letters are interesting as showing the efforts the Alderman of Walbrook made to fulfil a long wished desire, they are both addressed to Cromwell:

"1538. July 25th. I do not write this for any commodity for myself, but as my duty to the King. I know it shall be for the commonwealth of his subjects, for merchants can no more be without exchanges and rechanges, than ships at sea without water. Last year I showed you a 'platte' (piece of ground) for a goodly Bourse in Lombard Street what I suppose will cost £2,000 and more. I beg you to write the King for letters commanding Sir George Morrockes to sell the Mayor and Commonalty certain houses in Lombard Street necessary for the Building at the prices for which he purchased them. The letter should be '*sharply made*' for he is of no gentle nature. I will deliver the letter and handle him as best I can, If I may obtain the houses, I doubt not to obtain the £1,000 for the building before I leave my office."

August 13th. Gresham again wrote to Cromwell, to remind the King of his letter to Sir George Morrockes, as to the Bourse and also for the occasional Warrants to the Mayor and Sheriffs.

In the same letter he informs Cromwell that on Wednesday last, at 5 p.m., the roof, the lead, and the rood loft of S. Mary's Spittle

¹ Hall's "Chronicle," 699.

² Letters and Papers, 1538 (1453).

fell down. There was no one under. "He supposes that it is the will of God that the said house should be converted to some better use."¹

1516. Gresham was appointed a Gentleman Usher in the Royal Household, and during the two following years his name appears several times among both creditors and debtors of the crown, this will appear in several extracts from the State Papers which follow these letters, showing him to have been a merchant, carrying on a large business, not only in London, but also in many parts of the world; a few of the more important extracts are given:

In this year a License was granted to him to export cloths, and other English Merchandise "not belonging to the Staple of Calais," also to import silk and gold cloths, woad, alum, Malvesy and other wines, the customs on which were not to exceed £2,000.²

1520. Gresham informed Wolsey that he was arranging with foreign workmen for making some Tapestries for Hampton Court, he had taken the measure of 18 chambers and that "he would cause the hangings to be made with diligence," they would amount to 1,000 marks (£666 13s. 4d.); and since the workmen were poor it would be necessary for him to advance the money "for proveycion of there stuffe."³

1521. Another License is mentioned by Gresham in a letter to Wolsey, in which it is quite clear that the worthy Alderman was willing to give a bribe to Wolsey in order to obtain what he desired; he reminds Wolsey of a License which he had asked for at Hampton Court, for himself and his two brothers, to export and import goods until the customs on them should amount to £2,000, which he was willing to pay at the rate of 300 marks yearly. He now wishes to know his pleasure as he is sending a ship to Turkey. "And whereas your grace owes me £280 I am contented to give it your grace for the said license, and I have made your grace a general quittance which I delivered to your grace at Hampton Court."

"To my lord Cardinals good grace."⁴

There are a large number of records showing many and considerable business transactions between Henry VIII., Cardinal

¹ Letters and Papers, 1538 (13).

² Letters and Papers. For. and Dom., 1515-18 (1740).

³ Letters and Papers. For. and Dom., 1519-23 (1021).

⁴ Letters and Papers. For. and Dom., 1519-23 (1129).

Wolsey and Gresham, all going to prove that he must have been in a large way of business; many of the articles specified in the following extracts, as will be seen, must have been of great rarity and beauty, only a selection from these entries in the State Papers can here be given; they are also full of interest, from the fact that there is very little doubt that these beautiful works of art here mentioned are some of those at present on the walls of Hampton Court Palace.

1528. Owing by Henry VIII. to Gresham. For two pieces of arras wrought with gold, of the story of King David, containing 74 Flemish ells, at 41s. 8d. an ell. Twelve pieces of Tapestry of the twelve months, 345 ells, at 2s. Delivered by Gresham to William Rigby, Yeoman of the Wardrobe, also a piece of Cloth of Silver, £30 10s., and Velvets and Satins, £630 16s. 4d.¹

1529. A piece of cloth of counterfeit "bundekyn," silver and red silk, 16½ yards, at 20s. a yard, another piece, blue and gold silk, 9 yards, at 20s. a yard. A Rich Cross for a vestment with 4 pieces for deacon, sub-deacon and priest, £11. Total, £37 2s. 6d.²

In the Inventory of Wolsey's goods at Hampton Court are the following items: Hangings bought of Richard Gresham—then we find different parts of the Palace set out where those hangings were placed—"For the parlour next the cellar bar, the next parlor, the Legates Chamber, and the Chamber over the Ewry, the porters lodge and the gate of the base court," the "Hangings containing the Stories of Jacob, Susanna, Judyth and Holfyrnus, the Seven deadly Sins, Solomon, Sampson and the nine Worthies;" then follows a list of other goods bought of Gresham a little later, "For chambers over the north and south gates of the base court and over the porters lodges," these hangings containing "the stories of Hester, Samuel, Tobyas, David" and others; also 21 hangings and 28 window pieces, of Jacob and Joseph, provided for the gallery at York Place. "100 coarse ticks filled with feathers for the Yeomen, 4 chairs covered in black velvet with a cardinals hat, and a double cross wrought in crimson and satin and Vienese gold. 9 Chairs covered with Naples fustian, 9 chairs covered with red leather, and two with white frieze leather, 8 chairs covered with black velvet

¹ Letters and Papers. For. and Dom., 1531-2 (304-9-20).

² Letters and Papers, 1529-30 (6006).

and red leather, and 4 more with my lords arms and letters, sent to Hampton Court.”¹

Among the Bills owing by Wolsey, in 1532, is one of £44 16s., “to Mr. Gresham of London Mercer for silks.”²

There are also a large number of payments ordered by “The Treasurer of the King’s Chamber” to Richard Gresham.

“To providing Ropes beyond Sea £700 To Ric Gresham of London mercer £250.”

A Letter states that Richard Gresham, Merchant, of London, had sold 1,330 pieces of “carsoys” (Woollen Goods), of which he had delivered 500, 500 more were to be delivered before the Whitsuntide fair; he had also sold to the same persons 100 English Cloths. In payment for these goods, amounting to the value of £3,200. money of Flanders was to be paid by the first Fleet that “comes from Ostend which is to be 20 days before or after Easter, if the weather serve, otherwise the payment to be in money.”

A little later, Gresham sells to the same, 100 “coxsale” cloths, at £7 the piece and 200 pieces of “carse;” he had paid on account £500, making in all £1,000, in payment for which they will deliver daily, in London, 700 quarters of wheat at their own risk, and 200 quarters of rye at Ostend. For the remainder, they engage to deliver, in London, by the first fleet, wheat from Ostend at 19s. the quarter.³

1530. To Thomas Alvord for Ric Gressam for silk that he delivered to the Cardinal £22 12s. 3d.

1532. To Ric Gressam £30 12s. 6d.⁴

1533. On April 16th, Gresham wrote to Cromwell, asking to be paid the sum of £226 13s. 3d., being a debt owing to him by the late Cardinal. This was ordered by the King to be paid.

In the same year, 19th December, the wife of a debtor—who owed Gresham £200—wrote to him, asking him to remit payment for one week, as she could not obtain the money; she came to London in order to see Gresham and ask for further time, this he refused, “as his charges this yeere were great because of his office of Sheriff.”⁵

1539. Delivered to my lord privy seal 13 pieces of Hangings

¹ Letters and Papers, 1529-30 (6184).

³ Letters and Papers, 1529-30 (4662).

² Letters and Papers, 1531-2 (1285).

⁴ Letters and Papers, 1531-2 (747, 53, 60).

⁵ Letters and Papers, 1533 (530, 1545).

with water flowers at 2s. 2d. an ell. 16 yards blue Velvet at 10s. 6d. a yard. Total £46 6s. od. Signed R. G.¹

1540. Paid to Sir Rich^d Gresham for a chain of fine gold which was given to a gentleman that came from the Duke of Bavyer (Bavaria) £100 13s. 9d.

1541. Paid £1,716 13s. 4d. for stuff delivered by Gresham for the King's use.²

1543. In this year there seems to have been some kind of bartering transactions between Gresham and the King, the sum of £5,807 11s. 8d. being a debt for land, purchased by the former, to go against "the price of stuff bought in that year for the King." Also a warrant at the same time for £1,116 16s. 6d.³

In matters connected with the Church, we shall find that Gresham took a great interest; he was by no means free from the persecuting tendencies of the age in which he lived, and on more than one occasion, he was ready to share with his royal master the plunder which was obtained from the dissolution of the Religious Houses, and also in the successive grants of land which, from time to time, were made from these sources. He was also a member of the Commission, together with Bishop Bonner, for dealing with heretics.

An incident is related in the "Chronicles of London" which took place during his Mayoralty. "The xxii daye of Maye Wednesday was there sett up in Smythfeld iij skaffoldes, the one was for my lord maior and aldermen and the duke of Norfolk, and the tother for the bisshop of Worcestter wher on hee stode to priche, wher on stode doctor Forrest a graye fryer of Grenwithe which had byn many yers afore a grete precher at Pawlles Crosse and besyde hym was there a pictor set up that was brought out of Walis that was called 'Dewille Garden' and a litle beside that a payer of galous set up and when the bisshop had mad an end of hys sermon, then was the frier had to the galous and hanggid alyve by the myddil and the armys wth chaynes and there burnt and the pictor cast into the fyer."⁴

Fabyan also relates: "This yere all idolatry was forbydde and dyvers images y^e had yngines to make the eies open and shut and

¹ Letters and Papers, 1539 (555).

² Letters and Papers, 1541 (642, 745).

³ Letters and Papers, 1543 (220-31).

⁴ London "Chronicle," (Henry VII. and VIII.) 13.

other limbs to stirre, and many other false yngines were espied out and destroyed." ¹

On the 26th April, 1532, James Bainham was brought before Nat^l. Wilson, Wm. Philey, Professors of Divinity, John Oliver, Wm. Middleton, Doctors of Law, and Master Ric^d. Gresham, Sheriff, when Bainham "repudiated an error made by him in a letter to his brother, but he denied that the Sacramental Bread was the Body of Christ." "But after divers doubtful answers, he admitted Christ was there, very God and Man in form of Bread." He was sentenced to be burnt as a relapsed heretic."

1534. Gresham was appointed one of the seventeen Commissioners for London, to enquire into the value of benefices previous to the suppression of the Abbies, and in 1535 he offered Cromwell £100 to buy a saddle if he would bestow the office of Prior of Worcester on John Fulwell, "monk baily" of Westminster.

1538. Gresham wrote to Cromwell, to move the King that the late Prior of Walsyngham, "who is both impotent and lame," may be Parson of Walsyngham. "He is very descreet, learned, of good name and fame, and can sett forth the word of God very well whereof the town has great need."² In September he wrote to Cromwell, saying, that "divers persons both men and women had eaten flesh yesterday being Ember Day. If they are not punished forthwith, flesh will be eaten on Fridays and Saturdays as on other days. He wishes to know whether they shall be committed to Ward."³

Another letter, in which Gresham says that he had heard from Doctor Barnes, "Cromwell's mind," about the images "at Powlles," He sent to the Bishop of Chichester and also the Dean, and had them all taken down the same night, and also "two awters and other thynges to sett candylls upon."⁴

In the same year a Patent was issued, authorising the alienation of the Cell or Priory of Hoxne with the Manor of Yaxley, in the Priory of Norwich Cathedral, with lands &c. belonging to it to Sir Rich^d. Gresham, the yearly value being £18, also some lands belonging to the Prior and Convent, of the yearly value of £30;⁵

¹ Fabyan's "Chronicle," 701.
² Letters and Papers, 1531-2 (29).
³ Letters and Papers, 1538 (114).

⁴ Letters and Papers, 1538 (256).
⁵ Letters and Papers. For. and Dom., 1539 (209).
⁶ Letters and Papers, 1538 (652).

and again, in 1543, was alienated to Gresham, "The late Priory of Carmelite Fryers in Blakeny, Norfolk," and also lands in Blakeny."

One of the London Religious Houses which was suppressed by Henry VIII., was the famous Abbey of S. Clare, east of Aldgate, now called the Minories; this was a wealthy foundation, and inhabited by Lady Sisters or Minoresses. A List of Pensions given to each sister is given, the document is of interest as being signed, among others, by Richard Gresham.

Eliza Savage, Abbess, £40. Anne Hunse, aged 76; Agnes Lexam, Sec^y and Treasurer, aged 62; Jane Waldysone, 60; Sybil Vincent, 61. 66s. 8d. each. Felix Ransomme, 42; Alice Watts, 48; Eliza Peripoint, 50; Mary Halywell, 50; Margaret Woodward, 52; Alice Edwards, 39; Eliza Baker, 34; Jane Gouringe, 27; Mary Fitzgores, 16. 53s. 4d. each. Agnes Elme, 36; Marg^t Bourone, 44; Eliza Copely, 31; Barbara Nevill, 28; Frances Serner, 36; Mary Pibboyne, 24; Barbara Socke, 24; Anne Devereux, 64. 40s. each. Signed by Sir Richard Riche, Thos. Pape, Dr. Leigh, Dr. Leyton, Sir Richard Gresham.²

Another famous Religious House suppressed by Henry VIII., was the beautiful Abbey of Fountains, Yorkshire; in 1540, Gresham purchased of the King, lands belonging to this estate worth £300 a year. We hear again of this estate in 1604, when on June 6th, a grant was made "in Fee Farm to Sir Stipton Proctor of all privileges possessed by the Abbots of Fountains Yorkshire as they were enjoyed by Sir Richard Gresham;" he also purchased lands belonging to the late Duke of Suffolk and the Bishop of Norwich, £200 a year, "which after 20 years purchase amounted to £10,000, £4,000 to be paid down and to pay 1,000 marks a year until the sum be paid."³

1540. Henry Drake, Stationer, of London, was accused of setting forth "Melancthon's Epistles," he was released upon the report of Sir Ric. Gresham and John Godsacre.⁴

On the death of Jane Seymour, Queen of Henry VIII., which occurred a short time after Sir Richard Gresham had been elected to the civic chair, he suggested, in the following letter, that a

1 Letters and Papers, 1542 (220).

2 Letters and Papers, 1539 (680).

3 Letters and Papers, 1539 (A 42).

4 Letters and Papers. For. and Dom., 1540-1 (361).

solemn service should be held at S. Paul's; this letter was addressed to Cromwell, and is here given:—

"I have cawysed (1200) Massys to be seyde within the Cite of London for the sowle of our moste gracious Quene. And whereas the Mayor and Aldermen with the Commeners was lately at Powlles and ther gave thanckes unto God for the byrthe of our Prynce (Edward VI.) my Lorde I doo thyncke yt wher convenyent that ther shuld be all soo at Pawles a sollem dirige and masse, and that the Mayer Alldyrmen with the Commeners to be there fur to praye and offer fur Hyr Grace's sowle. My Lorde yt shall please you to move the Kynges Highnes, and hys pleasser known in thys behelfre I ame and shale be ready to accomplyche his moste gracious pleasser, and yf ther be eny allmes to be gyven there ys meny power pepyll within the Cite."¹

On the 12th November, in the afternoon, there was a "solemn herse made at Powles queere, the Maior of London (Sir Richard Gresham) beinge there present with the aldermen and sheriffes and all the Maior's officers and the sheriffe's sergeantes, mourninge all in black gownes, and all the crafts of the cittie of London in their lyveries."²

There can be no doubt that at this time, in consequence of the dissolution of Religious Houses, not only in London but also throughout the country, the condition of the poor was most sad and deplorable; the following letter which Gresham addressed to the King on this subject, proves him to have been a man of wide sympathy and also a keen observer of what was going on around him:—

"My bounden dutie obligethe me to enforme you of one thyng for the ayde and comferte of the pore, syk, blynde, aged and impotent persons byng not able to helpe theymselffes, nor havynge no place certen where thy may be refresshed or lodged at tyll thy be holpen and cured of theyr syknes: Withyn the Cytie of London be iij Hospytales seynt Maryes Spytell, seynt Bartholomew and seynt Thomas for the helpynge of the pore and impotent people, and not to the mayntenaunce of Chanons, Priests and Monks to lyve in pleasure, nothyng regardyng the miserable people liying in evry

¹ "Life of Sir Thomas Gresham" (Burgon), 24.

² Wriothesley's "Chronicle," 1, 71.

strete, offendyng evry clene person parsyng by the way with theyr fylthy and nasty savours." Gresham then proceeds to ask that the King shall order that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall henceforth have the ordering of these hospitals; "that where now a small nombre of Chanons, Priests and Monkes be founde, for theyr owne profit only, a grete nombre of pore sykke and indigent personnes shall be refreshed, mayntaynd, and also healed and cured of theyr infyrmities." . . . "My Lorde yf there be any allmes to be gyven ther ys many pore pepyll within the Cite." Burgon, from whose work this letter is taken, says: "This letter merits preservation were it only for the humanity which dictated the concluding sentence."¹

This petition for the City Hospitals was in part granted and confirmed by Edward VI. in 1537, the very same year, an old writer remarks, "when the Great Bible was printed in English."

Strype, in speaking of this act of Gresham, says: "The most commendable suit that I find made for one or more of these foundations was from a Lord Mayor of London Sir Richard Gresham, whose desire of them proceeded from a truly good principle and showed him to have been a worthy magistrate and that consulted for the public good."²

Sir Richard died at Bethnal Green, 20th February, 1549, and was buried, together with his wife, in the Church of S. Laurence Jewry, "against the east wall." The following inscription was on the tomb. "Here lyeth Sir Richard Gresham, Knight, some time Lord Mayor of London, and Audrey his first wife, by whom he had issue Sir John Gresham, Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, William and Margaret; which Sir Richard deceased the 20th day of February A. D. 1549 and the 3rd year of King Edward the Sixth his reign."

His net annual income, at the time of his death, is said to have been £850 2s. 6d., of which Lady Gresham inherited £282 7s. 0d. per annum, Sir John Gresham £188 13s. 6d. and Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas, £94 10s. 8d. By his Will, he left rings to all his friends, not forgetting Protector Somerset and his Lady, to each of whom he left a ring of the value of £5.

Wolsey, on his death bed, spoke of Gresham as his friend, and

¹ "Life of Gresham" (Burgon), 1, 29.

² Strype's "Ecclesiastical Memorials," 1, 265.

while a prisoner in the Tower explained to Sir William Kingston that he was indebted to Gresham in the sum of £200; this was in 1530.

John Cooke (Mercer), in his Will, dated London, 16th October, 1542, left to the Mayor and Commonalty his property called "The Duke of Norfolk's Place" and other messuages at Broken Wharf, Thames Street, "formerly belonging to Sir Richard Gresham," who had bought them of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; and in the Will of Sir Rowland Hill, a later Alderman of Walbrook, a "capital messuage" is mentioned, "where Sir Richard Gresham and his wife Isabel lately dwelt," situate in "Mylkstrete in the Parish of S. Laurence Old Jewry."

In the Parish Church of Tottenham, there is a very beautiful Elizabethian Monument of veined marble, to the memory of Richard Chandler, of Walsingham, Norfolk, and his wife. Richard Chandler was connected by marriage with the Gresham family, and is mentioned in Richard Gresham's Will, 1548. "To everyone of my cosyn Chandlers children except Rich'd vi li xiiis. iiid. and to the said Richard x li. To Richard Chandler v li in money and a black gowne."³

THOMAS LEWEN. (Ironmonger).

Sheriff, 1537-8, with John Gresham¹ (Mercer); Sir Richard Gresham (Mercer), being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 21st October, 1539. Discharged on Petition, April 8th, 1546. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor. Master of the Ironmongers' Company, 1535.

He was the second son of John Lewen, of Hertford.

The discharge from office of this Alderman with two others is referred to in the following terms:—

"Three Aldermen that is to say M^r John Sadler draper

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 648.

² Calendar of Wills, 677.

³ "Home Counties Magazine." Vol. 2. 8.

⁴ Lord Mayor, 1547.

M^r Henry Lewen ironmonger and M^r Richard Reede salter gave upp their clokes (gowns) by the consent of my lord maior and his bretheren which were discharged frelie without paying any fine to the cittie.”¹

Died 29th June, 1555, and was buried, together with Agnes, his wife, in the Church of S. Nicholas Olave, the inscription on the tomb was as follows :—

“ Here lye the bodies of Thomas Lewen Ironmonger and some time Alderman of the City of London and Agnes his wife which Thomas deceased the 29th day of June Anno Dⁿⁱ 1555 and the said Agnes deceased the 26th day of October Anno Dⁿⁱ 1562. This Monument of Thomas Lewen and Agnes his wife was newly revived and beautified at the charge of the Right Worshipful Company of Ironmongers of which he was free the 29 day of May Anno Dⁿⁱ 1523.”

The Will is dated 20th April, 1555, among other directions he leaves to the Ironmongers' Company, tenements in Bread Street, charged with the maintenance “ of a mass priest in the Church of S. Nicholas to pray and preach therein and perform other services as set out.” “ The priest to dwell in the fairest of the new tenements ” which he proposes to erect within the Church Yard of S. Nicholas. The other four tenements being set apart for dwelling houses “ for four poor and honest men of the Ironmongers' Company who are to be allowed to live rent free and to receive each of them twenty pence quarterly.” The Master and Wardens are further enjoined to pay yearly to the Friars' Observants “ within the realm of England the sum of five pounds, and the like sum to two poor scholars, one to be of Oxford, the other to be of Cambridge towards their maintenance,” they are also to observe his obit and expend various sums of money upon “ tapers, bread, ale, &c.”²

Machyn gives the following account of the funeral of the worthy Alderman : “ The same day was bered good master Thomas Lewen Altherman sum tyme Shreff of London and (a hearse) with ij whyte branchys and xij large torchys, staffe torchys, and iiij grete tapurs and xii gownes gyffen unto xij pore men of black peneston and the Compene of the Clerkes and mony prestes and . . . armes of the body and the tapurs, and ther wher blake gownes, and after dirge,

¹ Wriothesley's "Chronicle," 1, 163.

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 663.

spysse bred and wines, and the morow Masse of requiem, and ther dyde preche a friere of Greenwyche and a grete dolle."¹

A Portrait of this Alderman is in the Hall of the Ironmongers' Company. He is habited in a scarlet cloak, furred, small ruff and flat hat. "Thomas Lewen a Benefactor, Master of the Company in 1535, and Sheriff of London in 1537." This picture was painted by Cocke in 1640 by order of the Court, and in connection with it the annals of the Ironmongers' Company relate that in the year 1640, Edward Cocke painted two pictures, one of Mr. Thomas Michael the other of the Alderman, the artist demanded £5 for each, but the Court did not hold that they were worth so much and subsequently paid for them the sum of £6 10s.²

Agnes, the wife of Alderman Lewen, died in 1562. "The xxxi October was bered good mistress Luen widowe the wyff of master Thomas Luen yronmonger and altherman, and she gayff xxiiij gownes to powre women, and ther was the company of the Clerkes, and ij dozen of skochyons of armes, and master Chamberlayn the shirreff, and there deyde preche for her master Goodman the dene of Westminster and all the craft of the Yronmongers ther and after ther was a grete dener to as many as wold com."³

In the records of the Ironmongers' Company is this entry. "At a quarter court was brought into this house 2 salts with a cover all gilt weighing 65 oz. which Mrs. Agnes Lewen gave at hir deceas to the Company."

ROWLAND HILL. (Mercer).

Sheriff, 1541-2, with Henry Suckely; Sir Michael Dodmer⁴ (Mercer), being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Castle Baynard, 1542. Removed to Walbrook, 13th April, 1546. Lord Mayor, 1549-50; Sheriffs, John Yorke, Richard Turke. Admitted to the Freedom of the Mercers' Company, 1519, and served the office of Master on four occasions, 1543, 1550, 1555, 1561.

Born, 1492; eldest son of Thomas Hill, of Hodnet, Salop. From his brother was descended Gerrard, Lord Hill and the Rev. Rowland Hill.

¹ Machyn's Diary, 91.

² Nicholl's "History of the Ironmongers' Company."

³ Machyn's Diary, 295.

⁴ Alderman of Aldersgate.

He carried on a large business as a Merchant and Draper, living in Walbrook, "over against the Church;" his name appears several times in the Vestry Minute Books of the Parish, both as Churchwarden and also as one of the Auditors of the Parish Accounts.

There is no doubt that he was a man of considerable wealth and position, as he was assessed for a subsidy to the Crown at the large sum of £2,000, and in 1536 his name appears among the creditors of Henry VIII., who were "contented to forbear until a longer day."

He was sent for by the King on Ascension Day, 18th May, 1542, to Greenwich, during his Shrievalty, when he was Knighted. M.P. for London, October to December, 1553.

In the State Papers is a letter from Mr. Thos. Thacker to Cromwell, in which he says that a Ship laden with goods, belonging to the Merchants of London, had been taken by pirates of Norway, to the great loss of Sir Ralph Warryn, Mr. Loch and Sir Rowland Hill, the loss being estimated at £10,000.¹

In connection with his business as a Draper, he received letters in 1539 from Cromwell, choosing him to examine certain cloths of Mr. Richard Harrys who had been put under arrest, the same not being worth the sum of £4 each, there being 20 of them. Rowland Hill's judgment is confirmed by Thomas Pierpointe, Draper, Will Woodhill, Mercer, Ralph Foxly, Merchant Taylor, and John Lambarde, Draper, who each made a separate examination of the goods, "they consider that the cloths should not be forfeited and so they have redelyvered them to Harrys."²

Rowland Hill, similar to Sir Richard Gresham, seems to have secured for himself a share in the lands and properties of the Religious Houses confiscated by Henry VIII.; in 1540 there is a grant to Rowland Hill, "Lord Maior of London," of the Manors of Button-under-Lyne and Woobertson, Salop, which belonged to the late Monastery of Shrewsbury, "and all lands of the same Monastery together with the tithes of Corn in Betton Manor, and the Advowson of the Parish Church of Hodnet, Salop;" also the lands of the late Monastery of Haughmonde, Salop, "in as full a manner as the late Abbot held them;" also the lands of the later Monastery of

¹ Letters and Papers, 1538 (256).

² Letters and Papers, 1539 (70).

Combermere, Salop, "in as full a manner as the last Abbot John Marny held them."¹ In later years he obtained, by grant of Letters Patent from Edward VI., other Churches and Rectories in the Counties of Staffordshire and Cheshire, and in the reign of Queen Mary was appointed one of the Commissioners to try heretics.

The selection of Rowland Hill, as Sheriff, appears to have been made under the following circumstances:—

"1541. The 14th daie of Julie the King's Grace sent to the Lord Maior of London from Ampthill (Beds) by Philliper one of his Yeomen of the Garde, a great stagge, and two fatt buckes, to make merrie with his bretheren the Aldermen, so, on the seventeenth daie of this monthe being Sundaie, my lord maior had a dyner with him at his house nyneteen aldermen besides himself which made twentithe and divers of their wyffes to eat the venery (venison), and that daie after dynner at his table chose Mr. Rowland Hill mercer and a Comminer, sherise for the Kinge for the next yeare, according to the old custome of this citie."²

An incident occurring during his Shrievalty is mentioned by Dr. Sharpe, which shows Hill to have been a man of some determination. In 1542 he, together with his co-Sheriff, Henry Suckely, obstructed the sergeant at mace in the execution of his duty while attempting to remove a prisoner, who was at the time a Member of Parliament, from one of the Compters. The Sheriffs, after a time, thought better of it and gave up their prisoner. The Speaker, nevertheless, summoned them to appear at the bar of the House and finally committed them to the Tower. They were, however, released after two or three days at the humble suit of the Mayor.³

Wriothlesley, in recording the election of Sir Rowland Hill as Lord Mayor, says: "Sir Henry Amcottes Knt, Lord Mayor, Sir W. Laxton Knt, Sir Martin Bowes Knt, and Mr. Richard Tuck Aldermen received the Holy Communion at the Guildhall Chapel the service being in English according to the King's Booke, my Lord Mayor's Chaplaine executng at the aulter and ministeringe the Communion in a cope with certaine of the parish clerkes which sange the service in the quire which was a goodly example for all

¹ Letters and Papers, For. and Dom., 1540-1 (107). ² Wriothlesley's "Chronicle," 1, 127.
³ "London and the Kingdom," 1, 406.

the citizens to follow. And this day was chosen for Lord Mayor for the next year Sir Rowland Hill Knight and Alderman."¹

And again at the election of his successor, Andrew Judd for the ensuing year, there was a Communion kept on Michaelmas Day in the Guildhall Chapel, at which were present Sir Rowland Hill, Lord Mayor, Sir William Laxton, Sir Martin Bowes and Sir John Gresham, who each received the Communion. The Parish Clerkes assisting with their service of song; and again at the election of the succeeding Lord Mayor Richard Dobbs, in 1551, Sir Rowland was present at the Guildhall Chapel and received the Communion.²

It was during this Mayoralty that some additional means were provided to supply the inhabitants of the Ward with water; on the 24th April, 1550, Sir William Laxton and four other Aldermen were appointed to arrange "for the conveying of the waste water of the condite in Lothberrie to synt Johns in Walbrooke as they shall thynke most metest for the further and better s'ply'g of the Cityeyens of the Cittie."³

In the interesting "Account of the Hospital of S. Thomas of Acon," by Sir John Watney, the following facts are recorded: Sir Rowland Hill was anxious to obtain from the Mercers' Company, of which he was a member, a lease of three tenements in the Old Jewry and made an offer for them on the 19th March, 1543. A Committee of the Company was desired by the Court to view the houses, and the viewers reported that they were decayed and ruinous, where upon the Company agreed that Sir Rowland Hill should have a lease granted to him of the three houses for fifty years, from Lady Day, 1546, at the rent of £10 18s. 4d. for the first four and a half years of the term, and £13 18s. 4d. for the remainder of it, he to keep all the houses in repair; the Sexton's chamber, the morrow Mass Priest's chamber, and the stairs that run up into the leads at the east end of the Church, and the lights on the north side of the Church were to remain "without any maner of dymynyshynge or shaddowyng of them," and the Grammar School was to remain there until such time as Sir Rowland Hill should provide another meet place for the school.

By another deed of the same year the Company granted to

¹ Wriothesley's "Chronicle," 2, 23.

² Wriothesley's "Chronicle," 1-43, 55.

³ Repertory, 12, pt. 1, fo. 223.

Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Thomas Leigh six tenements in the Old Jewry, and on the same day the Company granted to the same, two Chambers called "le Sextones Chambor" and "le Preste's Chambor" on the north side of the Mercers' Church, together with "le two Chappelles" adjoining the wall of the Church, for the sum of £30, paid to the use of the Company.¹

Sir Rowland Hill died 28th October, 1561, and was buried in the Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook. The register is as follows: "1561 Nov 5 Sir Rowland Hill was buried y^e 5th day of November."

On a tablet in the south aisle of the old Church was this inscription:—

"A friend to Vertue, a Lover of Learning,
A Prudent Person and worthy Counsellor
A Lover of Wisdom, of Justice a Furtherer
Loe! here his Corps lyeth, Sir Rowland Hill by name
Of London, late Lord Maior, and Alderman of Fame."²

Machyn records an account of the funeral.³ The "Good Sir Rowland Hille Knight and late Mayre of this nobull cette of London and Merser died at xij of the cloke at midnight on the 28th October. The v day of November was bered in S. Stephens Walbrook Ser Rowland Hylle latt mare and altherman and mercer and knight with a standard and v pennons of arms and a cott armur and a helmet a crest, sword, and mantyll and xj dozen of skochyons of armes, and he gayff a gownes and cotes to men and women, and ther wher ij haroldes of armes, master Clarenshux and master Somersett, and my lord mayre the cheyff morner,⁴ Ser Recherd Lee, master Corbett with dyvers odor morners, Ser Wylliam Cordell Ser Thomas Offeley, Ser Martens Bowes and master Chamburlan althermen, and the ij shreffes and master Chambur . . . and master Blakewell, with mony mor morners and a pore men in good blake gownes besyd women, and the dene of Powlles mad the sermon, and after all done my lord mayre and mony and althermen whent to the Mercers hall and the craft to dener, and the resedu to ys plase to dener, and grett mon^s mad for ys deth, and he gayff myche to the pore."

¹ "Some Account of the Hospital of S. Thomas of Acon" (Sir John Watney), 145.

² Stow, 2, 515.

³ Machyn's Diary, 271.

⁴ Sir William Harper.

⁵ Mourning.

The following rather long inscription is placed upon an Obelisk or Observatory at Hantstone Park, Shropshire:—

“ The first stone of this pillar was laid by Sir Richard Hill Bart on the first day of October 1795 who caused to be erected not only for the various uses of an Observatory, but from motives of Justice, respect and gratitude to the memory of a truly great and good man Sir Rowland Hill Knt who was born in the family mansion of Hantstone in the reign of King Henry 7th and being bred to trade and free of the City of London became one of the most considerable and opulent merchants of his time, and was Lord Mayor of the same in the second and third year of Edward VI. anno 1549-50 and was the first protestant who filled that high office. Having embraced the principles of the Reformation he zealously exerted himself on behalf of the Protestant cause, he exchanged this life for a better a short time before the death of that pious young monarch aged nearly 70 years. For a considerable time previous to his decease he gave up his mercantile occupations that he might with more devotedness of heart attend to the great concerns of another world. His large possessions and Church Patronage were immense, particularly in the Counties of Salop and Chester, the number of whose tenants (none of whom he ever raised or fined) amounting to one thousand one hundred and eighty one as appears from a rental yet preserved and copied from his own hand writing. But his private virtues good deeds and munificent spirit were quite unlimited and extended like the prospect before us east, west, north and south far surpassing all bounds. Being sensible saith Fuller speaking of him in his ‘Worthies of England’ that his great estate was given him but of God, it was his desire to devote it to His glory. He built a spacious Church in his own Parish of Hodnet and likewise the neighbouring Church of Stoke at his own expense. He built Tern and Atcham Bridges in this County both of stone and containing several Arches each. He also built other large bridges of Timber. He built and endowed several free schools particularly that of Drayton. He made and paved divers highways for the public utility. He founded Exhibitions and educated many Students at both Universities and supported at the Inns of Court others who were brought up to the law. He was the continued friend of the widow and the fatherless. He clothed

annually three hundred people in his own neighbourhood both with shirts and coats, and in the City of London he gave 200*l* (an immense sum in those days) to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, besides saith Fuller 600*l* to Christ Church Hospital. He also gave most liberally to all the other Hospitals and at his death bequeathed 150*l* to the poor of all the Wards in London. He had no children, but his relations and kinsfolk were numerous who all partook loyally of his bounty both in his life time and at his death. He constantly kept up a great family household where he maintained good hospitality, many resorted to him for his wise and salutary advice and none who came to him were ever sent empty or dissatisfied away. To suffer such a character to sink into oblivion would be in the highest degree ungrateful as well as injurious to posterity, for whose imitation as a city set on a hill it is held up, duly to set it forth would be impossible."¹

Sir Rowland Hill is noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Shropshire.² The old Chronicler, no doubt bearing in mind the serious want of bridges and roads in his day, quaintly says: "As to the Causeway he caused to be made and Bridges built (two of stone containing in them eighteen Arches in them both) seeing hitherto it hath not been my hap to go over them, I leave his piety to be praised by such passengers who have received safety, ease and cleanness by such conveniences."

The Will is dated 10th December, 1560. He leaves the messuage "in which Sir Richard Gresham and his wife Isabel lately dwelt situate in Mylkestrete," also messuages in Ladde Lane (now Gresham Street) to Isabell Gresham, "the remainder to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers, charged with the distribution of nine pounds ten shillings or its value in coal to poor householders" dwelling in the Parishes of S. Laurence Jewry, S. Mary Aldermanbury and S. Foster in Foster Lane; the renter warden receiving yearly out of the said sum 6*s*. 8*d*. for his pains, and the clerk 3*s*. 4*d*.³

There is also another Will recorded, this being dated 6th April, 1551. In this he gives directions for the establishment of a School at Drayton. The Churchwardens of the Parish are to receive from

¹ Nightingale's "London," vol. 3, 273.

² Fuller's "Worthies," (Shropshire), 19.

³ Calendar of Wills, 2, 677.

the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London an annual sum of £16 13s. 4d., out of which the School Master was to receive a yearly salary of £10 13s. 4d., and the Usher, yearly £5 6s. 8d., the residue to be kept in a box for necessary repairs.¹

A Sermon preached before Edward VI., by Bernard Gilpin, in 1553, only four years after the Mayoralty of Sir Rowland gives a strong view of the corruption of these times, only a short extract can be given here: "Look! in all countries how Lady Avarice hath set on work altogether mighty men, Gentlemen and all rich men to rob and spoil the Poor, to turn them from their Livings and their Rights. Always the weakest go to the wall, and being thus Tormented and put from their Rights at home, they come to London, a great number as to a place where Justice should be had, and there they can have none. The Great men and the Servants must have Bribes, and they no small Ones, All love Bribes. But such as be dainty to hear the Poor let them take heed lest God make it as strange to them when they shall pray."²

Sir John Aylef, who was master of the Barber-Surgeons' Company in 1538, Sheriff, 1548-9, and afterwards Alderman of Dowgate Ward, left in his Will, which was proved December, 1556, to Sir Rowland Hill and to two other Aldermen each a black gown and £10, also a black gown to each of their wives.³

EDWARD JAKMAN. (Grocer).

Sheriff, 1564-5, with Lionel Duckett; Sir Richard Mallory⁴ (Mercer) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 2nd December, 1561. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

His name appears in the Vestry Accounts of the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, as one of the Auditors.

He came of an Essex Family, in Upminster, and was twice married.

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 652.

² Strype's "Ecclesiastical Memorials," 2, 440.

³ "Annals of the Barber-Surgeons' Company" (Young), 521.

⁴ Alderman of Farringdon Without.

Died September, 1569, and was buried in the Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook, the register is as follows:—"1569 October 4 Mr. Edward Jakman Alderman of London was buried the 4th day of October."

By his Will, of which his wife Anne and four others were executors, he left to the Chamber of London £100, towards "the bringinge of Condytte Water into the cytie, and towards the mendinge of leaden pipes in the whych the water cometh to the condyts," in order that "whereby the citizens and others maye have the more store of water whereas heartofore there hathe bene want."¹

He also left to the Grocers' Company £200, to be lent to young members of the Company at a small rate of interest.²

AMBROSE NICHOLAS. (Salter).

Sheriff, 1566-7, with Christopher Lambert (died) and John Langley (Goldsmith); Sir Christopher Draper³ (Ironmonger) being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Portsoken, 1566. Removed to Walbrook, 6th October, 1569-74; Bread Street, 1574-8. Lord Mayor, 1575-6; Sheriffs, Edward Osborn,⁴ Wolfstan Dixie.⁵ Knighted at Whitehall during his Mayoralty, 25th March, 1576, which was kept at Salters' Hall.

He was the son of John Nicholas, of Nedingworth, Yorkshire.

There is a letter dated 31st January, 1576, from Sir Christopher Hatton, thanking this Lord Mayor for a grant of the reversion of some of the City Offices to Richard Hatton.⁶

Sir Ambrose died May, 1578, and was buried in the Church of S. Mildred, Bread Street, in Sir John Chatworth's Vault.

The Will is dated 28th April, 1578. He leaves to the Salters' Company twelve small tenements in Mugwell Street (Monkwell Street), to serve as dwellings for twelve poor men or women, being

¹ Repertory, 17, fo. 35.

² Heath's "History of the Grocers' Company," 225.

³ Alderman of Cordwainer.

⁴ Lord Mayor, 1583-4.

⁵ Lord Mayor, 1585-6.

⁶ Letter Book, Y. 46.

free of the City, preference being given to Salters;¹ also other tenements in the Parishes of S. Olave and S. Alphege, to pay each of the almsfolk seven pence a week at their common hall, situate in the Parish of All Hallows, Bread Street; also once a year, at Christmas, five sacks of coal and three hundred "Westerne Fagates." The residue to go to the poor of the Company.²

JOHN RYVERS. (Grocer).

Sheriff, 1565-6, with James Hawes³ (Clothworker); Sir Richard Champion⁴ (Draper) being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Farringdon Without, 1565; Broad Street, 1568. Removed to Walbrook, 28th January, 1574, until decease. Lord Mayor, 1573-4; Sheriffs, James Haney⁵ (Ironmonger), Thomas Pullison⁶ (Draper). Knighted at Greenwich during his Mayoralty, 1573-4.

He was the son of Richard Ryvers, of Penshurst, Kent, Steward to Edward, Duke of Buckingham. Married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir George Barne⁷ (Haberdasher). The eldest son was Sir George Ryvers, Knighted at Oxford, 30th August, 1605.

President of S. Thomas' Hospital, 1580-4. Noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Kent.⁸

In Hasted's "History of Kent," Sir John Ryvers is mentioned as "of an old and highly respectable Kentish Family."

During this Mayoralty the Plague broke out in London, and the Queen enjoined the Mayor not to give an entertainment at Guildhall on the day of his inauguration into office, "in order to prevent a large assemblage of persons usual on these occasions." (Maitland).

The Common Council, at this time, took an opportunity to regulate the performance of stage plays and interludes, which in an order of the Court they described as the occasion of much sin and

¹ These Alms-houses were transferred by the Company in 1863 to Watford, Herts.

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 694.

³ Lord Mayor, 1574-5.

⁴ Alderman of Tower.

⁵ Lord Mayor, 1581-2.

⁶ Lord Mayor, 1584-5.

⁷ Alderman of Portsoken. Lord Mayor, 1552-3.

⁸ Fuller's "Worthies," 2, 160.

evil, as the plays being commonly acted on Sundays and Holy-days "caused the Churches to be forsaken and the playhouses thronged."

Among the Bridge House Letters is one dated 15th June, 1581, from Sir Christopher Hatton to Sir Thomas Offley, Lord Mayor, 1556, Sir Rowland Heywood, Lord Mayor, 1570 and 1590, Sir Lyonnell Duckett, Lord Mayor, 1572, and Sir John Ryvers, "and the rest of the Commissioners for the Bridge House Lands, requesting them to consider favourably the suit of the widow of their Tenant of the 'Castle in Wood Street' and grant her a new lease on payment of 200 marks." (This House is still the property of the Bridge House Estates).

GEORGE BONDE. (Haberdasher).

Sheriff, 1578-9, with Thomas Starkie (Skinner); Sir Richard Pipe (Draper) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 9th April, 1584, having removed from Coleman Street. Lord Mayor, 1587-8; Sheriffs, Thomas Skinner⁴ (Clothworker), John Catcher. Knighted, 1587-8, during his Mayoralty and in the same year was Master of the Haberdashers' Company.

He was the third son of Robert Bonde, of Troll, Somersetshire. Married Winifred, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh,⁵ Lord Mayor, 1558-9. His second son Thomas, who was knighted, was Secretary to the Lord Chancellor Egerton; one of the daughters married Sir H. Winston and so became an ancestress of the Duke of Marlborough, of the Duke of Leeds, and of James Fitzjames the Duke of Berwick; the youngest daughter Rose married William Hall, son of Richard Hall, of London, Grocer.⁶

Noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Somersetshire.⁷

Admitted to Gray's Inn, 4th August, 1589.

During this Mayoralty, as in the last, the Plague was raging so violently in the City that Queen Elizabeth ordered that the usual Mayoral Feast should not be given at the inauguration. In

¹ Heath's "History of the Grocers' Company," 253.

² Remembrancia, 37.

³ Alderman of Bishopsgate.

⁴ Lord Mayor, 1596-7.

⁵ Alderman of Broad Street.

⁶ "Citizens and their Rulers" (Orridge), 184.

⁷ Fuller's "Worthies," 3, 109.

1588, during the Mayoralty of Sir George, the Spanish Armada was on its way to the English shores; he issued a precept to the Aldermen to summon the pastors and ministers of the City and call their parishioners to Church, both morning and afternoon, in order that prayers might be offered to Almighty God "by preaching and otherwise." He had already given orders for a strict watch to be kept in the City, and also for a good supply of leather buckets in case of fire.¹

It was in the same year (1588) that the Alderman communicated the intelligence which he had received from Spain, that "The Bank of Seville was broken and that of Venice like to follow," that English goods were prohibited in Spain and that an Armada of 800 ships was said to be preparing to sail for England.²

It was in this year that Queen Elizabeth issued certain sumptuary laws forbidding extremes in dress and style of living. Sir George wrote a letter to the Privy Council, in the name of the City, stating that the Citizens were desirous that "Some convenient and comely order might be in London continued which could not be done without further toleration, they had therefore drawn up a book containing limitations and orders for the approval of the Citizens and Officers of the City in their several degrees and callings, and also of their wives and which they prayed Her Majesty by Parliament to allow."

In the State Papers there is a letter from the Earl of Sussex to Lord Walsyngham, in which he says that an attempt had been made by four Acaldos to surprise Alderman Bond's ship, the *Primerosa*, in the Bay of Biscay, a splendid resistance had been made by the crew, beating off the Spaniards and bringing away with them the four Acaldos.³

Sir George Bond died 1592 and was buried in the Mercers' Chapel. In the register book of S. Mary Colechurch are the following entries: "1592 April 9 Sir George Bonde Knight in the Mercers Chapel." "1656 July 22 Mary Hill widow daughter of Sir George Bond in the Mercers Chapel from Sevenoaks Co. Kent."

The Will, dated 2nd March, 1591-2, was proved 30th April, 1592, by his widow Dame Winifred Bond, whose Will was proved 1621.

¹ "London and the Kingdom," 1, 538.

² State Papers. Dom., 1581-90 (327).

³ State Papers. Dom., 1581-90 (244).

ROBERT BROOKE. (Grocer).

Sheriff, 1590-1, with Nicholas Moseley¹ (Clothworker); Sir John Allot² (Fishmonger) being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Queenhithe, 1590. Removed to Walbrook, May 9th, 1592. Discharged from office, on account of ill health, June 26th, 1599. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

He was the seventh son of Edward Brooke, of Aspell, Suffolk. Married Ursula, daughter of R. Offley, Esq., of London, Merchant. His son, Sir Robert Brooke, married the daughter of Sir Humphrey Weld, Alderman of Walbrook, 1604.

Died 1601 and was buried in the Church of S. Mary Woolchurch Haw.

The following is a copy of the Register: "1601 April 9 Mr. Robert Brooke Alderman."

PAUL BAYNING. (Grocer).

Sheriff, 1593-4, with Peter Haughton; Sir Cuthbert Buckle³ (Vintner) being Lord Mayor for a portion of the year, and Sir Richard Martin⁴ (Goldsmith) for the remainder of the period. Alderman of Farringdon Without, 1593. Removed to Walbrook, August 9th, 1599. Discharged March 30th, 1602. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

He was the son of Richard Bayning, of Dedham, Essex. Married Susan, daughter and heiress of Richard Morden, of Mistley, Essex.

He was a merchant carrying on business in Mark Lane.

His only son, Sir Paul Bayning, was created Viscount Bayning of Sudbury in 1627; like his father he lived in Mark Lane. His estates were said to be of the value of £153,000. Noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Essex; who says, in his quaint way, "This son was bred in Christ Church, promising high performance to his country, but was cut off in the prime of his life."⁵ In 1631

¹ Lord Mayor, 1599.

² Alderman of Bread Street.

³ Alderman of Farringdon Without.

⁴ Alderman of Bridge.

⁵ Fuller's "Worthies," i, 543.

he erected some Almshouses in Gunpowder Alley, Crutched Friars, for ten poor householders, these were afterwards surrendered to the Parish.

It was during his Shrievalty that Bayning made an application to the Court of Aldermen for a supply of water to his house, and on the 18th September, 1593, the Court ordered that he should have "a quill of water"¹ from the conduit at Dowgate for his house so long as he held his present lease from the Company of Drapers, "paying to the Chamberlain of the Cittie xiid by the yere rente for the same." "Provyded always that his worship, his executors or assignees shall not suffer any wyllful waste of the same water, nor any thereof to be spent by any other, but only for the necessary servyce of his owne househoulde."²

In 1591 Bayning, with other merchants trading to the Levant, petitioned the Council that three ships laden with lead, kerseys and wool, which had been detained "by their honours command," should depart for Zante and Venice.³ His relations with his wife do not seem to have been of a very happy nature, as we find in 1608 the King writing to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, requiring Paul Bayning "to allow a maintenance suitable to a lady to Susan his wife separated from him at his own wish," he had promised to do so but had failed to perform it.⁴

In "The Annals of S. Olave, Hart Street" (Dr. Povah), are several particulars of this Alderman and his family.

The entries in the Registers are as follows :—

BAPTISMS.

- 1582 April 17 John the sonne of Pawle Banninge M'chant.
1615 March 4 Paul y^e soon of Sir Paul Bayning.

MARRIAGE.

- 1598-9 February 11 Nicolas Banninge & Adrean Goldenvidna.

BURIALS.

- 1579 Dec 21 Elizabeth the wife of Pawll Banninge marchante aged 28 years of a consumption.
1588-9 March 7 Mr Thomas Lovell gent of Suff oute of Mr Paule Banning's.

¹ This meaning that the water was to be conveyed in a pipe the diameter of a quill.

² Repertory, 23 fo., 101 b

³ State Papers. Dom., 1591-94 (400).

⁴ State Papers. Dom., 1608-10 (290).

1610 April 27 Henrie y^e sonne of S^r Paul Bayning.

1610 December the 23rd died. M^r Andrew Bayninge buried in the up end of the chancell in the valt where S^r James Deane was Buried, the ground is clere.

1616 Octob 1 Mr Paull Bayning sometime Alderman buried in y^e chancell in y^e vault by his Bro.¹

John Bayning, Woolmonger, who was buried in the Church Yard of S. Dunstan, near the Tower, and whose Will is dated 24th January, 1417, was very probably an ancestor of Paul Bayning.²

In the Church of S. Olave is a fine Alabaster Monument to the Alderman and his brother, Andrew, with two kneeling figures in the dress of the period. The Inscription is as follows:—

“Andrew Bayninge Esquior sometymes Alderman of London lived to the age of 67 years and dyed the 21st December Anno Dom 1610.”

The Inscription over the brother is:—

“Paul Bayninge Esquior sometimes Sheriffe and Alderman of London lived to the age of 77 years and dyed the 30th September Anno Dom 1616.”

“Consecrated to the memory of Paul and Andrew Bayninge Esquiors.”

Underneath the figure of Paul Bayning are the following lines:—

“If all greate citties prosperously confesse
That He by whom their traffique doth increase
Deserves well of them, then the adventyies worth
Of theise two who were brothers both by birth
And Office, prove that they have thanckfylle byne
For the Honours which this Cittye plac'd them in
And dying old they by a blest consent
This legacy bequeathed their monument
The happy somme and end of their affaires
Provided well both for their sowlles and heires.”

1 “Annals of S. Olave. Hart Street” (Povah), 91.

2 Calendar of Wills, 2, 416.

RICHARD GODARD. (Draper).

Sheriff, 1596-7, with John Wats¹ (Clothworker); Sir Thomas Skinner² (Clothworker) being Lord Mayor for a portion of the period, and Sir Henry Billingsley³ (Haberdasher) for the remainder. Alderman of Bridge Without, 1595; Dowgate, 1598. Removed to Walbrook, June 17th, 1602. Knighted at Whitehall, July 26th, 1602. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

He died, May, 1604, and was buried, with his wife Margaret, in the Church of S. Peter le Poor. In Aldenham Church, North Wilts, there is a handsome monument with several kneeling figures, there is not any inscription but the arms are those of the Godard family.

There are two Wills recorded, one dated 3rd August, 1601, the second 7th June, 1602. In the first Will a tenement in the Parish of S. Margaret Lothbury is left "To the Master and Wardens, Bretheren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the men of the mystery of Drapers within the City of London." In the second Will a messuage in Sherborne Lane, in the Parish of Abchurch, is left to the Company, "For their own proper use and behoof for ever."⁴

HUMPHREY WELD. (Grocer).

Sheriff, 1599-1600, with John Clarke; Sir Nicholas Moseley⁵ (Clothworker) being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Farringdon Within, 1598. Removed to Walbrook, 22nd May, 1604. Lord Mayor, 1608-9; Sheriffs, George Bolles⁶ (Grocer), Richard Farington (Clothworker). Knighted at Whitehall, 26th July, 1603. President of Christ's Hospital.

He was the fourth son of John Weld, of Eaton, Cheshire. Noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Cheshire.⁷ Married Ann, daughter of Nicholas Whelar (Goldsmith), of London, by

¹ Lord Mayor, 1606.

² Alderman of Cripplegate.

³ Alderman of Candlewick.

⁴ Calendar of Wills, 2, 743-4.

⁵ Alderman of Aldersgate.

⁶ Alderman of Walbrook.

⁷ Fuller's "Worthies," 1, 282.

whom he had seven children. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Bradgate (Skinner), of London.

During this Mayoralty James I. granted to the City what was called the Second Charter, in which the liberties and jurisdiction of the City were considerably extended, the precincts of Duke's Place, S. Bartholomew-the-Great and Less, Black and Whitefriars were added.

One of the City Gates (Aldgate) was also "substantially and famously finished" at a cost of £4,000. Over one of the arched passages was this Inscription:—

"Senatus populus que Londinienses"

"Fecit 1609 Humfrey Weld Mayor."

He took an active part in the formation of the Company established in 1609 for the plantation of Virginia; the Grocers' Company, of which he was a member, subscribed for this purpose the large sum of £489 10s.¹

No account of any Pageant in this Mayoralty has come down to us.

In the Vestry Minute Book of S. Stephen is the following entry: "Gathered the 28th of May 1609 at the Request of S^r Humffrey Weld, Le Maior to his maydes marriage vis. xij*d*."

In the Register Book of the Parish of S. John at Hackney, is this entry—which no doubt refers to the same family: "Anne Welde the daughter of John Welde of London Esquire, and of Fraunces his wyffe was born at Balmes in the p^rishe of Hackeneye in the County of Midd uppon the 27 daye of September A^o 1608 and baptized the same daye."

The family no doubt were inhabitants at an early period of the Parish of S. Giles-in-the-Fields, the name of Mr. Edward Weld being mentioned in the assessment for rebuilding the Parish Church in 1633. Wild Street or Weld Street, in this neighbourhood, taking its name from being the site on which the old family mansion stood.²

John Weld, of the Middle Temple and a nephew of Sir Humphrey, was admitted Town Clerk in 1615.

Sir Humphrey died 29th November, 1610, aged 64, and was buried in the Church of S. Olave, Old Jewry, 3rd December, 1610,

¹ Heath's "History of the Grocers' Company," 258.

² Heath's "History of the Grocers' Company," 257.

where there was "a goodly tomb in the south aisle" with a Latin Inscription to his memory.

"Humfrido Weld Militi et nuper Maiori
Civitatis London, viro integenimo sanctissimo
fumma in Deum pretate in homines fide ac
comitate prædito. Joannis Weld unicus filius
et haeres hoc Monumentum pretatis ergo moerens posuit."

There is no Will recorded.

His widow, Margaret, left the sum of £300 to the Church wardens and Parishioners of S. Olave Jewry, to purchase lands and tenements, the rents of which were to be employed for a Divinity Lecture to be preached every Wednesday throughout the year for ever.

GEOFFREY ELWES. (Merchant Taylor.)

Sheriff, 1607-8, with Nicholas Style (Grocer); Sir Henry Rowe¹ (Mercer) being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Farringdon Within, 1605, Removed to Walbrook, 9th June, 1611. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor. Admitted on the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, 1598; Warden, 1599; Master of the Company, 1604-5. Created a Baronet, 22nd June, 1600.

Was the fourth son of William Elwes, of Askham, Notts.

He was married in the Church of S. Mary Bothaw—in which parish he lived—to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Gabot, Esq., of Aston Burnside, Salop,² and in which Church all his children were baptized.

A brother of Sir Geoffrey, Sir Jarvis Elwes, was made Lieutenant of the Tower, 6th May, 1612, and was executed on Tower Hill, 20th November, 1615. A son of Sir Geoffrey was elected Alderman of Cordwainer, 15th June, 1629, but was discharged on payment of £500.⁴ There are several entries connected with the Elwes family in the Registers of S. Ann, Blackfriars.

The plague was still continuing its ravages in the City and no

¹ Stow, 3, 56.

² Alderman of Cornhill.

³ Cochain's "Mayors and Sheriffs," 35.

⁴ Remembrancia, 82.

doubt interfered much with the usual public civic functions; the records of the Merchant Taylors' Company show that, in consequence of an Order in Council, an express prohibition was sent by the Lord Mayor to all the Companies of London "to forbear all solemn assemblies this year." As a result of this there was no dinner given at the election of Geoffrey Elwes as Warden of the Company.¹ On his taking the Shrievalty it was agreed by the Company that the sum of £33 6s. 8d. should be presented to him "towards the trymning of his house as a token of the Companies love;" in addition to this "Dyverse parcell of Plate taken out of the T' sy" were lent to the Sheriff, the total weight being 1,553 oz.²

Sir Geoffrey died 14th May, 1616, and was buried in the Church of S. Mary Bothaw, aged 75. By his Will dated 8th April, 1616, he bequeathed to the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company £400 for the relief of the poor, £100 to Christ's Hospital, £300 to S. John's College, Oxford, and £10 each to S. Thomas' and S. Bartholomew's Hospitals.³ Clode, in his History of the Company, relates that at one time of his life Elwes was possibly a man to whom money was an object, as it appears that on 16th December, 1595, when three assistants of the Company, who had been absent from former Courts, were required by the Master to put down a self imposed fine. "Shipham gave 0.5.0 Lydford gave 0.2.6 and Elwes⁴ 6d."

GEORGE BOLLES. (Grocer).

Sheriff, 1608-9, with Richard Farrington (Clothworker); Sir Humphrey Weld⁵ (Grocer) being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Dowgate, 1607. Removed to Walbrook, 20th June, 1616. Lord Mayor, 1617-18; Sheriffs, William Hollyday (Mercer), Robert Johnson (Goldsmith). M.P. for London, 1592.

He was the son of Thomas Bolles, of Newbould, Leicestershire. Noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Leicestershire.⁶

¹ Clode's "Memorials of the Company," 588.

² Clode's "Memorials of the Company," 615.

³ Clode's "Memorials of the Company," 312.

⁴ Clode's "Memorials of the Company," 588.

⁵ Alderman of Walbrook.

⁶ Fuller's "Worthies," 2, 244.

Descended from an ancient family which had been resident in the County as early as the time of Henry III.

He married Joan, eldest daughter of Sir John Hart,¹ Lord Mayor, 1589, by whom he had one son and one daughter. Through this marriage he acquired the mansion in Oxford Place (now Oxford Court), Cannon Street.²

His son was created Baronet in 1658 but the title became extinct in 1714.

Sir George was knighted at Greenwich, 31st May, when Lord Mayor. Master of the Grocers' Company, 1606.

A Pamphlet, published at the time, gives a long and full account of the Pageant (or, as we should say, The Lord Mayor's Show) of this Alderman together with a few items of expenditure on the occasion, the title of the Pamphlet is here only given. "The Tryumphs of Honor and Industry. A Solemnity performed through the City at Confirmacion and Establishment of the Right Honourable George Bolles in the Office of his Majesties Lieutenant, The Lord Mayor of the famous City of London, Taking begynning at his Lordship's going and proceeding after his Returne from Receiving the Oath of Maioralty at Westminster on the morrow after Simon and Jude's day October 29. 1617." London, Printed by Nicholas Okes, 1617, 4to. The principal items of expenditure are: "Men, Powder, Shot" and other incidental necessities cost £32 10s., the fore-man or green man had 10s. over and above his agreement, "six score chambers" and twice firing them off £31. Thirty-two King's Trumpeters with a boy to sound in the ship "in the accustomed manner" £26 11s. There was the "Pageant of Nations," the "Island," the "Indian Chariot," the "Castle of Fame" and the whole "devyse" "with all the severall beastes which drew them" . . . also in full for the green man (dressed in green clothes and leaves with fireworks to clear the way), "dyvells and fyerworkes" came to £282 6s.

A volume containing an account of this Pageant with some other curious Tracts was sold in 1823 for £48 16s. 6d.

There are two or three circumstances mentioned in the State Papers during this Mayoralty which are of some interest.

¹ Alderman of Farrington Without.

² Sir John Hart kept his Mayoralty at Salters' Hall, he was buried in S. Swithin's Church "at the upper end of the south aisle" under a handsome tomb with a long Latin Inscription.

1618. A License was granted by Sir George to John Eade, of Southwark, to kill and sell flesh during Lent, "poultry wares excepted."

A report was made to the Council, on the complaint of Thomas Powell and others, as to some encroachments made in Blackthorne Alley. Sir George went to examine the buildings that had been erected, he found they were "on former sites," and "being larger and more airy" would greatly improve the Alley which "is very close and crowded," he ordered a portion to be pulled down which had encroached twelve feet upon ground formerly void.¹

In 1614 Sir George wrote to the Council complaining of a disturbance that had arisen at the house of the Spanish Ambassador, in Barbican, and in which one of the gentlemen in attendance while riding had knocked down a child; we are glad to find that due punishment was meted out to the guilty party.

In 1618 an Exchequer Commission was issued to enquire into the question of the waste grounds in the City. It seems that the King had been making some grants of these waste lands as far back as 1614, when a successful protest was made by the citizens against such a proceeding. Sir George and the citizens now prayed that the City, as heretofore, might be allowed to enjoy for themselves the use of these lands.²

Sir George was evidently a man of will and determination, but at the same time of strong religious views, and with a great regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath day; we have an instance of this when King James, who always made it a rule when he was passing through London with his retinue, to do so on the Sabbath; on one occasion when passing, most likely, down Cannon Street (as we find Sir George always attended his parish Church), at the time of Divine Service the noise and clatter being very great, the Lord Mayor, Sir George Bolles, ordered them to be stopped, the officers in charge at once returned to the Court and complained to the King, upon which, it is said, His Majesty in a great rage swore that "He thought there had been no more Kings in England than himself," however, upon cooling down a little he signed a warrant to the Lord Mayor to let them pass, which the latter at once obeyed with this reply: "Whilst it was in my power, I did my duty, but that being taken away by

¹ Calendar of State Papers (Dom.), 559.

² Calendar of State Papers (Dom.), 554.

a higher power, it is my duty to obey ;" on this being told the King, he was so struck with it that he sent to the Lord Mayor his thanks.¹

Sir George took a great interest in bell ringing and was a member of the "Ancient Society of College Youths," which was first instituted in connection with the Church of S. Martin Vintry.

He died 1st September, 1621, aged 83, and was buried in the family vault in S. Swithin's Church,² it is related that this good old man continued in the exercise of his duties as a magistrate until three months before his death.

RICHARD BEALE. (Clothworker).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 23rd October, 1621. Discharged 6th November, 1621; Fined £500. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

He took up his Freedom in the Clothworkers' Company in 1582 after serving his apprenticeship to Thomas Beale. Was Master of the Company 1681-2.

JOHN GORE. (Merchant Taylor).

Sheriff, 1615-16, with William Gore; Sir John Jolles³ (Draper) being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Aldersgate, 1615; Castle Baynard, 1618. Removed to Walbrook, November 8th, 1621. Lord Mayor, 1624-5; Sheriffs, Rowland Heylin (Ironmonger), Robert Parkhurst⁴ (Clothworker). Warden of the Merchant Taylors' Company, 1612-13; Master of the Company, 1625-6.

He was the fourth son of Gerrard Gore, Alderman of Bridge Without, 1594; Grandson of John Gore, Alderman of Aldersgate, who died 1607, aged 91 years, and was buried in the chancel of S. Mary Magdelene Church, Old Fish Street.

Noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Middlesex.⁵

His first wife was Anne, daughter of Richard Bowdler, of

¹ Heath's "History of the Grocers' Company," 260.
² For the Inscription on his monument see the "History of S. Swithin's Church."

³ Alderman of Tower.
⁴ Lord Mayor, 1634-5.
⁵ Fuller's "Worthies," 2, 387.

S. Bartholomew by the Exchange; his second wife was **Hester**, daughter of Alderman Sir Thomas Cambell,¹ she died at Sir John Gore's house in Trinity Lane and was buried in Holy Trinity Church, Old Fish Street.

A warrant in the State Papers (Dom.) 1634-5 (p. 84) is dated from this house in Trinity Lane. He also bought New Place, Gilston, Herts, in 1633 or 1634, which he left to his son Sir John Gore, who was knighted by Charles I. at Whitehall, January, 1641. This son seems for some reason not stated to have incurred the displeasure of the authorities.

On the 2nd May, 1643, a "Diligent search" was ordered to be made for all money, plate, jewels, horses and arms "belonging to Sir John Gore" and brought to London. And on the 16th August, 1643, it was ordered that on his paying £250 more than the £250 which he had already paid his assessment should be respited.²

This Alderman was one of the pioneers of the East India Company: At a meeting held at Founders' Hall, the 22nd September, 1599, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor (Sir Stephen Soame), "for the purpose of establishing a Company to trade with the East Indies," John Gore, together with his brother Thomas Gore, subscribed £200 for the purpose.

There are one or two particulars of Gore in connection with his Livery Company which are of interest. We read that a "Convivium Dynner" was kept at "The Angell," Islington, on Monday, 9th September, 1611, when there were present The Right Worshipful Mr. Richard Wright, Mr. Geo. Liddyate, Francis Evington and John Gore. He does not appear to have attended to the duties of the Company in a satisfactory manner: The following extract is dated 15th July, 1611; it records that Mr. Richard Wright was elected Master; Geo. Lyddiatt, Francis Evington, Thomas Boothby and John Gore, Wardens, "and the said M^r and Wardens being all absent (w^{ch} never heretofore hath beyn seene) to the greate grieve and discontent of the grave fathers and governors of this Mystery, three garlands were therefore delivered to the Lord Mayor being the principall guest according to ancient orders. The assistants assembled in their Counsell Chamber and there considering how greate a blemish it was to this Society to have both M^r and Wardens

¹ Lord Mayor, 1609-10.

² "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 149.

absent on the Election day caused the books to be searched for orders for punishing of such defaults, sett fynes upon the heads of such as have either this yeare or the last byn absent at the Election day, it was ordered that John Wooler, Upper Warden who was absent the last yeare should pay a fyne of 40s. Mr Rich^d Wright now chosen M^r and being absent on the Election day shall paye 4^l, the 2 Upper Wardens 3^l a peece, and the 2 Renter Wardens 40s a peece unless they can upon their oathes show some lawfull cause for their absence.”¹

On his attaining the Mayoralty one hundred marks were presented to him by the Merchant Taylors' Company “as a demonstration of the Company's love towards trymning up his house,” and also a request was made that none but Merchant Taylors “enjoy the benefit and gift of the blue gowns against my Lord Mayor's Day.”

An account of the Pageant which cost the Merchant Taylors' Company £1,238 2s. is extant.

The following is the title: “Monuments of Honor, Derived from remarkable antiquity and celebrated in the Honourable City of London at the sole and munificent charge and expenses of the Right Worthy and Worshipfull Fraternity of the Eminent Merchant Taylors, Directed in their most affectionate love at the Confuramation of their Right Worthy Brother John Gore in the High Office of His Majesty's Lieutenant over this his Royall Chamber. Expressing in a magnificent Tryumph all the Pageants, Chariots of Glory, Temples of Honor, besides a goodly sea Tryumph as well particularly to the honor of the City as generally to the glory of our kingdom.” Invented and written by John Webster, Merchant Taylor, 1624.

During the Mayoralty of Sir John Gore the citizens were called upon to raise 2,000 men for the service of the State; on the 17th December, 1624, 200 of these men who had been pressed in the City of London were delivered by the Lord Mayor to Capt. Wm. Douglas with a list of their names, and on the 21st December another delivery of 250 men with their names is recorded.²

During the Plague of 1625 a petition was presented in June to

¹ “Memorials of the Merchant Taylors' Company” (Clode), 545.

² Calendar State Papers (Dom.), 1623-5, 411, 415.

Sir John Gore, Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen from Bristol for a total restraint of the Citizens of London from their accustomed resort to the approaching fair in that place, it is prayed, "That the restraint may not apply to those who shall obtain certificates from the Lord Mayor that their houses and families are free from infection."¹

July. Sir John Gore wrote to the Council that he had acted with diligence to prevent the spread of the infection. "Within the walls of London it has not raged as in the skirts of the City. He will persevere in the personal discharge of his duty;"² he also submitted to the Council for their consideration an order made at the Assizes of Essex forbidding the resort of carriers and higglers to London: "If the City be straitened of victuals it will not be in the power of the few magistrates that remain to restrain the violence that hunger may enforce."³

The following is amusing: What a Lord Mayor of the present day would say if a similar duty were cast upon him one can hardly venture to say.

1632. April. "Sir John Gore and eight other Aldermen and Commoners of London to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, according to an order of the 6th April, we the undersigned have made a trial of a sort of white soap. With much labour it will wash coarse linen if it be used by skilful washers as well as the best sort of ordinary soft soap, but for goodness sweetness and merchantableness, it is far inferior to the best soft soap. and not so fit to be used for the best white linen."⁴

Sir John Gore died 23rd January, 1636. By his Will he gave £4 a year, charged upon a piece of land in Great Trinity Lane, to be given to the poor of the Parish not receiving parochial relief.

The Commissioner says on this: "This deed is not now to be found and is supposed to have been lost, together with many other parish documents, about 20 years ago through the indiscretion of one of the Churchwardens who removed the box containing them out of the Vestry room."⁵

This shows the importance of removing all such old documents in the City to the safe keeping of the Guildhall Library.

² State Papers (Dom.), 1625-6, 76.

¹ State Papers (Dom.), 1625-6, 51.

⁴ Calendar of State Papers (Dom.), 1631-3, 321.

³ Calendar of State Papers, 1625-6, 79.

⁵ Endowed Charities Commission, 1829, 127.

EDWARD BROMFIELD. (Fishmonger).

Sheriff, 1626-7, with Richard Fenn (Haberdasher); Sir Cuthbert Hackett (Draper) being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Dowgate, 1626. Removed to Walbrook, 24th January, 1637. Lord Mayor, 1636-7; Sheriffs, William Abell (Vintner), James Gerrard (Salter). Knighted at Whitehall, 4th June, 1637.

He was the son of Thomas Bromfield of Sussex.

Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, 1636, to which Company, as one of the twelve principal Companies, he was translated in the same year, being, as the Records of the Company state, "Placed before the rest of the Assistants."

It was during this Mayoralty that Charles I., in order to make the approach to S. Paul's Cathedral grander and more imposing, issued peremptory orders to the Lord Mayor Bromfield and the Aldermen that, under pain of committal to the Fleet, certain specified trades only were to be carried on in Lombard Street and Cheapside. His Majesty's commands, in fact, were to bring all the Goldsmiths together either in Cheapside or Lombard Street, and for which purpose all the other tradesmen were to give place. Notwithstanding this command there were still a large number of other trades remaining in these streets. In consequence of this the King wrote a strong letter to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in which he says: "His Majesty considers this neglect of his command inexcusable and if speedy steps are not taken to see the same carried out His Majesty will not pass it by without calling you to account. In the meantime all such shops as are not goldsmiths either in Cheapside or Lombard Street are to be shut up."

As might naturally be expected, some considerable difficulty was met in carrying these drastic orders into effect. A little later Bromfield and his Deputy report that "some of the tradesmen are rebellious, John Bartlett a Bookseller in Goldsmith Row Cheapside and Roger Stoughton a Haberdasher of small wares whose shops the Alderman and Deputy had closed several times continually reopened them, and also John Dover Haberdasher and Perfumer of Gloves complained that they had been put to serious loss by the

1 Alderman of Portsoken.

2 State Papers, Dom. 1637 (145).

shutting up of their shops and so were unable to pay their duties to the King."¹

In 1637 a letter was received from the Council addressed to the Lord Mayor, levying upon the City £14,000, the sum required for furnishing the ships required by the King.²

Bromfield while Lord Mayor, together with some others, were incorporated by the King as the "Corporation of Soapmakers of London." Soap made of whale oil was to be sold at 3½d. a lb., and soap made of oil of olives at 4½d. a lb. All making of soap, except by License of this Company, was strictly forbidden, and all persons were strictly forbidden to import any soap from foreign parts.³ In January of this year it was reported that a ship had arrived in the Thames laden with Castile soap, and it was believed that it was intended to land it. The Lord Mayor was requested to search for and to seize it for the use of the King.⁴

This, no doubt, was one of those monopolies granted by Charles I., and for which he levied large sums of money.

In 1640 the sum of £100,000 was required by the King from the City. This large sum was at first required from the Court of Aldermen, but the King finding this quite impossible, requested the Lord Mayor to give him the names of some of the richest men in the City. Alderman Bromfield was reminded that the previous summer he had offered to lend the King £3,700, and therefore he must lend that sum now, but he denied that he had ever promised to lend such a sum. He was then told that he must lend £2,000, but this he refused to do, but promised to lend £1,000, "but on good security."⁵

In January, 1648, Richard Beadle, a Merchant, complained to the Council of the late Lord Mayor Bromfield that he had not sent an answer to a complaint of the Petitioner. Sir Edward was ordered to send a reply to the Board. In April he replied that Beadle was rated at £20 in the Ward where he dwelt and where his uncle lived, from whom he enjoyed an estate of £30,000. Being discontented at his assessment, he took a house in another Ward, where he was assessed at £6, but being a very rich man, he was forced to pay the £20 also, but might have had the £6 restored to him.⁶

¹ State Papers, Dom. 1637 (161).

² State Papers, Dom. 1637 (460).

³ State Papers, Dom. 1637 (39).

⁴ State Papers, Dom. 1637-8 (161).

⁵ State Papers, 1640 (31).

⁶ State Papers, Dom. 1657-8 (386).

The following extract from Smyth's "Obituary" no doubt refers to the death of a relative of the Alderman :—

"1671. Feb. 2. Mr. Bromfield Merchant in Coleman St. died very wealthy, having fined for Alderman, buried in S. Antholins Church, Feb. 15."¹

RICHARD CHAMBERS. (Girdler).

Sheriff, 1644-5, with William Gibbs (Goldsmith); Sir Thomas Atkin² (Mercer) being Lord Mayor. This Alderman sat at the trial of Charles I. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 6th September, 1642. Discharged by order of the House of Commons, 30th May, 1649, with a fine of £800. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

Son of Richard Chambers of Shoreditch.

He was a Merchant residing in the Parish of S. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.

This Alderman is a most interesting character, not only on account of the distracted times in which he lived, but also from his misfortunes and the tyrannical treatment which he suffered, and against which he made a bold and firm stand in defence of his rights and those of the citizens; strongly opposing, also, the levy of tonnage and poundage without a grant from Parliament, and the levy of ship money. For this he was imprisoned in Newgate nine months.

A case of silk having been consigned to him from Bristol, it was seized by the Custom House officials for payment of duty, which he refused to pay, at the same time offering to give security if the demand was proved to be legal. For this offence he was summoned in the Star Chamber, and charged with using these words, "The Merchants are in no part of the world so screwed and wrung as in England. In Turkey they have more encouragement." He confessed to have used these words at the Custom House, but not the latter part."³

¹ Smyth's "Obituary," 94.

² Alderman of Farringdon Within.

³ State Papers, Dom. 1628-9 (539).

He was fined £2,000, committed to the Fleet, ordered to make submission, and imprisoned for six years. The value of the goods seized was estimated by him at £7,000, the amount of the duty being £364 2s. 9d. From his prison he presented a petition, in which he stated that he had imported into the Kingdom perishable goods of great value, which had been seized for pretended duties of Custom. A great part of the goods were still detained. "Also the Petitioner had offered his bond for whatever sum might be adjudged as due, the case had been ready for hearing four terms; he had sought by all legal ways for his liberty and for his goods which had now been detained two years; he therefore prays for the sake of his wife and five children that his goods may be delivered to him in bond for whatever sum may be due."¹ The Long Parliament ordered him to be repaid for his losses, but this was never carried out. By the same Parliament in 1643 he was appointed one of the Collectors of Customs of the Port of London, and in 1645 a Commissioner of the London Militia and Assessment at £600 a year, but he lost both the office and his Aldermanry. Being summoned to the Bar of the House for refusing to be present there on the 31st May, 1649, on the occasion of the proclamation of the abolition of the monarchy, in his defence he said, "That his heart did not go along in that business."² In a Petition presented to the Protector on the 21st December, 1655, some information is gleaned as to the Alderman's career. It is entitled "Petition of Robert Chambers Merchant, late Alderman and Sheriff of London to the Protector:—

"In 1628 and 1629 I had £7000 unjustly taken from me for maintaining the rights of Parliament and I suffered six years' imprisonment, for which in 1642 they voted me £13.6.8 out of the £16,500 received from the old farmes of Customs for their delinquency. I was then chosen Alderman and in 1644 Sheriff which I wished to decline, but Parliament pressed me to hold the place to the expense of £4,000. My payment being put off through urgent occasion for money, in 1648 I was made surveyor and check in the Custom House an office then worth £600 a year which I held eight months and was then put out on a general remove of Officers. The late King owed me and my wife £5000 on . . . and £1250

¹ State Papers, Dom. 1631-3 (222).

² "London and the Kingdom," 2, 312.

for linen cloth which was to be paid by 100 marks a year from Sir Thomas Dawes."

"I am aged and wearied out by 14 years fruitless attendance during which I have served in prison and lent £580. 18. 6 on public faith and I have to mortgage my estate to support my wife and nine children. I beg to serve as a Commissioner of Customs a place I once held for two years."¹

Chambers died in very reduced circumstances at Hornsey, 20th August, 1658. In Smyth's "Obituary" is this record: "1658 Richard Chambers once Alderman and Sheriff of London, died at Hornsey buried y^e 26 August."²

The disturbed state of the country during the six latter years of the reign of Charles I., and also the Protectorate of Cromwell, necessitated large sums of money being raised by the country for the purpose of carrying on the Civil Wars. In September, 1643, the needs of the Army growing daily more urgent and imperative, 18 Members of the House of Commons were commissioned to wait on the Lord Mayor and Common Council and request them to act on a joint committee for raising the necessary funds as required. This Committee met at Goldsmiths' Hall; they were empowered to present the names of persons living in London and Westminster considered to be capable of lending money. In July, 1644, they commenced dealing with delinquents, *i.e.*, those who declined to lend on any terms.

In August, 1644, the principle of compounding with delinquents began to be acted upon, the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall being ordered to compound with them for their estates in order to raise with speed the sum of £15,000, being one month's pay for the Army, which at this time was much in arrear.

In August, 1645, a rule was made that estates were to be compounded for at two years of their estimated value previous to the war. Each compounder was compelled to bring a Certificate from the Commissioner for the County of the value of the estate in question. Any delinquent detected in concealing or under-rating his estate forfeited it entirely if it was his personal property.

These County Commissioners were accused of protecting their own friends and at the same time oppressing their enemies, and

¹ Calendar State Papers, 1625-49 (684).

² Smyth's "Obituary," 1627 to 1654.

also of not making true and full returns to the Committee for Compounding. There were also serious complaints made of the injustice, harshness, and partiality of their proceedings.

Vigorous efforts were made to secure prompt payment of the Fines; if the first half of the Fine was not paid in six months the entire estate was forfeited to the State. All debts due to delinquents, unless compounded for, were considered to belong to the State, and payments to delinquents were forbidden.

In 1649 Parliament became much dissatisfied with the proceedings of this Committee for Compounding, it being stated that the money "comes in by driblets, passes through so many hands, and comes in in a dilatory way." In April, 1650 a new Commission was formed, when instructions were issued that Lists should be made of the Estates of all Papists and Delinquents, whether they had compounded or not, to enquire into their property and the state of the leases, and to take charge of their deeds and writings.

In spite of all the efforts of sequestrators, informers, and compounding committees, there still remained a considerable class of delinquents who absolutely refused to recognise the right of Commonwealth authorities to deal with their property, or who failed to pay the fine imposed on them. The estates of these were, therefore, ordered to be seized, surveyed, and sold. As purchasers could by no means be found for the whole of these estates, leave was given in some cases for delinquents to compound for them, they having to pay half of their full value. In 1660 another Sequestration Act was passed enlarging the powers of the Commissioners, but all was brought to an end by the restoration of Charles II. in that year.¹

All the transactions connected with these proceedings have been published as State Papers, and are contained in two sets of volumes, viz., "The Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money" (5 vols.), and the "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents" (3 vols.).

Many of the circumstances connected with these transactions will be found, in the following pages, to have a very close connection with several of the Aldermen of Walbrook, elected between 1649 and 1662. Although many of them, it will be seen, only filled the office for a very short time—some only a few days—it is a fact

¹ Preface, Calendar of Committee for the advance of Money.

worthy of notice that several must have been men in a good position, taking into account the sums at which they were arbitrarily assessed for the purpose of the State. It also shows in a forcible manner the sad state, not only of the City of London, but of the country in general, when such unjust and forcible measures were resorted to in order to carry on the business of the State.

With regard to the transactions which have been just referred to, we are enabled to judge in a small degree the deplorable state of public affairs in London and elsewhere during the 19 years from 1643 to 1662, by quoting some Instructions given to the Committee for carrying out the work, and which are dated 22nd October, 1643:

"You are to seize two parts of the Estates of Papists and Delinquents, and the whole Estates of all other sorts of Delinquents mentioned in the Ordinance, whether they be Papists or others, you are to understand by two parts of Papists estates, two of their whole land and two of their goods and personal estate in them to be divided." A little later on it was further ordered, "That the Committee have power to authorise their several Collectors and Agents to break open all Locks, Bolts, Bars, Doors . . . wherever any such estates, moneys, goods shall be."

At this time (1643) was published a Tract, which is in the Guildhall Library, with the following Title:—

"The Oath of Pacification or a Forme of Religious Accommodation Humbly proposed both to King and Parliament thereby to set an end to the present Miseries of this discomposed, almost Ship-wreckt State.

"Shut, Shut the Sluices of this purple Flood

The Meadows have carowsed enough in Blood."

London: Printed by Robert Richardson at the Signe of the King's Head, in Paul's Churchyard, 1643.

JOHN SMITH. (Draper).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 12th June, 1649. Discharged 19th June, 1649. Fine of £600. Was afterwards Alderman of Billingsgate. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

1 Declaration of Lords and Commons, 1643. (Guildhall Library.)

WILLIAM NUTT. (Grocer).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 20th June, 1649. Discharged 12th July, 1649. Fine of £400. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

William Nutt, of Chigwell, is mentioned together with William Burrows, of Woodford, and Mr. and Helen Plomer, of Woodford, as Members of the Committee for the Advance of Money.¹

HUGH SMITHSON. (Haberdasher).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 14th July, 1649. Discharged 17th July, 1649. Fine of £800. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

Master of the Haberdashers' Company, 1656-7.

He bequeathed to the Company a Silver Salver and a Silver Tankard, the former of these has been valued at £75 and the latter at £150.

No doubt this Alderman was a man of some standing as we find from the State Papers that on the 14th November, 1642, an order was issued by Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor, John Langham and Thomas Andrews, Sheriffs, that one member from each Ward was to be chosen to serve on the Committee for the Advance of Money. Hugh Smithson was chosen representing Cheap Ward and Robert Meade representing Walbrook Ward.²

WILLIAM BOND. (Haberdasher).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 19th July, 1649. Discharged 19th July, 1650. Fine of £600. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

Master of the Haberdashers' Company, 1650-1.

Was the grandson of John Bond, who was Sheriff 1567-8.

He bequeathed to the Company a yearly rent charge of £50

¹ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 330.

² "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 1.

for the poor of the Company; the proceeds of this bequest now amount to £400 yearly.

In 1651 he was in possession of Granges and a Farm at Odstone, Berks, they having been demised to him 2nd June, 1649, by William Lord Craven for £5,000 and to William Whitmore, Merchant Taylor, of London, in trust.¹

On the 7th January, 1652, Bond states that he had been assessed to advance to the State £300, he showed a receipt for £138 paid on loan, his servant had paid £50 more to Samuel Gosse at Guildhall, and he had paid to the Treasurer £112 more to make up the £300.²

In 1655 he petitioned the Protector and obtained from the Committee for removing obstructions an allowance of £900 2s. 2d. on a judgment of £1,000, for a debt due from the Earl of Cleveland.³

By his Will, dated 9th August, 1671, he left to the Haberdashers' Company the premises No. 52, Bread Street, the proceeds to pay £24 a year to six poor aged Freemen of the Company and the residue for the relief of the poor of the Company in general.⁴

WILLIAM CLEVE. (Haberdasher).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 20th June, 1650. Discharged 27th August, 1650. Fine of £600. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

"1667 April 3 Old Mr. Alderman Cleve my brother Walter's great friend died at Richmond *plenes dierum et numerum*. He bequeathed many large legacies to hospitals, and other pious uses and £200 to my brother Walter."⁵

¹ "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents," 1619.

² "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 1428.

³ "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents," 2165.

⁴ Endowed Charities Commission (1829), 511.

⁵ Smyth's "Obituary," 74.

JOHN HARRIS. (Girdler).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 3rd September, 1650. Discharged 5th September, 1650. Fine of £500. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

He died at Bath, 25th May, 1657, and was buried at Keevill, Wilts.

His Will is dated 14th July, 1653, and enrolled Monday the Feast of S.S. Perpetua and Felicitas (7th March), 1669-70. Among other bequests he leaves £5 to the Girdlers' Company and £20 towards the repair of the Church of All Hallows, Bread Street.'

WILLIAM LOWTHER. (Draper).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 12th September, 1650. Discharged 7th May, 1651. Fine of £400. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

In the State Papers he is mentioned as a Merchant dwelling in Lothbury. In 1646 he is recorded as having lent to the Government the sum of £275 of his own accord. It was therefore proposed that the assessment which had been made upon him should be discharged. This was afterwards disputed, as he was called upon to pay half his assessment. At this it is stated "that he was very discontented and said in a passion that the City was abused and cozened and that some of the Commissioners had £60 a week," and named Lord Howard of Essewicke, well known in Yorkshire, as having £1,200 a year.

In December the Earl of Warwick was ordered to report to the House of Lords Lowther's abusive words concerning the Commissioners in general and Lord Howard in particular.'

THOMAS TOMLINSON. (Grocer).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 13th May, 1651. Discharged the same day. Fine of £300. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

1 Calendar of Wills, 2, 773. 2 "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 668.

WILLIAM DANIELL. (Goldsmith).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 27th May, 1651. Discharged 3rd June, 1651. Fine of £200. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

He carried on business in Cheapside, and must have been a man of some means, as on the 15th March, 1644, he was assessed at the sum of £1,000 to advance to the State.¹

His name appears in the Records of the Goldsmiths' Company, to which he was a benefactor. The notice is as follows:—

"25 June 1652. William Daniell Esq. now Upper Warden of the Company departed this life the tenth day of this instant July and on the fifteenth day of the same month was buried in S. Foster's Church his corpse being accompanied from the Hall by the Livery and the Governors of Christ's Hospital (whereof he was a member), the velvet pall being held up by six assistants of the Court, three of the degree in which he died and three next beneath him."

On the 28th January, 1653, the widow of the Alderman sent, as her husband's gift to the Company, "a large silver salt with three scrolls weighing 70 oz. 3 dwts. with the Company's Arms, and those of Daniell thereon engraved and these words namely (the words are not given) also £10 for a dinner to the Livery, but this sum being far short of the expense of such entertainment, in a very moderate way, is to be reserved."²

OLIVER NEAVE. (Merchant Taylor).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 5th June, 1651. Discharged 24th July, 1651. Fine of £700. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

Was fined £50 for Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

GEORGE SELBY. (Fishmonger).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 29th July, 1651. Discharged 31st July, 1651. Fine of £200. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

Elected on the Court of the Fishmongers' Company, 1649.

¹ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 357.

² "Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company" (Sir W. Prideaux).

MICHAEL HOLEMAN. (Scrivener).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 2nd August, 1651. Discharged 5th August, 1651. Fine of £300. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

PHILIP HOLEMAN. (Grocer).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 7th August, 1651. Discharged, not being a Freeman, August, 1651.

GEORGE SAVAGE. (Mercer).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 19th August, 1651. Discharged 21st August, 1651. Fine of £300. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

ROBERT RENDER. (Clothworker).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 22nd August, 1651. Discharged 27th August, 1651. Fine of £400. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

He was bound apprentice to the Clothworkers' Company in 1620. The following is the Entry: "Robtus Render filius Robti de Carlton vstuaite in Com, Ebor Yeom; Appren Edos Tennant a die dat septem dat xi die Maij 1620." He took up his Freedom in 1627. Master of the Company, 1653-4.¹

¹ Records of the Company.

THOMAS SMITHSBY. (Saddler).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 28th August, 1651. Discharged 30th August, 1651, without fine on plea of insufficiency of estate. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor. Master of the Saddlers' Company, 1647.

We find several references in the State Papers to this Alderman. He seems at one time to have been a man of considerable wealth, and to have had large transactions with the King. In 1640 he petitions the King for payment of £2,885 12s. 6d. for goods and Saddlery "delivered to the Great Wardrobe" for the King and Queen, and "which goods had been priced for ready money."¹

In September, 1640, he desires to lend the King £5,000 more than was due to him.²

On 9th November, 1640, an Exchequer Warrant was drawn to pay "Thomas Smithsby his majesty's saddler," the interest of £5,503 8s. 10d., disbursed by him to some of the King's servants, to whom it was owing, as also the interest on £4,500 lent to the King,³ and in 1644 he offers to make up the sum of £5,469 out of £10,000 required for the King's service.⁴

In later days he seems to have fallen into serious trouble with regard to an assessment made on him for advancing money to the State. On the 4th May, 1652, he was charged, together with Martha, his wife (he is described as "Thomas Smithsby of Hampton Court, late saddler to the King") with having concealed hangings, beds, and bedding, carpets, curtains, four pieces of purple cloth and other valuable goods belonging to Lord Cottington. He pleaded that he held the goods as security for a debt of £400 due from Lord Cottington, for which he and others were security. On the 30th June he was ordered to bring all the goods to Haberdasher Hall, to be kept until further orders, he and his wife to depose "that they have no more." On the 22nd July information was given that the Smithsby's concealed these goods, and kept them for their own use, "so that they have forfeited 0.2.6 in the £ weekly from 30 January 1649 to 4 May 1652 the date of the discovery and treble their value."⁵

¹ State Papers, 1640 (556).

³ State Papers, 1640-1 (232).

² State Papers, 1640 (96).

⁴ State Papers, 1643 (343).

⁵ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 579.

HUMPHRY SHALCROSSE. (Scrivener).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 2nd September, 1651. Discharged 6th September, 1651. Fine of £800. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

This Alderman is described as of Fleet Street. He was assessed at £300. This assessment was disputed on the ground of a statement he made that the State owed him £821, which had not been repaid, but information having been received that this money did not belong to him, he was summoned to pay the £300. He appealed and offered to pay £100, which was accepted.¹ He also asked for an examination of his claim to a restoration of Hadstone Lands, which had been secured to him by Sir Francis Brawling of Alnwick Abbey, Northumberland, for a debt of £2,000, but which was now sequestered for the delinquency of Sir William Carnaby, who had bought them of Sir Francis.²

ROGER PRICE. (Tallow Chandler).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 8th September, 1651. Discharged 12th September, 1651. Fine of £800. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

He was Churchwarden of S. John the Baptist. The following Inscription was in the old Church:—

“Re aedificatum et ornatum fuit hoc templum. Anno Milesimo six centesimo vicesimo primo Roberto Peterson Rectore. Rogero Price et Johann Smith tunc Gardiones ejusdem Ecclesiae.”

On the 1st July, 1647, he compounded his payment to the Government for two-thirds of Pensthorpe Manor, Norfolk, with £140 a year, and Stowmarket, worth £70 a year, which he had bought of Sir Edward and Ralph Sulyard, his brother, and which had been sequestered for the recusancy only of Sir Edward.³

¹ “Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money,” 339.

² “Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents,” 2046.

³ “Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents,” 1759.

According to the Records of the Tallow Chandlers' Company, Roger Price, the Elder, was Master, 1638, and Roger Price, Junior, 1646. It is difficult to say which of these two was Alderman of Walbrook.

WILLIAM HUMBLE. (Leatherseller).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 13th September, 1651. Discharged 16th September, 1651. Fine of £600. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

Was the son of George Humble. He married Eliza, daughter of John Allanson, Gentleman, who died 26th December, 1686.

Admitted to the Freedom of the Leathersellers' Company, 1636; was nominated by Charles II. as one of the Assistants, 1652; Master of the Company, 1660, in which year he was created Baronet, on the 21st June, a few days after the grand reception of the King into the City.

His autograph, dated 30th November, 1681, can be seen in the Books of the Company.¹

On the 12th January, 1644, he was assessed to pay to the State £300, and had paid it on the 24th May. In the same year he was again assessed at £1,000. Having paid £500 of this sum he was respited until he had recovered part of his debts, amounting to £3,252 19s. 9d.²

His will is dated 11th December, 1686. He died on the 26th of the same month.

JOHN MARSHALL. (Vintner).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 16th September, 1651. Discharged 17th September, 1651. Fine of £300. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

¹ "History of the Leathersellers' Company" (Black), 67.

² "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 323.

EDWARD TRUSSELL. (Clothworker).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 19th September, 1651. Discharged 7th October, 1651. Fine of £400. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

He must have been a man of considerable means, as we learn from the State Papers of 4th November, 1644, he, with another, engaged to pay £1,000 in part payment of their assessment.'

JOHN HARTLEY. (Draper).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 14th October, 1651. Discharged 27th November, 1651, without fine, on plea of infirmity of body and insufficiency of estate. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

WILLIAM GORE. (Merchant Taylor).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 16th December, 1651. Discharged 14th September, 1652. Fine of £600. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

On the 8th May, 1643, he was assessed at £700. Having sent some goods to Ipswich, the Collector at that Port was ordered to seize them, bring them to Guildhall, and sell, the proceeds to go towards paying his assessment. On the 10th of June he had paid £500, and had undertaken to pay the remainder when the King's forces were removed from his estates at Oxford. The order for the seizure of his goods was then cancelled.

By November, 1644, further assessments on him amounted to £954. In December, 1644, the House of Commons made an order that as Gore had left the Kingdom, leaving his assessments unpaid, his estates were to be seized and sold.

In September, 1645, he paid £400, and engaged to pay £350 in two months. On the 24th September, having paid £750, his assessment was respited until his lands at Oxford "were reduced to the obedience of Parliament."¹

[The history of this Alderman shows vividly the amount of robbery and confiscation that was rampant during the last few years of the reign of Charles I.]

William Gore died 10th July, 1662.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS. (Draper).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 16th September, 1652. Discharged the same day. Fine of £600. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

JOHN LORRIMORE. (Apothecary).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 18th September, 1652. Discharged the same day. Fine of £400. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor. Was Master of the Company, 1654-5.

His year of office is marked in the Records of the Company in a special manner, as follows:—"Here endeth the yeare when Mr. John Lorrimore was master who having performed that so judicially well in all things, now to add thereunto, although nothing needed to have been added, he did freely of his owne minde and at his own chardge Paynt and gilde the white roome lately called the Queen's Chamber, it was done so fittly that there was not any other note of remembraunce thereof."²

¹ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 1, 126.

² Records of the Company

JOHN MELHUSE. (Draper).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 21st October, 1652. Discharged 7th December, 1652, without fine, on the ground of infirmity of health, not being able to move out of his house. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

ISAAC FOSTER. (Grocer).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 14th December, 1652. Discharged 28th March, 1653. Fine of £500. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

HENRY HUNTER. (Grocer).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 28th April, 1653. Discharged 3rd May, 1653. Fine of £400. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

ALEXANDER BENCE. (Grocer).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 17th May, 1653. Discharged 1st September, 1653, without fine, on plea of insufficiency of estate. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor. M.P. for Aldburgh, Suffolk, 1654-5. Master of the Trinity House.

RICHARD PRINCE. (Leatherseller).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 6th September, 1653. Discharged 15th November, 1653. Fine of £500. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

In wishing to compound for the assessment made on him by the Commissioners, he states that on the 17th December, 1646,

without his knowledge or consent, he was nominated a "Commissioner of Assay," and signed warrants for summoning the train bands of the County to appear at Shrewsbury. While it was garrisoned for the King he was imprisoned for his affection to Parliament until he had paid a ransom to Sir Michael Earnlay, the Governor of the town.

It was ordered by Parliament, 16th September, 1647, that the sum at which he was assessed, £1,740, should be reduced to £740, he undertaking to pay the debts of his son and heir, who had been Colonel of the Parliamentary Horse in Shropshire, but had been killed in battle.¹

WILLIAM WILKINSON. (Scrivener).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 29th November, 1653. Discharged 6th December, 1653. Fine of £400. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

On the 19th May, 1643, Wilkinson, who had been assessed for payment to the State in the sum of £500, was the owner of a farm, called Woodhall Farm, Middlesex. William Finch, of Watford, was ordered by the Commissioners to receive the arrears and money due for timber, and also to let the lands, the proceeds being directed to go towards payment of the £500.

In September Wilkinson was brought up in custody, but on the 15th December, having paid £250, his assessment was discharged, and the sequestration of his estates removed on payment of the remaining £250.²

THOMAS VINCENT. (Leatherseller).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 9th January, 1654. Discharged 9th November, 1655, without fine. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

He was the son of Nicholas Vincent, of Begwith.

¹ "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents," 1609.

² "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 151.

SAMUEL SUNDERLAND. (Draper).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 15th November, 1655. Discharged 4th December, 1655, having gone to live in Ireland. Fine of £300. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

NATHANIEL TEMSE. (Skinner).

Sheriff, 1656-7, with Tempest Milner (Merchant Taylor); Sir Robert Tichborne (Skinner) being Lord Mayor.¹ Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 18th December, 1655. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

He was Master of his Company, 1656. Died 16th May, 1658.

FRANCIS DASHWOOD. (Saddler).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 22nd June, 1658. Discharged 7th December, 1658. Fine of £620. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

He was the second son of Samuel Dashwood, of the County of Somerset. Married a daughter of Alderman Sleigh. He had two sons—Sir Francis Dashwood, of West Wycombe, Bucks, created a Baronet in 1707, and Sir Samuel Dashwood (Vintner), Alderman of Aldgate; Lord Mayor, 1702-3.

He was by trade a Turkey Merchant.

When required, according to the custom of the time, on becoming Alderman, to take up his Livery in one of the twelve principal companies, he selected the Vintners. Elected Master of the Saddlers' Company, 1653, to whom he presented a handsome silver gilt standing cup and cover, which are still preserved. He bequeathed £30 for the poor of the Company, and a smaller sum for a supper at his funeral.

¹ Sat on the trial of Charles I. and signed the warrant for his execution. Alderman of Farringdon Within.

Died 23rd April, 1683, aged 79, and was buried in the Church of S. Botolph, Bishopsgate, where there was a monument in the Chancel to his memory. The following is a copy of the Register:—" 1683 May 4 Francis Dashwood Esq in the Chancel aged 79."

From a perusal of the Registers of this Parish, it is certain that the Dashwood family were of some importance, and at the same time very old inhabitants. The entries respecting the family commence as early as 1636, and go on continually to 1738, when the last entry occurs. There are in all recorded of the family during this period 54 baptisms, 6 marriages, and 31 burials.

WILLIAM THOMPSON. (Salter).

Sheriff, 1655-6, with John Frederick (Barber-Surgeon); Sir John Dethick¹ (Mercer) being Lord Mayor. Alderman of Portsoken, 1653. Removed to Walbrook, 25th January, 1659. Discharged for infirmity of body, 5th September, 1661. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor. M.P. for London, 1659, 1661 and 1679. Knighted May, 1660, and in the same year was appointed a Commissioner of the London Militia.

Was uncle of the first Lord Hevesham.

He is mentioned as of Bucklersbury; was added to the Commission on Scotch affairs, then sitting at Goldsmiths' Hall. On the 14th August, 1644, he, with others, was ordered to examine and report on the status and delinquencies of those who offered to compound, and again on 5th May, 1647, they were ordered to consider, "What course the treasurers of the fund propose to take in order that the necessary money may be collected."² On his election as Master of the Salters' Company, the following is recorded: "June 28, 1671, Sir Wm. Thompson being acquainted by the Master and Some others that hee was elected Master of this Company hee desired to satisfie himself of the Charters and Statutes of the Companie. W^{ch} having done did desire to know if it were the General Consent of the Livery for if that he did accept of the same it was for the sole service of the Company in Reguard hee

¹ Alderman of Queenhithe.

² "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents," 2, 8, 64.

heard that there was some differences theire among them. And it was declared by the Company that it was thire free and generall consent whereupon S^r William was sworne in Co^t for the due execution of his office." ¹

The high and excited state of public feeling at this disturbed period can only faintly be judged by one or two extracts from letters on public matters which have come down to us. In a letter dated 19th March, 1661, the writer says: "Sir William Thompson and three others two of them being Presbyterians and two Independents, well affected to good government and no friends to bishops are chosen for Parliament men."

Another letter says: "Aldermen Thompson and Lowe, godly men and of good part. The good choice made at the City elections has much revived the hearts of honest men, the assembly made at the election in their Liveries being 10,000 men it being most excellent and the agreement most harmonious."

Another letter says: "The Episcopal party are much daunted with the City election. All Papists are to be turned out of employment. Mr. Caryll² and other eminent ministers held a fast and prayed heartily and God has heard them."

"All the fanatics so called have joined together as one man to choose for the City four as brave men as their hearts could desire. At the City election four moderate and religious men were chosen such as love the King in sincerity, and are for healing breaches." ³

THOMAS CULLING. (Mercer).

Sheriff, 1646-7, with Simon Edwards (Haberdasher); Sir John Warner⁴ (Grocer) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 24th September, 1661. Discharged 13th March, 1662. Fine of £300. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

He was assessed on the 31st June, 1644, at £300, and on the 26th July was again assessed at £600. In August this assessment was "vacated," "he having been twice previously assessed." ⁵

¹ Records of the Company.

² Rector of S. Magnus, Lower Thames Street.

³ State Papers, 1660-1 (536-543).

⁴ Alderman of Queenhithe.

⁵ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 318.

He also states that on the 26th January, 1646, there was £200 due to him from William Crossing, a Clothier of Iplepen, Devon, he being entrusted with a ship from London to Malaga, sent to Dartmouth and sold the ship and goods, of which Culling owned 7-16ths.¹

On the 22nd June, 1650, Culling states that Lady Francis Weld held lands in Stepney Manor, Limehouse, and Poplar, belonging to the Earl of Cleveland, leased to him at £140 a year. He had been obliged to spend on the premises £200, "which he can never receive again," and "now they have offered the County Commissioners a higher rent than he pays in order to get possession and set up their pretended title."

The Commissioners were ordered to let the estate according to their instructions.²

THOMAS BATEMAN. (Skinner).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 17th April, 1662. Discharged 23rd June, 1664. Fine of £520. Created a Baronet, 31st August, 1664. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

Was the son of Robert Bateman, Chamberlain of London, and brother of Sir Anthony Bateman, Alderman of Dowgate and Cripplegate; Lord Mayor, 1663-4.

He was by trade a Merchant, and lived in Coleman Street.

In November, 1650, Bateman, who was one of the Committee for Sequestration for the County of Berks, with two others, got into trouble. They were charged with combining to abuse their trust in fulfilling the Acts of Parliament as to Sequestration, and also with letting the estates of Papists and Delinquents at under values, although offered more for them, and did not, as instructed, post up all lands of the value of over £20 a year. Also, that they dissuaded honest friends in Parliament from taking such sequestered lands as were to be let by them, in order that they might let them to their own particular friends.³

¹ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 676.

² "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents," 2159.

³ "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 1275.

On the 10th December, 1651, he begged the discharge of Careswell Rectory, Staffordshire, of the value of £12 a year, demised to his brother Richard for a debt of £164, and conveyed to him, but now sequestered. He states that he brought his case before the Barons of Exchequer, and his report was drawn, but before it came to a hearing their power was determined. The sequestration was discharged 10th November, 1653.¹

WILLIAM HOOKER. (Grocer).

Sheriff, 1665-6, with Sir Robert Hanson² (Grocer); Sir Thomas Bludworth³ (Vintner) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 24th June, 1664. Removed to Cornhill, 1668. Lord Mayor, 1673-4; Sheriffs, Sir Henry Tulse⁴ (Grocer), Sir Robert Geoffrey⁵ (Ironmonger). Knighted at Greenwich when Sheriff, 1st February, 1666.

He was the son of William Hooker, of Berkhamstead.

His daughter Anne married Sir John Lethieullier, a rich merchant of London, Sheriff, 1674, and Master of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, 1676.⁶

The following Inscription was on "Moorgate": "Begun in the year 1673 Sir Robert Hanson being then Lord Mayor, Finished in the year 1674 Sir William Hooker being then Lord Mayor." His name also appears in the Inscription on the east side of the Monument, as one of the Lord Mayors during whose Mayoralty the work of building was carried on. He was a liberal contributor to the rebuilding of Grocers' Hall in 1681. The Bridge over the "Oldbourne" was also rebuilt during his Mayoralty; upon removing it in 1841 his name was found inscribed upon one of the arches.

The Lord Mayor's Show of Sir William is referred to in a newspaper of the day.

London, October 29th. "This day according to the usual custom Sir William Hooker Knt Lord Mayor attended in the

¹ "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents," 1695.

² Lord Mayor, 1672-3.

³ Alderman of Dowgate.

⁴ Lord Mayor, 1683.

⁵ Lord Mayor, 1685.

⁶ "Annals of the Barber-Surgeons' Company" (Young), 556.

customary manner, and His Majesty together with His R H Prince Rupert, and attended by many of the principal nobility honoured the City, first at the Show in Cheapside, and afterwards at the Guildhall at dinner where the entertainment was worthy the high renown of the citizens of London."

Thomas Jordan has left us an account of the Pageant, the title is only here given, with the accompanying letter to Sir William :—

"London in its Splendor, consisting of Triumphant Pageants whereon are represented many persons richly arrayed properly habited, and significant to the design with several speeches, and a song suitable to the Solemnity, all prepared for the honour of the prudent Magistrate Sir William Hooker Knt, Lord Mayor of the City of London at the peculiar expenses of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. As also a description of His Majesties Royal Entertainment at Guildhall by the City in a plentiful feast and a glorious Banquet." "Written by Tho Jordan, London. Printed by W G for Nath Brook and John Playford 1673."

"To the Right Honourable Sir William Hooker Kt Lord Mayor of the City of London.

"My Lord. Since wisdom, wealth and legal succession have unanimously conspired to fix you in the supreme Seat of this Metropolis, your merit and ancient custom doth invite me to congratulate your deserved Dignity and to wish you Joy. For I am informed by Fame that the worthiest and numerous part of this City are filled with great expectation of your pious performances in prudent government, and that to confirm their Security, you will faithfully joyn integrity with your authority, and make the progress of your limited rule, a year of Jubilee to God's glory, the King's honour, the Cities safety and your own renown, which is also the prayer, wishes and hopes of your Lordship's obedient servant Tho Jordan."

A letter from Sir Thos. Player, on the events of the day, gives some insight into the state of public feeling at the time of the election of Sir Wm. Hooker to the Mayoralty in 1673, he says :—

"The Government of the City is in a fair way of prospering this year and of being very serviceable to his Majesty, for after many elections, we have got two honest stout and prudent Sheriffs and Sir William Hooker after some opposition was chosen Mayor,

and since his Majesty has honoured the City for the last two years on Lord Mayor's Day the Court of Aldermen concluded to intimate their most humble desires of his coming again to that solemnity, so we are like to have many fine shows in a short time. The 29th is the day for the Lord Mayor's installation, a mighty day for custard and mince pies, and what is admirable, on the 14th when the Artillery are madly killing one another doth Sir William Hooker the Lord Mayor elect now nearly being 60 years of age marry the youngest sister of my lady Dawes, a lady of about 26, an act of strange courage."

A little later on the same writer observes, that "The Citizens have unanimously chosen in Guildhall four honest, able spokesmen as members of Parliament. Such men are needed to take down the pride of the Bishops who daily entrench on honest godly ministers."

In the State Papers a kindly act and worthy of record is related of the Alderman. On the 27th July, 1672, he wrote from his house in Lime Street to Samuel Pepys, asking for the discharge of Robert Avys, a tailor in Golden Lane, who had been pressed for the navy, his wife, children, father and mother being entirely dependent on him for support.²

In the "Annals of the Barber-Surgeons' Company," Mr. Young quotes an Order made by the Court of Aldermen on the 13th February, 1675, that the Sheriffs were in future "To deliver to Henry Gretton and William Littlebury Beadles of the Company of Barbers and Surgeons of London," one of the bodies of malefactors who might be executed "from time to time for a publick Dissection, and to assist them with the said body to their Hall."³

Sir William lived at Greenwich, where he died 10th July, 1697, and was buried in the old Parish Church, where on the east wall of the south aisle there was a rich monument of white marble with the figure of a man halfway in his Alderman's gown, with this Inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Sir William Hooker Knt of East Greenwich in the County of Kent and Leticia his first lady daughter of Francis Copinger of Middlesex Esq. He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the Great Plague and Fire of London 1665 and

¹ State Papers (Dom.), 1673, 569.

² Calendar of State Papers (Dom.), 1672.

³ "Annals of the Barber-Surgeons' Company" (Young), 357.

1666. He was Lord Mayor of London in the year 1674. In which place he acquitted himself with great Loyalty Honour and Honesty. He had by his first lady three sons and four daughters. His second wife was Susanna daughter of Sir Thomas Bendish of Bampsted Essex Bart. And he finished his well spent pilgrimage on the 10th of July 1697 in the 85th year of his age. This monument is erected by his son William Hooker Esq."¹

JOHN WILDING. (Haberdasher).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 23rd June, 1668. Discharged 2nd July, 1668. Fine of £420. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

JOHN SMITH. (Salter).

Sheriff, 1669-70, with James Edwards² (Grocer); Sir Samuel Starling³ (Draper) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 14th July, 1668. Knighted at Whitehall when Sheriff, July, 1670. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor. Removed to Bread Street, 1671. Elected Master of his Company, 2nd June, 1673.

His first wife was Anne, daughter of William Wase, of Windsor; his second wife, Jane, daughter of Robert Deane, of London.⁴

In Smyth's "Obituary" this notice appears: "1673 June 18 Alderman John Smith Salter in Bread St. died *dives opum* he was Sheriff with James Edwards grocer Michs. 1669 his funerall from Drapers Hall to St. Mary Aldermanbury Church July 17."⁵

The following is the Inscription on the monument:—

"Here lyeth interred the Body of Sir John Smith Knight Alderman and some time Sheriff of London, Son of James Smith Esq. of Friday Street. He first married Ann the daughter of

¹ Guildhall MSS.

² Lord Mayor, 1678-9.

³ Alderman of Vintry.

⁴ Le Neve's "Knights," 228.

⁵ Smyth's "Obituary," 99.

William Wayse Esq. of Windsor by whom he had a son, afterward he married Jane daughter of Robert Deane of this Parish by whom he had six sons and three daughters. Three sons and two daughters only survived. He died the 17th June 1673 aged 46 years."¹

BENJAMIN ANDREWES. (Merchant Taylor).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 14th September, 1671. Discharged for insufficiency of estate, 16th September, 1671. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

JOHN MOORE. (Grocer).

Sheriff, 9th April, 1672 to October, 1672, in place of Sir Jonathan Dawes (who died 18th April), with Sir Robert Clayton (Scrivener); Sir George Waterman² (Skinner) being Lord Mayor. Removed from Farringdon Without. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 26th September, 1671. Discharged by Royal Commission, 9th August, 1687. Re-instated 3rd October, 1688, until decease. Lord Mayor, 1681-2; Sheriffs, Thomas Pilkington³ (Skinner), Samuel Shute (Dyer). M.P. for London, 1685-7. Knighted at Whitehall, 13th May, 1672. Colonel of the Yellow Regiment of the Militia of London.

He was the second son of Charles Moore of Norton, near Twycross, and Lord of the Manor of Appleby Parva, Leicestershire, a merchant in the East India trade, and noted by Fuller as one of the Worthies of Leicestershire.⁴

His name appears in the "Little London Directory" for 1677, his place of business being in Mincing Lane, where he traded as a Merchant. There is no doubt that he also resided here, there being in the Guildhall Library a number of MS. letters addressed to him "at his house in Mincing Lane."

¹ "New View of London," 1, 216.
² Alderman of Bridge Within.

³ Lord Mayor, 1688-9.
⁴ Fuller's "Worthies," 2, 259.

Previously to his taking up the offices of Sheriff and Alderman, he had been fined for both offices, and upon payment of the fines had been by Act of Common Council discharged from both, the reason of his refusal to serve being on account of his religious scruples as a Nonconformist. These scruples were overcome when in 1671 he was elected Alderman of Walbrook and at the same time conformed to the Sacramental Test, to which he had previously objected.¹

The names of the eight Common Council who served office during his Mayoralty were—John Flavell, Deputy, Michael Godfrey, Wm. Cockeram, John Moore, John West, John Smith, Stephen Clarke, John Gooday.

The worthy Alderman being a strong Royalist, had unfortunately given serious offence to many of the citizens for his action in presenting James II. an address of thanks for his dissolving Parliament. In consequence of this his election to the Mayoralty was by no means unanimous. He was, however, elected by a majority of over 300, polling 1831 votes, Sir John Shorter² 1560, and Sir Thomas Gold 1523. "The daies work ending with shouts, ringing of bells, and in some places bonfires."³ At this election we are told that Dr. Burnet preached an excellent sermon at S. Lawrence Jewry, urging on his hearers the duties of love and charity, from Matthew xii. 25.

The following is the speech made by Sir John Moore, 29th September, 1681, on his election to the Mayoralty, taken from an old print in the Guildhall Library:—

"Gentlemen and Worthy Citizens.

"I give you all my hearty thanks for the great Honour you have done me this day in choosing me your Chief Magistrate for the year ensuing. It is a very great trust that you have reposed in me and a High and Honourable Employment to which you have called me. It shall be my great Care to the uttermost of my Power with God's Blessing and your Assistance to discharge it faithfully. It is a work I never did, and requires that Strength I never had which I hope the Lord will grant me. God by you hath called me to it, and I trust will carry me through it.

"Magistracy is an Ordinance set up by Divine Authority and

¹ Stocken MSS. (Guildhall).

² Lord Mayor, 1687-8.

³ Luttrell, i, 129.

Government is appointed for the good of Mankind to keep the World in Order to which is due great Reverence and Obedience. I wish all men did their Duty. I am sorry to hear and see such great Divisions amongst us, and certainly they are in a great error that are Promoters of them. It is the design of Rome to divide us. it will be the Wisdom of Protestants to prevent and disapoint them by living together as Brethren in Unity amongst themselves. And my Request to you all is to exercise Christian Charity, to forbear Reproaching and Backbiting each other, to study Questions amongst yourselves, to discourage Sin and Wickedness, to promote piety and Godliness which will bring Glory to God, Honour to the King and his Government, Peace, Happiness and Prosperity to this City, which God Almighty grant and let all the people say Amen."

The Mayoral banquet was attended by Charles II. and the Queen, together with many of the nobility. The entertainment was given in a magnificent style, their Majesties returning to Whitehall in the evening much pleased with their reception.

As in the case of Sir George Heathcote, the old chronicler, Thomas Jordan, wrote a full account of the Mayoral show. The Introduction or Preface only is here given, together with the letter to Sir John accompanying it.

"London's Joy, or the Lord Mayor's Show, Triumphantly exhibited in various representations, scenes, and splendid ornaments, with divers pertinent figures and movements performed on Saturday October 29, 1681 at the inauguration of the

Right Honourable Sir John Moore Knight

Lord Mayor of the City of London

with the several speeches and songs which were spoken in the Pageants in Cheapside and sung in the Guildhall during Dinner. All the charges and expenses of the industrious designs being the sole undertaking of the

Worshipful Company of Grocers
devised and composed by Tho. Jordan Gent.

"Omni tulit punctum qui Miscuit utile Dulci."

"London printed for John and Henry Playford 1681.

"To the Right Honourable John Moore Knight Lord Mayor of the City of London.

"My Lord. By the right of succession (which ought to be

indisputable), by the concession of the House of Commons, who have their legal liberty of Election, and by the gracious consideration of His Majesty, you are for this year the object of this Days Triumph. The members of your Politick Body, the Worshipful Company of Grocers have been very industrious, indulgent and liberal to crown the Head of their loving Brother and new installed Magistrate with triumphal Ornaments and pacifick garlands, having high hopes, almost as sure as certainties, that your Lordship will make them such gracious returns in the upright dispensation of justice in your Government, that they and the whole City may have a happy cause to give you thanks, and perfume your fame with the incense of prayers and praises which also is the devout desires and wishes of My Lord

“Your Humble Servant and Faithful Honourer

“THO. JORDAN.”

The period of Sir John Moore's Mayoralty was both excited and tumultuous, the proceedings of Charles II. being most arbitrary and violent, thus greatly increasing the opposition of many. Sir John, who evidently was a man of strong will and determination, and, no doubt, well suited to the times in which he lived, made himself obnoxious to a certain section of the citizens by the high-handed way in which he attempted to conduct the election of Sheriffs. Political matters running high, he exerted himself to secure the election of at least one of the Sheriffs in the Court interest. He did this by nominating Dudley North, then issuing the Precept in a most unaccustomed form, as follows:—

“By the Mayor.

“These are to require you that on Midsummer day next being the day appointed as well *for Confirmation* of the Person, *who hath been by me chosen* according to the ancient custom and Constitution of this City, to be one of the Sheriffs of the City and County of Middlesex for the year ensuing, as for the election of the other of the said sheriffs, and other officers, you cause the Livery of your Company to meet together in your Common Hall early in the morning in their gowns to Guildhall to make the said *Confirmation and Election*.

JOHN MOORE.”

In consequence of this, the proceedings at the Guildhall were of a very noisy character, the opinion of the Recorder was taken as

to the whole position; he gave it that the election of both Sheriffs was without doubt with the Commonalty.¹

At the same time the City Records were searched in order to ascertain the exact order of electing Sheriffs in ancient times; when the information was obtained it was printed with the title: "A Briefe Collection of the City Records touching the Election of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex;" eventually fresh summonses were issued and a new election ordered.

In 1689 the Lord Mayor, Sir John Chapman, died during his Mayoralty. Sir John Moore was again put in nomination by his friends, but failed to secure election, his two opponents receiving respectively each 1,975 and 1,973 votes, while Sir John only secured 780. Dr. Sharp, in his "London and the Kingdom," says of this election: "It is said that the Tory party in the City put up Moore for re-election by way of shewing their disgust at a recent resolution passed by the House of Commons to the effect that Moore had been a betrayer of the liberties of the City during his Mayoralty. But however that may be no record of such a resolution appears in the Journals of the House."²

Sir John Moore was President of Christ's Hospital to which he was a great benefactor, he rebuilt the Writing School at a cost of £5,000, which, from the date of the Great Fire had been both small and inconvenient; he called in Sir Christopher Wren to design the new buildings, but similar to many other buildings in the City the great architect did very little more, his pupil Hawksmoor completing it. An old print records that the 11th April, 1695, was the day appointed for "The solemn opening of the new, stately Writing School, built and completely furnished with all the conveniences and appendices. As it now stands together with the Writing Masters office adjoining at the sole cost and incredible charge of Sir John Moore Knt."

His portrait, in full bottomed wig, is in the Court Room of the Hospital; his statue also was placed in a niche in the front wall of the Writing School which he had built; this has now been removed to Horsham.

At a period when the affairs of the Grocers' Company were in the greatest confusion and the revenues, in consequence of the Great

¹ Proceedings of Common Hall, June, 1682.

² "London and the Kingdom," 2, 547.

Fire, almost entirely suspended, the Hall being in a ruinous condition, Moore contributed the large sum of £500 in aid of the necessary rebuilding. He was the first Lord Mayor who kept his Mayoralty at this Hall, paying the Company a rent of £200 for the use of it.¹ The Hall continued to be used by successive Lord Mayors for this purpose until 1735, when the Company withdrew their permission.

Heath, in his "History of the Grocers' Company," says of this Alderman: "With the exception of Sir John Cutler, there is no individual to whom the Grocers' Company are under greater obligations than Sir John Moore." In the books of the Company the following entry is made: "Sir John Moore a worthy member of this Society taking into his serious consideration the deplorable condition of this Company every yeare much declining in reputation by reason of the ruinated condition of their Hall offers, as an encouragement to strangers to join it to repair it at his own costs, hoping to induce other members by his example to contribute liberally towards the Company's debts."²

At a Court of the Company this Resolution was passed: "That the Court do forthwith procure his Picture to be drawn to the life, and set up in a fair frame in the Hall at the Company's expense."³

This full length portrait is still in the Hall of the Company and has the following Inscription: "Sir John Moore Knight and Alderman late Lord Mayor a Member of this Company at his own charge repaired and beautified the Body of this Hall Annis 16 $\frac{8}{1}$ ⁰ whose leading example then gave such Encouragement to other worthy Members liberally to contribute towards enlarging and compleating it with additional Building so as to make it the most Commodious Seat for the Chief Magistrate in this City in grateful acknowledgement of whose kindness the Company afterwards caused his Picture and this Inscription (as a Memorial thereof) to be here set up."

Sir John Moore died 1702 and was buried in the Church of S. Dunstan in the East, where there is a Tablet to his memory with the following Inscription:—

"In a vault near this place is deposited the body of

¹ "History of the Grocers' Company" (Heath), 31.
² "History of the Grocers' Company" (Heath), 287.
³ Records of the Company.

Sir John Moore Knt, sometime Lord Mayor of London, one of the representatives of this City in Parliament and President of Christ's Hospital, who for his great and exemplary loyalty to the Crown was empowered by King Charles II. to bear one of the lions of England as an augmentation to his arms. Who out of a Christian zeal for good works founded and endowed a free school at Appleby in Leicestershire, his native county, and was a good benefactor to the Worshipful Company of Grocers, to the several hospitals of this City, to his own relations in general, and to this parish. He departed this life the 2nd June 1702. Aged 82."

In the same Church there is also a monument to the memory of his wife with the following Inscription :—

"To the pious memory of that truly virtuous and religious lady Dame Mary Moore (late wife of Sir John Moore, Knight and Alderman of this City) a person deservedly great by excellent accomplishments of nature and the more Divine Perfections of Grace. Who having filled up her several relations with just honour and applause, and left the world a bright example of piety and virtue, resigned up her spirit the 16th of May in the 58th year of her age, and of her marriage the 38th, and lyeth interred in a vault near this place Anno D 1690."

Sir John Moore had no children. His estates were valued at the time of his death at £80,000. His Will was dated and proved in 1702. The character of this most remarkable man is well summed up in an old print, thus : "He was a person very grave and of a retired and virtuous course of life, conformable and constant at Church, very just and honest in all his dealings, all of which his very enemies could not deny." For his services to the country he was granted, as we have seen, by Charles II., an augmentation to his arms; the words in which the grant was made are indicative of the high esteem in which he was held by his Sovereign, they are well worth copying : "We calling to mind the many faithful services of our truly and well beloved Sir John Moore Knt late lord mayor of our city of London who in his yeare of mayoralty which was a tyme of great tryal and difficulty demonstrated such a constant and unbroken loyalty towards us as by God's special permission hath enabled him by courage and resolution to maintain the honor and dignitie of our Crowne, as well as the true rights and

privileges of that our Citty, and also to stand firm against all threats and violences of an impetuous, fierce and seditious party which would have ended in overturning the government had they not been stopt in their course by his prudence and courage. We have therefore thought fitt in consideration thereof to make some addition to his coat of arms and that of his family as a notable mark or badge of his constant fidelity."¹

In front of the Schools, which he established at Appleby, is a statue to his memory with the following Inscription: "To the memory of Sir John Moore Knt and Alderman of the City of London who erected this school Anno Dom 1697 and endowed the same for the education of the male children of the Parishes of Appleby, Morton, Austray, Norton in the Thistles, Sutton in the Field, Measham, Snarston and Chilcott, and by the statutes made A D 1706 it was made free for all England."

JAMES PAULE.

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 12th August, 1687. Discharged October, 1687. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

The King on the 7th December, 1689, appointed Paule his Consul for Zante, Corfu, and the adjacent lands belonging to the Venetians.

Died abroad 14th September, 1728.

ROBERT BRISTOW.

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 11th October, 1687. Discharged 3rd October, 1688. M.P. for Winchelsea, 1698-1700, and Clerk Comptroller to His Majesty's Board of Green Cloth. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

Was the son of Robert Bristow of Herts.

He was a Merchant of London and a Director of the Bank of England.

Both his son and grandson were well-known Members of Parliament.

Died 3rd November, 1737.

¹ "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicestershire" 4, 440.

² Luttrell, 1, 615.

GILBERT HEATHCOTE. (Vintner).

Elected a Member of Court of Common Council, 1690. Fined for Sheriff, 1698. Sheriff, 1703-4, with Sir Joseph Wolfe (Mercer); Sir John Parsons¹ (Brewer) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 30th June, 1702. Removed to Bridge Without, 1725, being then Father of the Court. Lord Mayor, 1710-11; Sheriffs, Sir George Thorold,² Bart (Ironmonger) and Francis Eyles (Haberdasher). Admitted to the Freedom of the Vintners' Company, 1681; Elected Master, 1700. Was M.P. for London, 1701, expelled and re-elected 1702-10; Helston, 1715-22; Lymington, 1722-27. Colonel of the Blue Regiment of the Train Bands, and also one of the Commissioners for completing S. Paul's Cathedral.

He was the eldest of seven sons of Gilbert Heathcote, Esq., Alderman of Chesterfield, who died in 1690. Gilbert was born at Chesterfield and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He married Hester, daughter of Christopher Rayner, by whom he had one son, Sir John Heathcote, and two daughters, Ann and Elisabeth.

He carried on a large business in S. Swithin's Lane as an Importer of Spanish Wines and other produce.

On the granting of a new Charter to the East India Company he was chosen one of the directors, and at the same time subscribed the sum of £10,000; it is stated that on this occasion no less a sum than £100,000 was spent in bribing in order to obtain this Charter.

The merchants of London were much indebted to this Alderman for his bold front in appearing at the bar of the House of Commons and asserting their right to trade wherever they pleased until restrained by Act of Parliament. Macaulay mentions this circumstance in his History (IV, 475). The good ship *Redbridge*, of which Heathcote was the owner, had been seized by the East India Company, which claimed a monopoly of the trade with that country. Heathcote appeared at the bar of the House as a witness, when he said: "It is no sin that I know of to trade with India, and I shall trade with India until I am restrained by Act of Parliament."

In June 1682 Heathcote, with his Partner, Arthur Shallett, presented a Petition to Parliament stating that they had two ships laden with wine and soap from the factory in Catalonia, *The Mariners Adventure* and the *Sarah and Ann*; these vessels on their way home

¹ Alderman of Bassishaw.

² Lord Mayor, 1719-20.

were taken by French men-of-war and carried into Marseilles after seven hours fighting, in which, on one of the ships the captain and six men were killed, and on the other two men, the remainder being put in prison at Toulon where they were suffering great hardships and wishing to get home.¹

At a ballot for the election of the Board of Directors of the Bank of England, Heathcote was chosen one, his name appears in an agreement entered into between the Grocers' Company and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England for the use of the Company's hall by the Bank. The agreement is dated 4th October, 1694.²

At a meeting of Eastland Merchants, held in London in 1698, Peter the Great being present, the question was the importation of tobacco into the Czar's dominions. Heathcote, knowing how averse the priests of Russia were to the taking of tobacco, addressed the Czar in High Dutch, mentioning this difficulty, to which the Czar replied, that "He would do well enough with them when he went home."³ (A rather suggestive hint from this autocratic tyrant.)

On Queen Anne coming to the throne in 1702 she accepted an invitation from the Lord Mayor (Sir Samuel Dashwood), and the Sheriffs to a Banquet at the Guildhall, on Lord Mayor's Day, 29th October, 1702, when she was entertained in a most sumptuous and magnificent manner; on this occasion the Orange and Red Regiments of the Trained Bands lined the streets on both sides from Temple Bar to Ludgate Hill, the Queen being preceded by the Honourable Artillery Company. At the west end of S. Paul's a speech was given by one of the workhouse children, and at the east end a speech was given by one of the Bluecoat boys.

Both the Lord Mayor and Heathcote received on this occasion the honour of knighthood, at the same time also was knighted a worthy Linen Draper of Cheapside, James Eaton, at whose house, opposite Bow Church, the Queen stayed in order to see the Pageant.

After the Banquet, the old Chronicler relates: "She returned to her palace at St. James amidst the joyful acclamation of her people and illuminations that vied with the sun in glory."⁴

On the 24th June, 1706, subscriptions were opened at the Bank

¹ State Papers (Dom.), 1691-2, 322.

² Heath's "History of the Grocers' Company," 33.

³ Strype, 5, 262.

⁴ Maitland's "London," 503.

of England for the voluntary advance to the Government of the sum of £250,000 at 8 per cent. interest, upon the security of the Quick-silver Mines in Silesia; of this sum the worthy Alderman advanced £12,000.

On the occasion of his election to the Mayoralty a poll was demanded, which was kept open from 28th September to 5th October, the numbers being Beachcroft 5089, Heathcote 2881, Hoare 2556. The Court of Aldermen selected Heathcote; it was in this year 1710-11 that political feeling was running very strong in the City. Dr. Sacheverell, who had just preached his famous political sermon in S. Paul's, had been brought to trial; it was in consequence of these disturbances that portions of the Pageanty on Lord Mayor's Day were omitted.

Sir John Shaa, Lord Mayor 1501, revived the custom of riding to Westminster on these occasions on horseback; Heathcote was the last Lord Mayor who continued it. The Dinner was held at the Skinners' Hall, eleven of the Aldermen being present. In 1728 an incident occurred to the Alderman which shows very vividly the unprotected state of the streets at this period. A daring project had been conceived to rob the Queen on her return from supper in the City to S. James's Palace, this scheme was happily frustrated, the villain being himself employed in robbing Sir Gilbert as he was returning in his chariot from the House of Commons.¹

He was created a Baronet by George II. on the 17th January, 1732.

Sir Gilbert died 25th June, 1733, at his house in Swithin's Lane, aged 82. He was buried at Normanton in the County of Rutland, where he had purchased an estate and where there is a handsome monument to his memory by Rysbach. The Inscription upon it setting forth, amongst his other virtues, that he was "a kind landlord, a steady friend, an affectionate relation and in his character unblemished."²

The fortune which he left was estimated at £700,000, he was reported to be the richest man in England, but despite his great riches he was noted for his parsimony, which made him very unpopular with the lower classes of the population; on one occasion

¹ Lambert's "History of London," 2, 134.

² Manning and Bray's "Surrey," 3, 618.

he complained of a charge of a few shillings for the burial of his own brother. Pope speaks of him in these two lines: —

“The grave Sir Gilbert has it for a rule

That every man in want is either knave or fool.”

Horace Walpole calls him “a paltry worthless Jacobite.”

His portrait hangs in the Court Room of S. Thomas' Hospital, to which institution he bequeathed £500. He is represented in his scarlet Civic gown and large wig. His right hand directs attention to a book on a marble table behind which is the City Sword and Mace. Another fine three-quarter length Portrait in his robes of office was also hanging a few years since in the dining room of Connington Castle, in the County of Huntingdon.¹

He left a handsome legacy to the Rev. Dr. Johnson, who cured him of an ulcer in the leg after he had been given over by several of the most eminent surgeons of the day as incurable, £500 to the poor of Chesterfield, where he was born, and ordered that his Tenants should not have their rents raised, whatever improvements they might make.²

Lady Heathcote died 1714, and was buried at Low Leyton, Essex.

Sir Gilbert presented to the Vintners' Company a large “Monteith” Silver Vase, shaped, 10½ ins. high, 15 ins. diameter, weighing 136 oz. It bears this Inscription, “The Gift of S^r Gilbert Heathcote Kt and Alderman, Sheriff of London, and Middlesex and Master of y^e Worshipfull Company of Vintners. Ann Dom' in 1700.”³

Heathcote is mentioned by Pope in his “Imitations of Horace.”

“Heathcote himself, and such large acred men

“Lords of fat E'sham, or of Lincoln's fen

“Buy every stick of wood that lends them heat

“Buy every pullet they afford to eat.”

He is also mentioned by Dyer in his poem called “The Fleece.”

“———And such the clovered lawns

“And sunny mounts of beauteous Normanton

“Health's cheerful haunt, and the selected walk

“Of Heathcote's leisure.”

¹ Milbourn's “History of the Vintners' Company,” 96.

² “Gentleman's Magazine” (1733), 477.

³ “History of Vintners' Company” (Milbourn), 6a.

JOHN TASH. (Vintner).

Sheriff, 1719-20, with Sir John Eyles¹ (Haberdasher); Sir George Thorold,² Bart (Ironmonger) being Lord Mayor. Knighted at St. James' when Sheriff, 16th November, 1719. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 18th March, 1725 until decease. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

He was the proprietor of the Castle Tavern at the corner of Shoe Lane, Fleet Street; this tavern is mentioned as early as 1432, and was said to possess the largest sign board in London.

Died 12th October, 1735, aged 62, leaving a fortune of over a quarter of a million.

He was buried in the Church of All Hallows the Great, Thames Street. In this Church, now unhappily destroyed, there was a tablet with this Inscription: "Under this monument lies the body of Sir John Tash Alderman of Walbrook Ward died 1735 aged 62. John Tash Esq. his eldest son 1724 aged 27. Dame Elizabeth Tash 1743 aged 62. Henry Tash Esq third son of Sir John 1745 aged 25. William Tash Esq eldest son of Sir John by his second wife aged 25."

GEORGE HEATHCOTE. (Salter).

Sheriff, 1739-40, with Sir John Lequesne (Grocer); Sir John Salter³ (Merchant Taylor) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 14th October, 1735. Lord Mayor, June to October, 1741 (taking the place of Sir Robert Goodschall, who died during his Mayoralty); Sheriffs, Robert Willmott⁴ (Cooper), William Smith (Wax Chandler). M.P. for Hendon, 1727-34; Southwark, 1734-41; London, 1741-47, when at the General Election he lost his seat.

He married a daughter of John Eyles, Esq., of Southbourne House, near Devizes. She died 5th January, 1792.

Elected Master of his Company 1737; on this occasion "He was pleased to declare that what money should accrew to him as

¹ Lord Mayor, 1726-7.
² Alderman of Cordwainer.

³ Alderman of Cornhill,
⁴ Lord Mayor, 1742.

Master by Legacies &c should be delivered and put into the Poor Box for the use of the Poor of the Company."¹

At this period it was always customary for the Livery to have a preliminary meeting for the selection of Lord Mayor either at the London Tavern or at one of the Company's Halls; on the present occasion, 1740-41, the meeting was held at Vintners' Hall, the citizens selecting Robert Goodschall and George Heathcote. These two names were submitted to the Common Hall and were accepted although they were not the two senior Aldermen below the chair. Goodschall being the senior, Heathcote requested that he should not be chosen as he was not in good health and also his Parliamentary duties would not allow him to give the proper attention to the office, but nevertheless the choice of the Aldermen fell upon him. A meeting of the Court of Common Council was held to consider the position of affairs 17th October, 1740, at which it was resolved that Heathcote should be discharged without a fine.²

Sir Robert Goodschall dying during his year of office; Heathcote, who had so generously stood aside in favour of his friend, was elected for the remainder of the year.

In 1748-9 Sir George having sent the following letter to the Lord Mayor, dated from Bath, was on the 17th January, 1749, discharged from office.

"The general corruption of the age I have the misfortune to live in, and the frequent detestable instances of apostacy from every principle of honour, integrity and public spirit of many of my countrymen, both of my own and a superior rank, having fully convinced me, that the endeavours of the few determined to live and die honest men are fruitless and vain. I have resolved to seek that small share of happiness which is to be acquired in this venal country in privacy and retirement, where I am sure it is only to be found, and therefore I am determined to return no more to London, unless my own private concerns call me thither, I cannot think it right in any respect to hold an office I shall never attend, this obliges me to apply to your lordship and court of aldermen for leave to resign my gown, and beg the court will accept this my resignation, and that your lordship will be pleased to issue out a precept for the election of some other person to serve instead of me for the

¹ Records of the Company.

² "London and the Kingdom," 3, 45.

Ward of Walbrook. I most sincerely wish health and felicity to my brethren the Aldermen, and the most flourishing commerce with the full enjoyment of liberty to the citizens of London to whom I am inexpressibly obliged for the many honours and trusts they have reposed in me, all which I can with a safe conscience say I have faithfully discharged without ever having once betrayed or deceived."

The Court of Common Council passed the following resolution :
 " That the thanks of this Court be given to George Heathcote Esq for his uniform, active, and disinterested conduct in every station of public trust, for his many and great services done this metropolis as magistrate and representative in parliament, for his zeal and laudable endeavour to promote the trade and prosperity of his fellow citizens, and for his exemplary public spirit and independence in making the presentation of the laws and liberties of his country the constant and invariable rule of all his actions."

In 1751 when there was a vacancy in the office of Chamberlain it was reported that Sir George was a candidate for the vacancy, in contradiction of this he sent the following address:—

" To the worthy citizens and livery of the honourable City of London.

" Bath 25 April 1751

" Gentlemen I am extremely sorry that I find it necessary to trouble you with a public declaration that the report of my intention to stand for the office of Chamberlain is without foundation.

" If by engaging again in public life I should have the least hopes of serving you, I could make a willing sacrifice of my private inclinations to retirement, to the duty that I owe to you and to my country, but as the office of Chamberlain calls not upon me in this respect, I request the many worthy fellow citizens who have intended me this profitable honour to receive, my declining it as a proof of the sincerity and truth of my former professions, and that I have been perfectly disinterested in all my endeavours to serve them and my country. I take this opportunity to express my grateful sentiments of this fresh instance of regard to me and to assure you that I am

" Gentlemen

" Your most obedient and humble servant

" George Heathcote."

Sir George died 7th June, 1768, aged 68, and was buried at Devizes, Wilts. His death is thus recorded:—

“George Heathcote Esq formerly Alderman and Lord Mayor of London and a patriotic member for the City.”¹

He was buried in the Church of S. John, Devizes, where there is a marble monument to his memory with a medallion portrait and a figure of Britannia weeping over it.

In “The Life and Errors of John Dunton,” written in 1818, we have this gentleman’s opinion of the worthy Alderman, he says: “Alderman Heathcote is a person of as known prudence as integrity, a good Christian, a complete Citizen, a wise Alderman, and a zealous Church of England man, and all that know him must own he is very much a gentleman. Neither is he less remarkable for his great zeal to suppress debauchery, and for his noble favors to the Sons of the Muses, which, though the most unworthy I am able to testify from my own experience. It further heightens his character that he is no Bigot to any party. He loves and respects his Fellow Citizens, not as Churchmen, Presbyterians, Independents, but as honest men and for those Hotheads who think otherwise they can be no friends to a good Magistrate or their Native Country.”

SLINGSBY BETHELL. (Fishmonger).

Elected on the Court of the Fishmongers’ Company, October, 1747, having been admitted to the Freedom of the Company in the previous June. Sheriff, 1751-2, with Marshe Dickinson² (Grocer); Thomas Winterbottom³ (Clothworker) being Lord Mayor (died during his Mayoralty 4th June, 1751), succeeded by Robert Alsop⁴ (Ironmonger). Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 19th January, 1749. Lord Mayor, 1755-56; Sheriffs, William Beckford⁵ (Ironmonger), Ive Whitehead (Merchant Taylor). M.P. for London, 1747-54.

He resided at Ealing house, Middlesex, and is described in the London Directory of 1738 as a “Merchant” of Tower Hill.

¹ “London Magazine” (1768), 385.

² Lord Mayor, 1756-7.

³ Alderman of Billingsgate.

⁴ Alderman of Coleman Street.

⁵ Lord Mayor, 1762-3.

There is very little doubt but that he was a descendant of Slingsby Bethell, who was Sheriff of London, 1686. He was President of the City of London Lying-in Hospital, also of the "British Fisheries." He took a great interest in Bell Ringing and was a Member of the "Ancient Society of College Youths."

The following extract is a cutting from a newspaper of the day, referring to Walbrook's Alderman's progress to Westminster on his election to the Mayoralty:—

"London, 1755. Nov. 10. Yesterday Slingsby Bethell Esq the new Lord Mayor accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs in their Scarlet Gowns went in their Coaches to the Water side, the Sword and Mace being carried before them and the City Officers attending, and from thence proceeded in the City Barge attended by the Several Companies in their respective Barges, adorned with Streamers and Pendants to Westminster and having walked round the House, and solemnly saluted all the Court, they went to the Exchequer Bar, and the new Lord Mayor did then take the Oathes appointed, and having recorded Warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by Water to Blackfryers and from thence in Coach with the usual solemnity to Guildhall where a magnificent entertainment was provided at which were present the Great Officers of State, divers of the Nobility, Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, the Judges, and other Persons of Quality and Distinction."

Slingsby Bethell died 1st November, 1758, and was buried 7th November in the Church of All Hallows, Barking. In this Church are three Iron Sword Rests; one of these was erected to commemorate the Mayoralty of Sir Slingsby Bethell, 1755. The record in the Vestry Minutes is as follows: "Ord^d that it be left to the Churchwardens to alter the Corporation Pew in the Church for the reception of Slingsby Bethell Esq Lord Mayor elect and to provide a handsome sword rest with proper arms and decorations."¹

¹ "History of All Hallows, Barking" (Maskell), 105.

ALEXANDER MASTER. (Draper).

Sheriff, 1758-9, with James Dandridge (Merchant Taylor); Sir⁴ Richard Glyn⁵ (Salter) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 3rd November, 1758. Discharged 3rd June, 1766. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

He is described in the London Directory for 1763 as a "Merchant," carrying on business at Smithfield.

WILLIAM NASH. (Salter).

Sheriff, 1767-8, with Richard Peers (Clothworker); Thomas Harley² (Goldsmith) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 6th June, 1766. Lord Mayor, 1771-2; Sheriffs, Richard Oliver (Draper), Watkin Lewis³ (Joyner). Elected Master of the Salters' Company. 14th June, 1762.

On the election of this Lord Mayor there was a sharp contest with a seven days polling, the figures being Nash, 2,199; Sawbridge,⁴ 1,879; Crosby,⁵ 1,795; Halifax,⁶ 846; Bankes, 36. Nash was "an opulent Grocer," carrying on business in Cannon Street and residing at Ealing. The Mayoralty of this Alderman was both exciting and disturbed; on more than one occasion he came into collision both with the Government and also the Livery; on the 22nd April, 1771, when returning from hearing the Spital Sermon at S. Bride's, he was roughly handled by the people for not lowering the price of bread; the front glass of his coach was broken, and it was with difficulty that he was protected from further violence.⁷ During his Mayoralty, having received a requisition to summon a Common Hall, for some reason he refused to accede to the request, in consequence of this, at the close of his year of office the Court of Common Council passed the following resolution:—

"That the late Lord Mayor in refusing to call a Common Hall,

¹ Alderman of Dowgate.

² Alderman of Portsoken.

³ Lord Mayor, 1780-1.

⁴ Lord Mayor, 1775-6.

⁵ Lord Mayor, 1770-1.

⁶ Lord Mayor, 1776-7.

⁷ "Annual Register," Vol. 15.

and to call a Court of Common Council on the request of a considerable body of members, to put questions in Common Hall of consequence to the rights of the Livery, and in ordering the Sword to be taken up, both in a Common Hall, and in a Court of Common Council before business was finished was guilty of violating the rights and privileges of this City."

Died at his sister's house at Highworth, Wilts, 1773, the year succeeding his Mayoralty.

NATHANIEL THOMAS. (Wax Chandler).

Sheriff, 1776-7, with Samuel Plumbe¹ (Goldsmith); Sir Thomas Halifax² (Goldsmith) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 4th January, 1773. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor. Master of the Wax Chandlers' Company, 1774-6.

He was described as a "Drysalter," carrying on business on Dowgate Hill.

Died 21st February, 1781.

WILLIAM GILL. (Stationer).

Sheriff, 1781-2, with William Nicholson (Needlemaker); Sir William Plomer³ (Tiler and Bricklayer) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 24th February, 1781. Lord Mayor, 1788-9; Sheriffs, William Curtis⁴ (Draper), Sir B. Hammett (Haberdasher).

He was the son of William Gill, of Bexley, Kent. He came to London from Maidstone in 1737, having been born in that town. He carried on business as a Wholesale Stationer in partnership with Alderman Wright, of Candlewick Ward, first on London Bridge and afterwards in Abchurch Lane.

¹ Lord Mayor, 1778-9.

² Alderman of Aldersgate.

³ Alderman of Rassishaw.

⁴ Lord Mayor, 1795-6.

In 1752 he married his Partner's sister, she was the daughter of and co-heiress of Robert Prowse Hassell, Esq., of Wraysbury House, Bucks.

With respect to Gill's election to the Mayoralty, it is stated in the "Annual Register" that he was chosen with "unusual unanimity." At the same Common Hall (showing how some events cast their shadow before) the same authority says, that "Mr. Pickett's threatened motion for the demolition of Temple Bar meeting with no hand to second it, fell through entirely."

During his Mayoralty Alderman Gill attended with George III. the Thanksgiving Service at S. Paul's Cathedral for the King's recovery, on the 23rd April, 1789.

[The presentation to the King of the City's Sword at Temple Bar, and of its re-delivering into the hands of the Lord Mayor is the subject of the painting now in the lobby of the Guildhall.]

He was a liberal benefactor to Christ's Hospital, of which he was the President 15 years.

He died at the Treasurer's house, 26th March, 1798, aged 78 years.

Both he and his Partner, Alderman Wright, are said to have each left a fortune of £300,000.

THOMAS CADELL. (Stationer).

Sheriff, 1800-1, with John Perring¹ (Clothworker); Sir William Staines² (Carpenter) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 30th March, 1798. Did not serve the office of Lord Mayor.

He was the son of poor parents, born in Bristol, 1742. Was apprenticed, 1758, to a well known bookseller in the Strand, Andrew Millar, in 1765 he was taken into partnership, and in 1767 took over the entire business.

When Sheriff he, together with his Colleague, John Perring, was much aggrieved at the action of the Lord Mayor (Staines) in not inviting them to the Mansion House to a banquet there given

¹ "Annual Register," 30, 216.

² Lord Mayor, 1803-4.

³ Alderman of Cripplegate.

on the occasion of the short-lived treaty with Napoleon, resulting in the Peace of Amiens. The Prince of Wales having honoured this dinner with his presence, the two Sheriffs considered it their duty to apologise to His Royal Highness by letter, in which, after reciting the Lord Mayor's neglect of that respect towards them which custom had established, and which from their high office they had a right to demand, they concluded: "Under this impression your Royal Highness will not be surprised that we resented what we considered an indignity to our station, that we refused to be mere puppets in what he presumed to be his private judgment, and that we consented to sacrifice that unbounded pleasure we ought to have enjoyed in humbly receiving and dutifully waiting upon your Royal Person to the feeling of public propriety."

During his Shrievalty he always made a practise of attending the services at one of the prisons; in doing this he contracted asthma of which he died. On his retirement, and that of his colleague, from the office of Sheriff, the following vote of thanks to them was unanimously recorded: "For their unremitting attention to and faithful discharge of the various and important duties of that highly respectable office, and particularly for their active and benevolent exertions to administer relief to the numerous necessitous persons committed to their custody in a session of general distress and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty."¹

Alderman Cadell carried on a large business at No. 144, Strand, as a bookseller and publisher, and was considered at the time the first Bookseller in London or the World. In 1776 a great disaster happened to the house, a destructive fire occurred on the premises of the firm in the Savoy, by which the dwelling houses of both partners, together with two warehouses filled with books, were totally destroyed.²

Some of the most famous works of the period were published by this firm; among them being the works of Robertson, Hume, Gibbons and Blackstone. He also published in 1786 the first work of Samuel Rogers; it is related that the author called and left his MS. at Mr. Cadell's shop with a short note containing a bank note to cover any possible loss that might arise from the publication.³

¹ "Annual Register," 43, 22.

² "Annual Register," 19, 124.

³ "Old and New London," 3, 123.

Similar to his predecessor in the business the Alderman laid the foundation of a large fortune by fully maintaining the reputation which the house had always enjoyed of treating authors with the greatest liberality. He was one of the original members of the well known dining club of booksellers, which met monthly at the Shakespeare Tavern, Wych Street.'

On his retirement from business in 1793, he was succeeded by his only son Thomas Cadell. For 37 years the Alderman was a member of the Stationers' Company and during his year of Shrievalty was Master. He presented to the Company a Stained Glass Window, now in the large hall. His Portrait, painted by Sir William Beechy, presented to the Company by Sir Thomas Cadell, the son, hangs in the Court Room. He was also Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, an Institution in which he always took the deepest interest.

He died at his house in Bloomsbury Place, 27th December, 1802, aged 60 years.

THOMAS ROWCROFT. (Patten Maker).

Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 29th December, 1802. Discharged 24th May, 1808. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

He resided at No. 40, Broad Street Buildings, and carried on the business of a Broker and Merchant at No. 9, Lime Street.

This Alderman resigned his gown in order to take a post as British Consul in South America, where he was killed in action near Callao, 11th December, 1824.

JOHN ATKINS. (Merchant Taylor).

Sheriff, 1809-10, with Matthew Wood² (Fishmonger); Thomas Smith³ (Leatherseller) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 28th May, 1808. Lord Mayor, 1818-19; Sheriffs, John Roberts (Tallow Chandler), Lawrence Gwynne, LL.D. (Spectacle Maker). M.P. for Arundel, 1802-6; London, 1812-18; Arundel, 1826-32.

Married 1st October, 1803, Anna Maria, daughter of Arch-deacon Burnaby, Vicar of Greenwich. She died July, 1824.

¹ "Dictionary of National Biography."
² Lord Mayor, 1815-17.
³ Alderman of Farringdon Within.

His residence was Halsted Place, Kent. Was a Solicitor, carrying on business at Walbrook Buildings, Walbrook. Having in early life been a tide waiter, he was by no means remarkable for his polished manners, but was no doubt a shrewd worthy man.

The worthy Alderman seems to have had some difficulty in having the Mansion House prepared for his reception by the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation, if we may judge from the following letters, the first of which is dated 8th October, 1818, from Walbrook, and is addressed to Charles Hicks, Esq., the Chairman :—

“Dear Sir I hope you will excuse my troubling you in your private abode to inform you that I have visited the Mansion House and as my wish is to have cleanliness, I can assure you there is field enough for brooms and brushes, and I should like to have the opportunity of occupying yourself and the Committee to view the house as there is a necessity in my opinion for something to be done.” On the 24th November, he wrote to the Committee complaining that since the 8th of October not a single thing had been done, the whole place being in a filthy state and requiring their immediate attention. On the 2nd December he writes that he intends occupying the Mansion House immediately, and that it is absolutely necessary that a sufficient number of men should be sent to dust and clean it, “and to put it in a state fit for my reception.”

In 1819, during his Mayoralty, there was a serious dispute between the Lord Mayor and Mr. T. N. Williams, whom the Ward had elected to a seat in the Common Council. Mr. Williams was one of the four Attornies of the Lord Mayor's Court. At the Wardmote, Alderman Atkins said, alluding to Mr. Williams, “You Gentlemen may elect this Lawyer if you please, I will never associate with him or put my feet under the same table.” It was stated that this Mr. Williams had purchased, as far back as 1806 at a public sale of the Corporation of London, for 2,000 guineas his place and all the rights, fees and advantages thereto belonging, among which was the privilege of a seat at the table of the Sword Bearer at the Mansion House in rotation with the other three Attornies of the Court. He accordingly took his seat at the Table on the first Plough Monday Dinner, the Lord Mayor coming in

instantly walked up and said, "Sir, you are not invited," he then called to his servants "Turn him out six of you for I am master of this house and I will be obeyed, Turn him out," the Lord Mayor assisting in the operation. The next day Mr. Williams again took his seat at the table, when the Lord Mayor coming in shouted "Servants, Turn him out, do as I bid you at the price of your places." How the matter ended does not appear, but judging from the following advertisement there seems to have been serious dissatisfaction, not only with the Alderman of the Ward but also with the conduct of the Ward Representatives. The following is an advertisement which appeared in the newspaper:—

"Ward of Walbrook. Election of Common Councilmen. The following account of what passed at the Ward Mote of this Ward sufficiently justifies the observations that have been recently made on the method in which the business of this Ward is conducted, and that have not without reason caused it to be compared to a rotten borough and to be called the Close Ward of Walbrook. This Ward is represented by eight Common Councilmen who for many years have been in a state of close coalition against the rights and interests of the Ward, and to render this the more effectual they have established a Club under the name of the Walbrook Club which consists not only of themselves and their Alderman, but of all the friends which support the coalition, allured and retained by regular invitations to the Ward Dinners. But that this practise should be carried so far as that on the first day of polling the eight old members with the Alderman, Ward Clerk, Poll Clerk and their supporters should retire from the Ward Mote to a Club Dinner is so gross a violation of propriety and decorum that it is scarcely credible that they should dare to have recourse to it. However, this is not more strange than true. These open derelictions of propriety and decorum gave rise to doubts that all was not right and induced a motion on the 2nd day for the production of the book in which was entered the receipts and expenditure of the watch and other rates. This motion was strongly and violently opposed by the whole coalition and was ultimately lost by one voice only and that one was not entitled to vote. A second motion was then made that the Book should be referred to a Committee of three impartial Freemen Householdors of the Ward, but this was also in like manner resisted

and lost. What then is the natural inference? Why, that this book contains some items not fit for the light. How long are the Inhabitants of this Walbrook Ward to be thus cajoled, terrified and despised."

We find later on that a petition was presented to the Court of Aldermen as to the validity of the election. This Court set aside the election "on account of the improper conduct of the Lord Mayor."

Alderman Atkins died 26th October, 1838, aged 78 years.

MICHAEL GIBBS. (Fishmonger).

Member of the Court of Common Council, 1820. Deputy of the Ward, 1832-9. Sheriff, 1840-1, with Thomas Farncomb¹ (Tallow Chandler); Thomas Johnson² (Cooper) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 3rd November, 1838. Lord Mayor, 1844-5; Sheriffs, William Hunter³ (Upholder), Thomas Sidney⁴ (Girdler). Discharged 1st February, 1851.

The relations between this Alderman and the Members of the Ward, more especially with regard to financial matters, were strained and most unsatisfactory. As Treasurer of the Ward Schools and as Churchwarden of S. Stephen, Walbrook, his conduct with regard to the funds intrusted to his care was, to say the least, most reprehensible, and in the end amounted to a public scandal; in order to show to what an extent this existed in the years 1844-5, the year of his Mayoralty, a few extracts from "Punch" are given. Speaking of his election to the Civic Chair in 1844, Punch says: "From hence the 28th of September 1844 ought to be marked down as a day of fasting and humiliation in the Civic calendar, Gibbs has been elected Mayor, a result that, like the funds of St. Stephen Walbrook, there appears to be no accounting for." A little later on

¹ Lord Mayor, 1849-50.
² Alderman of Portsoken.

³ Lord Mayor, 1851-2.
⁴ Lord Mayor, 1853-4.

a poem was inserted by "A Parishioner of St. Stephen Walbrook." The two last verses are here given :—

" Last night an awful rumour, came over Walbrook way
And we heard our fine old Alderman, the balance meant to pay
The Vestry hoped it might be so, but nought else could we hear
To give us hope we should be out of Chancery this year.
All night we talked it over, we could not go to sleep
And this morning all through Walbrook on Gibbs our eyes we keep
He rides among the Aldermen, his gay gown streaming free
But we fear that we may whistle, ere the balance we shall see."

Punch gives an account of the Aldermanic Inaugural Banquet, at the conclusion of which, "The Lord Mayor returned thanks in an affecting speech. He said among other things that being intrusted as Lord Mayor with the civic scales of justice, he felt he should be quite happy so long as the Balance remained in his hands."

The last extract is entitled "The Gibbs Safety Lock." "The Church of St. Stephen Walbrook is open at the roof, also three of its windows, any burglar says a parishioner could break in with the greatest ease. We recommend the Parish to solicit Alderman Gibbs to cover up the apertures with his Churchwardens accounts, as no one has ever been known yet to get through them."

Died 9th June, 1858.

DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE. (Innholder).

Member of the Court of Common Council, 1833. Sheriff, 1853-4, with George Appleton Wallis (Spectacle Maker); Thomas Sidney¹ (Girdler) being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 12th February, 1851. Lord Mayor, 1858-9; Sheriffs, Warren Stormes Hale² (Tallow Chandler), Edward Conder³ (Wheelwright).

He was a Solicitor of the firm of Wire and Child, carrying on business in Turnwheel Lane and afterwards in St. Swithin's Lane. At his Inaugural Banquet in the Guildhall, speeches were given by

¹ Alderman of Billingsgate.

³ Alderman of Bassishaw.

² Lord Mayor, 1864-5.

the Earl of Derby, Lord Brougham, Mr. Disraeli, the French Ambassador and the Duc de Malakoff.

Alderman Wire was a sad sufferer from paralysis; it was during his Mayoralty that at a Meeting at the Mansion House on the 2nd November, 1859, the National Hospital for Paralytics and Epileptics was formed, the subscription towards its formation at this meeting amounted to over £800.

Died at his house at Lewisham, 9th November, 1860.

JAMES CLARKE LAWRENCE. (Carpenter).

Sheriff, 1862-3, with Hugh Jones; William Anderson Rose¹ (Spectacle Maker), being Lord Mayor. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 23rd November, 1860. Lord Mayor, 1868-9; Sheriffs. W. J. R. Cotton² (Haberdasher), C. W. Hutton. Removed to Bridge Without, 27th April, 1897. M.P. for Lambeth, 1865 and 1868-85.

He was the son of William Lawrence, Sheriff, 1849; Alderman of Bread Street. Brother of William Lawrence, Sheriff, 1857-8; Alderman of Bread Street; Lord Mayor, 1863-4.

During his Shrievalty the Princess Alexandra made her public entry into London.

In 1864 (November 8th) he opened Southwark Bridge free of toll for six months.

During his year of Mayoralty he took part in several important events in connection with the City. In this year he was created a Baronet, upon the visit of the Queen to open the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct.

The Statue of George Peabody, near the Royal Exchange, was unveiled by the Prince of Wales, who returned with the Lord Mayor in his carriage to the Mansion House to a *déjeuner*. The historic cemetery of Bunhill Fields, after being restored and renovated by the Corporation was re-opened, also Columbia Market.

In 1887 he married Agnes Harriett, the eldest daughter of Michael Castle, Esq., of Clifton, by whom he had one daughter.

¹ Alderman of Queenhithe.

² Lord Mayor, 1875-6.

On the occasion of this marriage the Governors of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem presented Sir James with a full length portrait of himself; this painting now hangs in the Court Room of these Hospitals of which he was President.

Like his father, Sir James was a forcible and fluent speaker. This was in great measure due to early training which he received when a youth as a member of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, then a flourishing centre in Aldersgate Street, numbering among its members men such as Mr. Francis Bennoch and Mr. afterwards Serjeant Parvy.

At the end of 1879 the firm of Lawrence and Sons, builders, of Bread Street and Waterloo Road, and of which the Alderman was Partner, ceased to exist, a noble example of liberality marking the event. The firm presented as a New Year's Gift to their principal clerks and managers the entire business which had flourished for 70 years; at the same time, in order that the new proprietors should be enabled to carry on so large a business, capital to the amount of £30,000 was placed at their disposal, and it was stipulated that "While the new firm have the power of paying off any portion of the capital whenever they please the old firm will not recall it until every creditor of the new firm has been paid twenty shillings in the pound." All the artizans were paid sums varying from £10 to £20, while all the old hands, in addition to a gift of £20, were informed that they could retire on a pension whenever they saw fit to cease from labour.

Sir James died 20th May, 1897.

An ancestor of the family was Lord Mayor 1664-5: Sir John Lawrence who was Sheriff in 1659. He was Lord Mayor during the fearful visitation of the Plague in 1665; there are extant some interesting proclamations and instructions issued by him during this sad period. "To obviate the increase of the plague," one of these is dated July 13th, and appoints Dr. Witherby and Dr. Hodges¹ to "employ themselves in preventing the increase of the plague;" another instruction dated 21st August is an order "for firing of seacoal and other combustibles in the streets for purifying the air." During the progress of this Plague it is related that about forty thousand poor servants were rendered homeless or were actually

¹ For a further account of this gentleman see "Monuments in S. Stephen's Church."

turned into the streets; no one would have anything to do with them or assist them, the villagers on the outskirts of London, for fear of infection, driving them away with pitchforks and firearms. To the immortal honour of Sir John, as long as his fortune lasted, he relieved their wants, taking them as far as possible under his own immediate protection, and at the same time soliciting subscriptions for this purpose all over the world.

SAMUEL GREEN. (Tallow Chandler).

Member of the Court of Common Council for Farringdon Without 1861-5. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 10th May, 1897. Did not serve the office of Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

He was the son of Thomas Green, of Lewisham.

By his first wife he had two sons; his second wife was Caroline, daughter of James Figgins,¹ Sheriff, 1865, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. He carried on the business of Auctioneer, Land Agent and Surveyor for over 50 years at S. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, and Swithin's Lane.

Died 23rd April, 1901.

HOWARD CARLILE MORRIS. (Carpenter.)

Member of the Court of Common Council for the Ward of Walbrook, 1884-1901. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 3rd May, 1901.

Son of William Morris, of New Square, Lincoln's Inn. Barrister-at-Law.

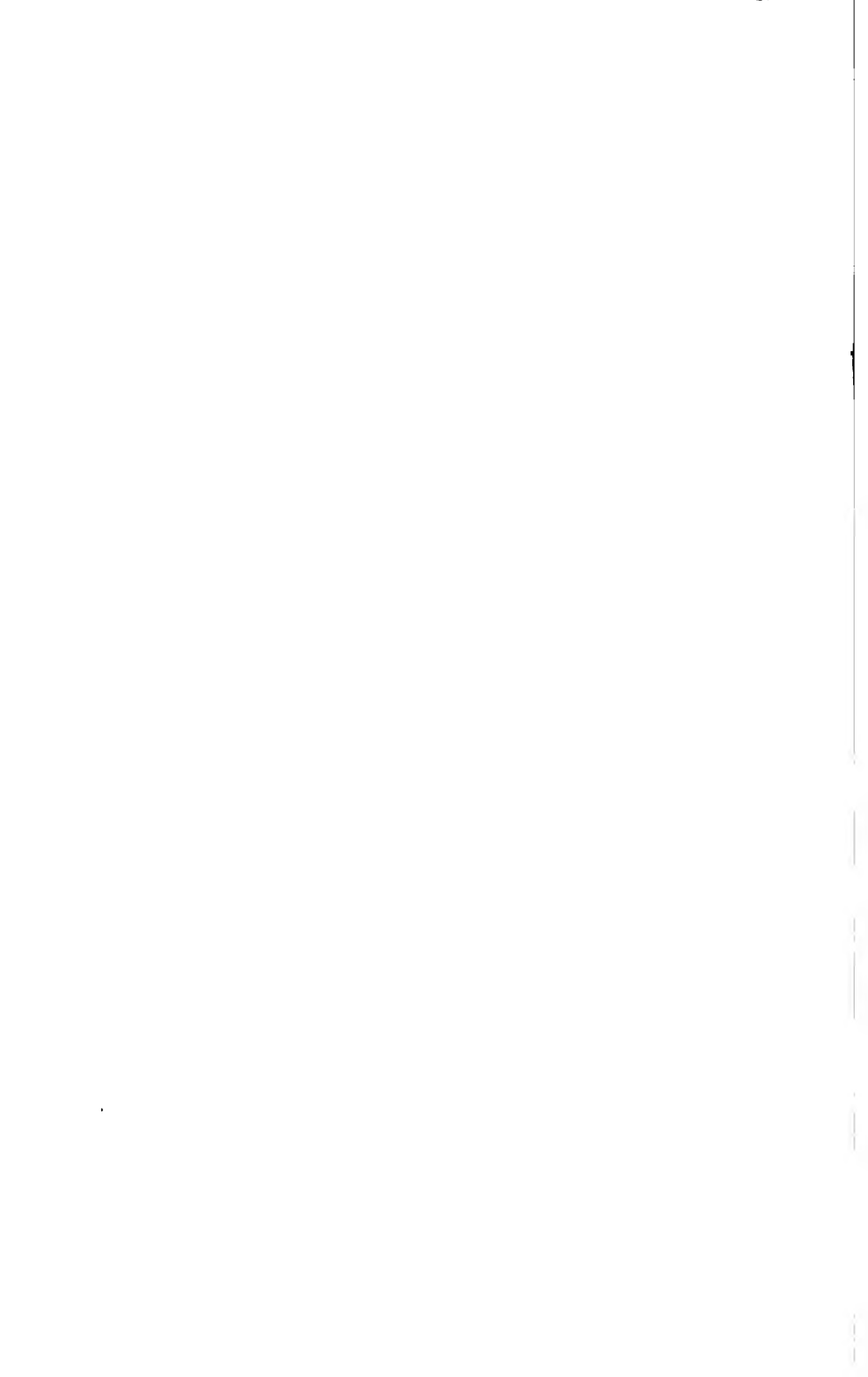
Married Mildred Emily, daughter of Edmund King, of Sydenham Hill, by whom he has one son and two daughters. Carrying on the profession of a Solicitor in Walbrook.

¹ Alderman of Farringdon Without.

Deputies of the Ward.

REYNOLD GREEN	...	...	...	...	...	...	1624
ARTHUR MOWLTRIE	...	...	...	...	...	...	1635
JOHN FLAVEL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1681
MICHAEL GODFREY	...	...	...	...	...	...	1690
SAMUEL KYNASTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	1701
JOHN WEST	...	...	...	...	...	...	1720
JAMES ENNIS, Walbrook	...	...	...	...	...	...	1757
RICHARD DIXON, 17, Walbrook	...	...	...	...	...	...	1769
—— WHIPHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	1772
THOMAS AXFORD, 27, Walbrook	...	...	...	...	...	...	1792
SAMUEL TOULMIN, 14, Walbrook	...	...	...	...	...	...	1798
THOMAS WILLIAMS, 71, Cannon Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1812
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, 1, Walbrook	...	...	...	...	...	...	1839
THOMAS WATKINS, 1, Cannon Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1842
EDWARD CONDER, Salter's Hall Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1854
THOS. HY. FRY, 75, Cannon Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1860
WM. HY. BATEMAN, 90, Cannon Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887
R. W. SCOBELL, 1, Walbrook	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
JAS. GEO. WHITE, 91, Cannon Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888

The
Church and Parish
of
St. Stephen, Walbrook.





The Church and Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook.

THE Original Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook, stood on the west side of the Brook, as will be seen from the History of the Advowson; the Church is evidently a very ancient foundation dating from the twelfth century. Stow describes it as "Standing on the west side in place where now standeth the Parsonage house and therefore so much nearer the Brook, even on the bank." The land opposite the present Church, on which now stand the premises No. 4, Walbrook, was the original site of the Church, and is still glebe land.

Very few particulars can be gleaned as to this first Church. It possessed a Steeple with Bells and Belfry, as, from an inventory made *temp* Edward IV., it appears that at the time of building the new Church, three bells, with their wheels, &c., were removed from the old building and fixed in the new steeple; also that it contained a belfry is evident from the fact that there is in the Coroner's Roll for 1278 an entry, that on the 1st May in that year information was given that on the previous Sunday, about mid-day, William Clarke ascended the belfry to look for a pigeon's nest, and in climbing from beam to beam he missed his hold and fell, dying as soon as he came to the ground.¹ There was also a Chancel, there being in the year 1300 an Inquisition taken to enquire who was liable to repair the watercourse of Walbrook over against the *Chancel Wall of the Church*.²

¹ "Memorials of London Life" (Riley), 14.

² "Memorials of London Life" (Riley), 43.

We find both Church and Rectors mentioned in some early Wills.

1277-8. John de Ferroun left some rents in the Parish of Colechurch to maintain a Chantry in the Church of S. Stephen.¹

1324. John de Triple. This is a remarkable Will and shows evidently that the Testator must have been a man of considerable standing and wealth in the Parish. It is dated the Feast of S. Stephen. "He desires to be buried in the tomb which he had erected for the purpose in the Church of S. Stephen ;" he also leaves money "for its ministers and for the repair of the fabric, also to the clerks and chaplains keeping his obit, to the work of S. Mary's Chapel in S. Pauls, to the old work of the body of S. Paul's Church, to the Preaching Friars, Friars Minors, Carmelites and Augustinian Friars, and Friars of Holy Cross for celebration of Masses, to the work of London Bridge, to the several Hospitals of S. Mary without Bisshopesgate, of Smethfield, S. James, S. Giles in the suburbs, S. Katharine near the Tower, and S. Thomas de Suthwark." Two Chantries to be maintained in the Church of S. Stephen for the first ten years after his decease. To Alemaurice, his wife, various chattels in lieu of dower. To Margaret and John Page, his servants, divers specific chattels, including his best horse, furred robes and silver cups. To Master Albetinus he bequeaths the use of a chamber in Testator's hostel in the Parish of S. Stephen.² Among other legatees is Henry Darcy (Alderman of Walbrook).

1349. Leticia, late wife of John Coton (Alderman of Walbrook), leaves to the Rector of S. Stephen, one cup of silver gilt, and to Helen, her sister, twenty pounds for her marriage, and her two best robes with one short robe.³

1352. John de Merwe (Skinner) leaves bequests to the Church of S. Mary atte Naxe and to the high altar and ministers of S. Stephen upon Walbrook. To Isabella, his daughter, his tenement with all vessels and utensils appertaining thereto in the Parish of S. Swithin Candelwykstrete. To his sons, sums of money and household goods to be in the custody of his wife, so long as she remain a chaste and honest widow.⁴

¹ Calendar of Wills, i, 31.

² Calendar of Wills, i, 311.

³ Calendar of Wills, i, 554.

⁴ Calendar of Wills, i, 660.

1361. John de Oxenford (Skinner) desires to be buried in the Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook, near the tomb of his late wife.¹

An interesting account of the reasons for building a new Church on the eastern side of the Brook is given :

1st July, 1428. "A License was granted to Robert Chichely Citizen and Grocer to give to Thomas Southwell Parson of the Church and his successors a piece of ground 208½ feet long, 66 feet wide in the same parish of the yearly value of 13s. 4d. to the end that the Parishoners may build there a new Church in honour of S. Stephen, a cemetery for the burial of the dead, and a house for the dwelling of the parson." The Abbot and Convent of S. John's, Colchester, were to be the patrons of the new Church as they were of the present Church, "Which is so small that the parishoners and others who resort there, to hear Divine Service and pour forth their devotions cannot attend or wait for so long without great weariness, but there is no suitable space adjoining the present Church to enable it to be enlarged, or the Churchyard made there." As an old writer very beautifully observes : "Good and devout men came forward with ability and inclination to found and erect a new and larger building on the east side of the Stream."

The new Site was provided by Sir William Standen, Grocer and Alderman of Cheap, Sheriff, 1386; M.P. for London, 1391; Lord Mayor, 1392 and 1407. It was subsequently purchased by Sir Robert Chichely, Lord Mayor, 1411 and 1421, acting as the executor of Sir William Standen, at a cost of 200 marks. There were three brothers of this family, the eldest, Henry Chichely, was for a short period Rector of S. Stephen's² and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, the younger brother, Sir William, was an Alderman of the City; all three being prominent members of the Grocers' Company, with which S. Stephen's is so closely connected. Sir Robert, the youngest brother, gave £100 towards the building of the new Church, he also "bore the cost of the timber and boards for the nave and the two side aisles" including the carriage of these materials from the country to the City. In many ways Sir Robert was a remarkable man and one of the most prominent citizens of his day. His Will provided that 2,400 poor householders of the City

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 53.

² Patent Rolls, 1422-9 (492).

³ See "Rectors of the Parish."

should have "a competent dinner" on his birthday and also twopence each. The old Chronicler says: "Also the same yere (1438-9) deyde a worthy citizen of London Robert Chichely, grocer that yaf to xxiiij hundred men a gret dynor."¹ From him descended Sir Thomas Chichely, Master of the Ordnance and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Charles II.

An imposing ceremony must have taken place on the 11th May, 1429, when a number of Foundation Stones were laid and the interesting work of their new Parish Church commenced by some of the most prominent citizens. The first stone was laid by Sir Robert Chichely, as the principal benefactor, the second stone was also laid by him, but in the name of the donor of the site. The third by Sir Robert Whittingham (Alderman of Walbrook); the fourth by Sir Henry Barton² (Skinner), Sheriff, 1405, Lord Mayor, 1416 and 1429; the fifth by Sir Robert Otely, Sheriff, 1427, Lord Mayor, 1434; the sixth by Thomas Catworth, Lord Mayor, 1443; the seventh by John Penne (Alderman of Walbrook); the eighth by Ralph Barton, Sheriff, 1410. Stones were also laid by the Churchwardens and by John Lemon, William Olyn, Walter Hunt, John Hurst, John Harries and by "many mo of ye same parish." "Maister Thomas Mapillon, the Kynges mason then being maister mason of y^e seyde Church."

Sir William Cambrigge, Sheriff, 1415, Lord Mayor, 1420, also assisted in the good work; his arms were emblazoned in the windows of the Church of S. Mary-at-Hill, where he was buried.

The Church was finished and was consecrated by a Grey Friar on S. Erkenwalds day (30th April), 1439.

This venerable structure remained standing until destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666.

In the Grocers' Hall is a portrait of Sir Henry Chichely with the following Inscription:—

"In the reign of Henry IV. Henry Chichely, his Eldest Brother being then Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his two younger brothers were both Aldermen and Members of this Company viz. Sir William (the second) and Sir Robert (the third) both in their turn Sheriffs, and Sir Robert afterwards twice Lord Mayor who purchased the ground whereon S. Stephen's Church in Walbrook now stands,

1 "Chronicle of London" (1089-1483), 124.

2 Alderman of Cornhill.

which he built at his own charge, the Advowson whereof remains in the Company of Grocers unto this day, which Church being consumed by the Fire Anno 1666 The Right Hon Sir Thomas Chichely (also a member of this Company who descended in a right line from the said Sir Robert) late Master of the Ordnance, afterwards Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and to King Charles the 2nd and, (some time) to King James the Second of their Majesties most Hon Privy Council laid the first stone and was a liberal Benefactor towards the Building thereof. And being then Master 1689 at his own Charges built the Company a new Barge and purchased them the Tennant Right of a Barge House, in grateful Remembrance whereof they have caused this Picture and this Inscription to be here set up."

Sir Robert Chichely was buried in the Church of S. James Garlick Hill, but Weever, in his collection of epitaphs, gives this as being in the Church of S. Mary Bothaw.

The few details that can be gleaned and placed together, as well as from notes in the Vestry minutes, from time to time, give a fair idea of the character of this second Church and some of the points of interest. An ancient inventory of the time of Edward IV. gives some interesting information.

The Church, which no doubt was a Gothic Building, was of considerable size: At the west end 66 feet, at the east 65 feet in breadth, on the south 115 feet and the north 125 in length. The body of the Church consisted of a nave, clerestory, choir, lady chapel, two side aisles and cloyster, several of these parts of the building will be found mentioned in the burial registers. There is also evidence that there were sundry large pillars, and also some smaller ones, with shields of arms carved on the capitals supported by figures of angels. There were also in the Church the arms of Henry VI. and John, Duke of Bedford. (It will be seen in the account of the building of the Mansion House that the Duke of Bedford owned property in the Parish.) In 1614 the Church was repaired at a cost of £137 6s. 3d., and in this year eight of the windows were filled with stained glass at the cost of eight different donors whose names are preserved.

In the Choir were eight images, two being those of S. Stephen, one painted and the foot plated with silver, the other painted; others

represented S. Anne with the B. V. M. standing by her, also S. Lawrence, S. Vincent, S. Peter and S. Paul.

In the Lady Chapel were seven images of wood the Virgin Mary and S. John the Baptist, these being painted; five others not painted, viz., S. John the Baptist, S. John the Evangelist, S. Elizabeth, S. George and S. Anne.

There was a Chapel dedicated to S. Nicholas and S. Katharine, the altar in this Chapel being of marble; there were also six images of saints in this Chapel, viz., S. Katharine, S. Nicholas, S. Margaret, S. Michael, S. James and Mary Magdalene.

In the middle of the Church was a Crucifix with a hanging lamp in front, this lamp was kept burning night and day in accordance with the bequest of Roger of Ely.

On the Font was a table, on which were written the matins of the holy angels, the seven psalms and the litany, and hanging on the pillar over the font was a tablet on which was painted a crucifix with the two saints Mary and John, and hanging on the wall against the font was an alabaster image of S. Christopher. There was also a Table on which was written the Ten Commandments, the seven deadly sins, the seven remedies against them, and the seven deeds of mercy. In the Rood Loft was a pair of Organs, the gift of the wife of . . . Barton, citizen and grocer of London, with a lid over the keys, and also a Lectern for the Book.¹

In all probability this was one of the Barton's mentioned in connection with the laying the foundation stones of the Church.

There was also a Belfry, with two or more stories, surmounted with a spire, also six bells. This we learn from the fact that when the new Church was built, after the fire, the Vestry minutes record that four bells were to be sold and two retained for the new Church, so that probably the two bells in present use are more than 400 years old.

The following Wills contain a reference to the newly built Church:—

"1435. John Lemman (Skinner) to Joanna his present wife he leaves £200, a moiety of all his goods and chattels, saving his coined money, and his shop and merchandise also twenty pounds of the proceeds of the sale of a house in the Parish of All Hallows in

¹ Translations L. & M. Archaeological Society, 5, 333.

Honey Lane near a tavern called 'le Gote' to be devoted to the fabric of the *New Church* of S. Stephen upon Walbrook."¹

1500. Elizabeth Burrell, widow of John Burrell (Grocer), a Freewoman of the City of London. She leaves to the Grocers' Company, "Four tenements in Westchepe charged with the maintenance of a chantry priest to celebrate in the Church of S. Stephen in Walbrook for the good of her soul, the souls of her late husband and others, and once a quarter to preach a sermon, also 40s. annually to the Rector and Churchwardens for providing bread, wine and wax at the celebration of Masses, maintaining the Paschal lights, and repairing vestments, copes and surplices. An obit also to be kept in the Church with bell ringing and other observances as set out. Also 40s. annually to be distributed among the poor householders of the parishes of S. Stephen and S. Benet Sherhog."²

It is a remarkable circumstance that the Court of Common Council on one occasion met within the walls of our venerable Parish Church. This happened in the troublous days of England's history—1470—when Edward IV. fled, together with his Queen, and Henry VI. was replaced on the throne. By order of the Court a strong garrison for the protection of the City was placed in the Tower, and the Common Council, "for safety's sake," assembled in the Church of S. Stephen Walbrook.³

In the "Grey Friars' Chronicle" it is related that on the Feast of the "Assumcyon of our Ladye," 1549, were hanged two persons, "one withoute Aldgate and the other on Totnamhulle, and on that daye, some kept holy daye, and some none, as Sent Stevyns in Walbrooke and Colechirche."⁴

Anthony Duddyngton must have been a worthy inhabitant of the Parish. His will is interesting. He describes himself as citizen and haberdasher, and wished to be buried in the Church of S. Stephen, by his father and mother. He directed that a trental of Masses should be said for his soul, and all his friends' souls, by all the Orders of Friars in London, giving to each of the Orders 11s. for their trouble, in his Parish Church, and by the Monks of the Charterhouse, the Friars of Greenwich and Richmond. To the Altar of S. Stephen, for his forgotten tythes, 20s. in discharge of his

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 473.

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 604.

³ "London and the Kingdom" (Dr. Sharpe), 1,

⁴ "Grey Friars' Chronicle," 42.

conscience. He gave £60 to the Haberdashers' Company, to be laid out in the purchase of lands and tenements of the yearly value of £3. He also directed that the Company should keep a yearly obit for his soul at S. Stephen's, and should expend thereon 20s., of which 6s. 8d. should be applied for the vestments, bells, and ornaments of the Church. And of the residue, 20s. to be given to the poor in coals, and the remainder to the Company to attend his obit, which, if neglected by them, was to be performed by the Churchwardens of S. Stephen's, who, in that case, were to have the residue of £3 a year. The will was proved, 25th August, 1530.

The custom, which for so many years has been, and still is, observed by the members of the Grocers' Company attending S. Stephen's Church, is a very ancient one, and shows the close connection which has for many years existed between the two bodies. We have it recorded that on Sunday, June 8, 1556, "My maisters the aldermen, the wardyns and the hol leverie met at their comon house called Grocers Havil and from thens they went to their church called S. Stevens Walbroke where they heard dirge songe, and that being ended they returnyd to thir sayde havil where they dranke according to their olde custome, and after as many as were members went to the election of their new Wardyns."

And again, on the day following (Monday) the whole Livery came to the Hall at ten o'clock in the morning, and went to S. Stephens, where a sermon was preached by Mr. Christopher, "and the masse of Requiem songe by note," and that done, they returned to the Hall to dinner. The Wardens were then requested to provide "an honest preste of good fame," to wait upon the Livery when they attended burials, or on other occasions. Sir John Harte was appointed. He put in his humble suit "to be allowed the two lodgings adjoyning the Parsonage of S. Stevens for his lodging there during pleasure." The Rectory of S. Stephen's was vacant at the time. Three priests applied to the Company for it, and Dr. Staple was elected, but Bonner, the Bishop of London at the time, refused to sanction the appointment. "The Company yielding to force and not conviction," elected Mr. Busby in his place.¹

And again, on the 5th April, 1559, the Wardens and Livery went to S. Stephen's Church "to hear divine service," and on the

1 "History of the Grocers' Company" (Heath), 63.

following day "a solmne sermon," after which the Holy Communion was administered to the members.

George Campion, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a scholar or exhibitioner of the Company at Oxford. They had serious doubts as to his orthodoxy. He was requested to "com and preache" at Paul's Cross. This he was not inclined to do, so the Court "were satisfied to allow him to preach at a less nottable place than Pawlles Crosse, at *their* Church of S. Stephen Walbrook." This he afterwards declined, and resigned his scholarship.¹

Dr. Owen, physician to Henry VIII., who was in attendance on the Queen at the birth of Edward VI., was buried in S. Stephen's.

Machyn gives an account of his funeral: "1558. The xxiii day of Oct was bered at Seynt Stevyns in Walbrooke master doctur Owyn phessysyon with a ij haroldes of armes and a cote armur and penon of armes and iij dozen of armes and ij whyt branchys and xx torchys and xx pore men had gownes and ther denur and iij gret tapers, and the morow masse and master Harpfheld dyd pryche and after a gret denur."²

Dr. Owen was one of the witnesses to the last will of Henry VIII., the King bequeathing him £100. He died of a malignant fever, 18th October, 1558. One of his works is still extant, "A meet diete for the the new ague,"³ fol.

The following were buried in the Church, and to some, monuments were erected in their memory:—

Thomas Southwell, "The first Rector of the New Church," died 1440.

John Dunstaple, a native of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, Master of Astronomy and Music. He was a musician of great power and ability, but very few of his works are now extant. A MS. collection of "Latitudes and Longitudes," written by him in 1438, is preserved in the Bodleian Library and the Lambeth Library. One of his works is also in the British Museum Library, preserved in a beautiful volume formerly belonging to Henry VIII. What connection Dunstaple had with S. Stephen's is not on record. Stow says that there was a Latin epitaph to his memory, "Inscribed on

¹ Heath's "History of the Grocers' Company," 77.

² Machyn's "Diary," 117.

³ Wood's "Athenæ," 274.

two faire plated stones in the Chancell each by other." Weever, also, in his "Monuments," gives an account of the Latin inscription: "Unto John Dunstaple, an astrologian, a mathematician, a musitian, and what not." Died 1453.

John Stone (Merchant Taylor), Sheriff, 1464.

Sir John Cotes ' (Salter), Sheriff, 1535; Lord Mayor, 1542.

On a tomb in the north aisle was an inscription to the memory of Sir Thomas Pope, Treasurer of the Augmentations and Founder of Trinity College, Oxford. He was also one of the Visitors of Abbeys and Religious Houses appointed by Henry VIII. Died 1559. Also his wife, Dame Margaret. Died 1561.

There was a monument in the Chancel, with the following inscription, to the memory of John Kyrkbie, who was Churchwarden in the year 1570-1:—

"Within this Grave entombed lyes
A man of honest fame
A Grocer of this noble Towne
John Kyrkbie was his name.
He lived forty years and nine
In credit with the best
He dyed such tyme as here you see
His soul in heaven doth rest.
Obitt 17 die Julie An Dom 1578."

Also one to the memory of John, Mary, and Oliver Stile. Oliver was Churchwarden for the year 1581-2. This, no doubt, was the father of the children named on the monument:—

"This life hath on earth no certaine while
Example by John, Mary, and Olyver Stile
Who under this stone lie buried in the dust
And putteth you in memory that dye all must.
John Stile born in An 1582 the 22 of May
Dyed in An 1583 of June the 25 day
Also the 5 of October 1583 Mary Stile borne was
The 5 of August 1585 out of this life did passe
Olyver Stile the 25 Feb 1584 this mortal life begun
And ended the same the 9 of August 1585, his
course then being run.
Thus may you see that as you are, so were we
And as we now be even so shall ye
Yet none can tell, the hower or when
That gift was never given to man
Therefore while you have time and space
Pray unto God for mercy and grace."^{1 2}

¹ Alderman of Dowgate.

² Stow, 2, 197.

The "Moyers" were evidently an old Walbrook family. The name will be found on one of the tablets in the Church, and is recorded in this work.

In 1653 Mr. Thurloe was requested to confer with Sir Samuel Moyer and Captain Ryder "As to returning the £15,000 now at Deal appointed for redeeming some English captives in Italy." ¹

A little later Sir Samuel was added to the Council of the Committee, sitting at Haberdashers' Hall, as one of the seven Grand Sequestrators of England.² He was also a member of the Council of State.

Mr. Alexander Browne, attorney-at-law, was buried in the Church a very short time before its destruction. He died at his house in Barge Yard, June, 1666. Newcourt says of him: "A very pleasant Companion, and an ingenious Poet as appears by his Book of Poems Printed 1668."

The Third Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook.

From carefully following the entries and their dates in the Parish Register Books, it would appear to some extent evident that the old Church had not been completely destroyed by the Great Fire; thus, on the 29th December, 1666, there is an entry of a baptism, there are also two or three entered in each year until 1681 when a remark is made, "This being the first that was baptized there since the Church was rebuilt."

One burial in 1668 is entered as having taken place "in y^e chansoll." Another in the same year "in y^e Belfrey." In 1673 one took place in the middle aisle, and in the same year one "close to y^e second pillar of y^e north aisle."

With regard to the erection of the new Church it does not appear to be necessary to relate here the various matters that arose from time to time in connection with this, or to go into the difficulties which had to be, and were surmounted in order to raise the necessary funds.

¹ State Papers, 1652-3 (318).

² State Papers, 1652-3 (339).

A perusal of the Vestry Minutes from the time the Church was commenced on the 22nd October, 1672, when the foundation stones were laid, until the completion in 1679, will tell the whole of this interesting story as well as the great architect's, Sir Christopher Wren, connection with it. The first Church built by Wren, after the fire, was that of S. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, the second was S. Stephen's, Walbrook, the third S. Michael's, Cornhill, the last Church erected by him being All Hallows, Lombard Street, which was not completed until 1694. There is no record as to the year when S. Stephen's was completed or consecrated, but it would appear that the opening took place in 1679 (thus taking seven years to build), as there is a Vestry Minute on May 27th of this year that one or two parishioners were appointed to assist the Churchwardens "in y^e seatinge of y^e p'sshioners;" there are also in this year one or two marriage entries, being the first entered since 1665.

It is not within the scope of this work, in fact it would be entirely superfluous, to attempt to give a description of this noble and most elegant structure which now adorns our City; many works have been written and published describing in detail the delicate lines and beautiful proportions of the interior of this masterpiece of Wren's, but the reader who desires a detailed description could not do better than consult "Gwilt's account of S. Stephen Walbrook," in Britton's "Public Buildings of London," also "The Churches of London," by George Godwin, Junr.

In regard to size the old Church was a much larger building than the present one. The dimensions of the old Church being 125 feet long and 67 feet broad. The dimensions of the present structure being 82 feet 6 inches long and 59 feet 6 inches broad. The cost of erection being £7,652. To arrive at the cost of this beautiful structure in the money value of the present day, this sum could not be put down less than £35,000.

The Church of S. Stephen is generally believed to be one of the earliest erected by Wren after the fire; it has been said that his attempt of setting up a dome, although on a diminutive scale compared with the Pantheon at Rome, was no doubt a kind of preliminary trial previous to his gigantic operation of fixing the dome in the centre of his new Cathedral of S. Paul.

In the Guildhall Library are several very beautiful sketches and

drawings for works that were not carried out, presumably on account of expense. There are three designs for an outside clock, elaborately and beautifully drawn. Two designs for a sun dial. One for a screen at the west door. Two for a reredos, one of these being with the Royal Arms; also three designs for a pulpit, and the draught and scheme for building the Church. All these drawings, which are simply perfect as works of art, will well repay examination by any one who is anxious to study the smaller details and designs of this noble building, and as it was evidently intended, by the architect, to leave his hands.

William Blackburn, a well-known architect, born in Southwark, 1750, was a student at the Royal Academy in 1773, when he was presented with the medal of the society for the best drawing of the interior of S. Stephen Walbrook. On his receiving this prize, Sir Joshua Reynolds, the President, highly eulogised his abilities, and prognosticated his future success.

The Erection of the Organ.

Unfortunately, the Vestry Minute Book of S. Stephen's, dating from 1734 to 1775, is missing. The following account of the erection of the organ is extracted from the Minute Book of S. Benet Shereog.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the United Parishes was held on the 11th January, 1764, when it was resolved that subscriptions should be opened for erecting an organ.

A committee was appointed for contracting with an organ builder for carrying out the work.

The committee, having obtained a faculty from the Bishop of London, proceeded to consider three plans and proposals which were laid before them by three organ builders, Mr. Byfield, Mr. England, and Mr. Bailey. It was agreed that the person to erect the organ should be chosen by ballot, and on the 7th February, 1764, the ballot was accordingly taken, when there appeared for Mr. England 8 votes, Mr. Byfield 2, and Mr. Bailey 0. Accordingly, Mr. England agreed to carry out the work for £420.

The committee subsequently reported that "the Organ was compleatly finished." On the 10th May, 1765, it was resolved that the organ should be opened by Dr. Worgan¹ on Sunday, the 9th June. Dr. Worgan accordingly opened the organ, and fully approved of the same.

The committee then proceeded to elect an organist at a salary of £30 a year. There were four candidates. Mr. Lowe was elected.

The committee further reported, as follows: The total subscription amounted to £551 15s. 6d. The charges were:—

George England, Organ Builder	...	£440	0	0
Edward Cheslyn, Proctor	...	16	14	0
Samuel Martin, Upholsterer	...	26	0	0
John Edwards, Carpenter	...	21	0	0
William Grainger, Painter	...	2	10	0
George Willbys, Plasterer	...	1	4	0
W. Toney, Music ...	...	1	4	0
Opening the Organ	...	3	3	0
S. Fitcher, Carver	...	8	8	0
David Webb	...	5	5	0
Disbursement	...	6	4	6
<hr/>				
£531 12 6				
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These bills being taken into consideration, Mr. England's charges appeared unreasonable, he having charged £50 more than his contract, on account of some additional carving ordered, he having said that this additional carving would not cost more than £20. It was resolved that £20 should be paid him in addition, making the sum £440, which was paid him in full. It was afterwards agreed that a gratuity of £20 should be paid to Mr. England in consideration of "his extraordinary care and trouble in finishing the Organ and of its being generally approved of as an excellent piece of workmanship."

It was also agreed that a list of the names of the subscribers should be hung up in the vestry room.

This report is dated 27th March, 1767.

The carving of the organ case and gallery should be noticed,

¹ Dr. Worgan was Organist of S. Andrew Undershaft, 1749; S. Botolph, Aldersgate, 1753; and S. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, 1760.

and are much to be admired. The arms of the Grocers' Company **will** be seen in the centre.

For some years previous to 1850 the Church had been allowed **to** fall into a disgraceful state of repair, occasioned by quarrels and **differences** arising between Alderman Gibbs, who held the office of **Churchwarden** for several years, the Rector, Dr. Croly, and the **parishioners**. The roof was in such a state of disrepair that the **rain** came into the church; the organ was in a lamentable state; **the** entire building being in a very bad condition. After a long and **costly** struggle in the law courts, these differences were made up, **and** the building put into a thorough state of repair.

In connection with this subject a sermon was preached in 1848 at S. Stephen's by Dr. Croly, for the purpose of obtaining funds for cleaning and repairing the church, all the parish funds at this time being locked up in the Court of Chancery. Referring, in his sermon, which was one on public worship, Dr. Croly says: "You may conceive how the aspect of this Church strikes me at this moment. When I look round upon its shattered casements, its worn-out matting, its naked pews, its floor sending up the damp of the vaults, its roof letting in the rains, its walls showing the track of the shower, and its pavements heaved up as if the fabric had been shaken by an earthquake, I cannot trust myself with the language deserved by its condition. . . . Your own eyes show you the condition of this Church, that it is repulsive, squalid and scandalous. Your eyes show you its disgrace, but they cannot show you its dilapidation. I am not sure at this moment that there is a sound casement, a sound rafter, a safe foot of stone, or a safe inch of timber in the whole fabric."

A word must be said as to the painted windows in the Church: Taken as a whole very little can be said in favour of any artistic merit shown either in design or colouring; in fact they are not by any means worthy of the noble temple in which they are placed.

The large east window is by Willement, it was inserted in 1850 when the Church was repaired; the large painting by West being removed to the north wall where it is now fixed. The window represents the Ordination and Death of S. Stephen. The remaining windows by Gibbs were placed as a memorial to the Rev. Dr. Croly. The subject of the two windows at the west end of the

Church are The Nativity and The Baptism of Christ; those at the east end are The Crucifixion and The Ascension. The small windows along the north side represent the Parables of our Lord, viz., The Sower, The Good Samaritan, The Prodigal Son, Dives and Lazarus, The Pharisee and the Publican, The Ten Virgins, The Good Shepherd. The windows on the south side represent the Miracles of our Lord: Turning Water into Wine, Restoring the daughter of Jairus, Restoring the Blind to Sight, Feeding the five thousand, The Pool of Bethesda, Christ Walking upon the Sea.

The following paragraph was in "The Builder" of 21st February, 1852: "Through the liberality of the Grocers' Company alternate patrons of the living, the large east window of S. Stephen's Walbrook has been filled with stained glass by Mr. Willement under the direction of the Company's Surveyor, Mr. Gwilt. It is a 'Venetian Window' of three lights. The centre opening contains two subjects, in frame, from the life of S. Stephen (the stoning of course) and in the side lights are medallions of the Evangelists with others containing their emblems. At the summit is the head of the Saviour with an angel on either side, less successfully executed than the other figures. The ornaments in the enclosing frames have been vulgarized by sash doors and fanlights. The cost it is said will be little short of £500. Great praise is due to the Grocers' Company for setting so good an example."

The following anecdote is related as to the painting by West, but the Vestry Minutes are silent on the matter. "It had long filled its place over the altar at S. Stephen unpaid for. At the suggestion of West, who was an American, it required to be cleaned and varnished, and it was in his possession for this purpose. It was not however returned to the Church until the Painter's claim was satisfied."

Ackerman in his "Microsm of London," relates the following anecdote: (1810) The Earl of Burlington, who was well known as a lover of architecture, and was also a great genius in that way, left England to complete his education by foreign travel without having seen the Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook, or even having heard of it. On his arrival at Rome he happened to take an apartment which was decorated with a number of architectural drawings representing the edifices of the City of London. On examining them he

came across the interior view of a church which struck him as possessing a most beautiful display of his darling science. He at once desired his cicerone to take him to the building in question. This individual at once stared with astonishment, and the worthy Earl was much mortified when he was informed that the building in question was the Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook, in London, and that Sir Christopher Wren was the architect.

A Sunday Morning Service at S. Stephen, Walbrook, at the commencement of the nineteenth century is thus described by Sir Walter Besant:—

“The congregation began to arrive a quarter of an hour or so before the service commenced. The ladies were dressed very finely. A footman or a page, or an apprentice walked behind them carrying their prayer books, he preceded them up the aisle, opened the door of their pew, and placed the book on the desk in front of the seat. This done, he retired to a place under the gallery, where the servants sat. The ladies in the pews stood up, and exchanged smiles of greeting with their acquaintances, with those in the pew before and behind, they conversed openly, the Church was filled with the buzz of conversation. When the service began a great many, to show their devoutness, repeated everything out loud even the Absolution and the verses assigned to the clergyman. They even read out loud the lessons of the day, and the Gospel and Epistle. Some of the people continued to talk to each other from one pew to the other. A psalm not a hymn was sung and only one. During the singing most of the people sat down. After the service was over the congregation resumed their civilities towards each other and their conversation on things of the most worldly kind.”

Monuments in the present Church.

The following monuments, with their inscriptions, are in the church :—

ON THE NORTH WALL.—COMMENCING AT THE WEST END.

Sacred to the memory of an Exemplary Husband and an affectionate Father Alfred Franks Esq departed this Life December 28 1832, in the 41st year of his age. This Tablet is erected by his surviving Widow, who best knew his worth, and deeply mourned her irreparable loss.

Near this place lies interred the body of Mr. Samuel Hayward late of London Merchant who lived in this Parish about 50 years and many years Deputy of Cordwainer Ward who departed this life 8 October 1733 aged 68 years. He was the son of Mr. Robert Hayward of the County of Derry. He married May daughter of Thomas Lister of Sutton Essex Esq By whom he had issue 5 sons and 4 daughters 5 of which lie buried in the same vault with him.

This Gentleman was a very loyal and peaceful member of the Commonwealth and a very useful Citizen. As a friend he was most sincere and active being ever more earnest and solicitous to serve the Public or his friends than in his own private Concerns.

Thus preaching that excellent and useful lesson which being always in his heart was often in his mouth that men were not born for themselves but to serve one another. He was a conscientious member of the Established Church of England, being a worthy example of Practical Christianity. Free from Pride or Ostentation, a most affectionate and kind Husband a tender and careful Father, and in every capacity uniformly good, of a clean and unblemished reputation, and as he lived the life so he died the death of the Righteous, where his heart was centred and in the most Ardent and Pious Wishes long gone before.

Also Mary wife of the above who departed this life 9 Dec 1729, also William the son who died 11 Dec 1731.

In the same vault under this Church in which his Father was Buried are deposited the remains of Benjamin Winthrop Esq of University College Oxford M.A. and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law who died on the 31 January 1847 in the 81st year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late Benjamin Winthrop Esq to whose memory an Epitaph is inserted on an adjacent Tablet.

In the Vault under this Church are deposited the remains of Benjamin Winthrop Esq formerly a Merchant of this City. He was many years a Director of the Bank of England, and was Governor of that Corporation. He died on the 7 October 1809 aged 71 years. His father and mother Stephen and Frances Winthrop are also buried here.

In Memory of John Scrimshire Esq Merchant, many years an Inhabitant of this Parish who departed this Life the 24th of August 1768 aged 58 years and lyes interred near this Place. Also the Body of Mrs Elizabeth Scrimshire who died September 23rd 1779 aged 73 years.

Near this Spot rest the remains of Edward Pryce Esq of this Parish and of Merton Surrey who died 12 September 1807 aged 65 years, also of Hester Pryce his Widow who died at Highbury Place Islington 11th October 1823 aged 73 years also of Thomas Pryce Esq his Brother who died at Newington Butts Surry 27th November 1800 aged 51 years.

This Tablet was erected by their nephew Edward Pryce of Merton.

*Disce dies numerare tuos, nam praeterit aetas
Furtivo pede, sinceram fugit umbra quietem
Quaerens mortales nati ut succumbere possint.
A tergo Lictor, dum spiras victima mortis,
Ignoras horam qua te tua fata vocabunt ;
Marmora dum spectas perit irrevocabile tempus.
Hoc jacet in tumulto Medicus Nathanael Hodges
In spe coelorum nunc terrae Filius, Olim
Qui fuit Oxonii, scriptis de Peste Superstes.
Natus Septemb xiii Anno Dom 1629 Obit xº Junii 1688.*

Translation—'

Learn how thy days to number
 For life with stealthy foot goes by
 The shadow from real rest doth fly
 All eager that mortal men
 Once born may fall.
 Behind thee stands the Headsman,
 while thou Death's victim drawest breath
 thou knowest not the hour when
 thy fate shall call thee
 Whilst on this marble thou dost gaze
 time perishes irrevocably.

In this tomb lies Nathaniel Hodges Doctor, in hope of heaven,
 now the son of earth, who once was at Oxford, and survives by his
 writings on the plague.

Born Sep. 13 1629 died June 10th 1688.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. George Street late of this Parish
 and S. Benet Shereog who departed this life October 26 1786 aged
 67. This Monument is erected by his only Son as a Testimony of
 Affection for an excellent and most respected Parent and of respect
 for a bright example of Integrity and Benevolence "A Good life
 hath but few days, but a good name endureth for ever."

In the same vault are interred the remains of Mrs. Sarah Street,
 relict of the above who departed this life 10 June 1791 aged 76.

*Hic jacent reliquæ Percevalli Gilbourne
 Pharmacorum Mercatoris qui obiit Decembris 1^o
 Anno Salutis MDCXCIV ætatis 78
 Cujus filii Superstites Gulielmus et Edwardus
 Filiae Maria et Anna pietatis
 ergo Monumentum hoc Collocarunt.*

Translation—

Here lie the remains of Perceval Gilbourne drug merchant who
 died December 1 in the year of salvation MDCXCIV and the 78th
 of his age. His surviving sons William and Edward and his
 daughters Mary and Anne have erected this monument in token
 of affection.

¹ For the translation of this and other Latin inscriptions on the monuments in this Church the
 writer is indebted to the kindness of the respected Rector of the United Parishes, the Rev. R. S. de
 Courcy Lafan, M.A.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. George Croly LLD for 36 years Rector of these United Parishes. Thankful to Almighty God for the best blessings of Life, Health prolonged to age, Competence, A not inactive mind, A Good and Loving Wife, kind friends and excellent children. He died 24 Nov 1861.

In the full faith of the most Holy Trinity and in the unshaken hope of a resurrection through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour.

Sacred also to the memory of his wife Margaret Helen who died 25 January 1851, and of his daughter Helen Louisa Mary who died 28 July 1851.

The Bust formerly given by his parishioners and friends was by him bequeathed to the Church. The four larger and thirteen smaller Painted Windows together with this Monument (inscribed with the Epitaph written by himself) have been placed in this Church, in honour of his genius and in testimony of affection by his sorrowing friends and parishioners.

All of him that was mortal rests within these walls.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Rock and Prudence his wife of Barnstaple Devon sometime Worshippers in this Church and of their children. Ann Rock born 7 Feb 1804 died 31 July 1861. Henry Rock born 30 Jan 1806 died 17 July 1868, Trustee Churchwarden and Overseer of this Parish. Richard Rock born 23 June 1808 died 4 Jan 1871, Overseer and Churchwarden of this Parish. William Frederick Rock born 29 Jan 1802 died 9 Feb 1890. He rendered valuable service to this Parish, and was a great Benefactor to Barnstaple.

Prudence Hartree Payne, Born 26 Dec 1810 died 15 March 1890.

John Payne her husband Born 2 Sep 1820 died 8 Oct 1882.

Churchwarden and Trustee of this Parish.

ON THE SOUTH WALL.—COMMENCING AT THE WEST END.

This Monument was erected in memory of Sir Samuel Moyer Bart of Pitsey Hall in the County of Essex who married Rebeckah Jolliffe the eldest daughter of John Jolliffe Esq of an ancient family in Staffordshire and well known in London, they lived together forty years, their Winter House was in this Parish, in Summer their abode for the most part was in Essex, always happy in each other. had eleven children whereof eight died in their minority, their two eldest sons were buried in S. Martin Outwich Church, three sons and three daughters were buried in the Church of S. Stephen Walbrook, only three daughters survived to lament with their sorrowful mother the great loss of so indulgent a Father which till they meet in heaven can never be made up to her.

He was when able to go a constant frequenter of this Church, twice every Sabbath day, and once every day, an Example of Charity, Piety and True Religion to his Family, An Israelite in whom there was no guile. Aged 73 years Departed this Life 27th April was buried 7 May A D 1716.

Sacred to the memory of Jane Wife of Richard Prince Esq late of this Parish who died April 3 1797 also of the said Richard Prince Esq who died June 4 1804 and of Mary Airey Prince their eldest daughter who died August 28th 1835. "The Memory of the Just is Blessed."

Sacred to the Memory of the Family of Deschamps late of this Parish, who lie buried in this Church.

Catharine died July 7th 1726 aged 40

Peter Jan 19 1732 aged 76

Peter Feb 18 1757 aged 74

Peter April 10 1770 aged 55

John Deschamps Esq died Feb 28 1776 aged 58 Also Tamazine his wife who died March 13 1734 aged 35 years.

Margaret died Nov 29 1799 aged 51

John died Jan 7 1810 aged 65

John eldest son of the last named person died Feb 12 1847 aged 73.

Just under within a Small Vault (Made at the only Cost and charge of Daniel Browne of this Parish Skynner) lyeth the Body of Hannah his late wife by whom he had eight sons and seven daughters of which three sons and one daughter only survived her viz Thomas, John, Daniel, and Jane the wife of Dixcey Kent she departed this Life the 29th of August Anno 1695, and in the 58th year of her age. And also the Body of Dixcey Kent who departed this Life April 18th 1696 in the 35th year of his age. And also the Boddy of Jane the Widdow of Dixcey Kent who left her bigg with child of which she and that dyed July 9th 1696 and left three surviving Hannah, Jane, and Daniel in the 33rd yeare of his age. And y^e Body of Daniel Browne Husband and Father to y^e above named who was a Councelman of this Precinct for 21 years and Skynner to all y^e Kings and Queens of this Realm from y^e year 1660. He dyed on the 20th October 1698 in y^e 65th year of his age much lamented by all who knew him. Also the Body of the above Nathaniel John Browne who departed this Life y^e 18th February 1706 in y^e 35th year of his age.

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs Mary Wilson the beloved and much lamented wife of Thomas Wilson DD. She died November 4th A D 1712 aged 79 years in the 40th year of their happy marriage. Thomas Wilson DD Citizen of London and Rector of this Parish upwards of 46 years. He died April 15th A D 1784 aged 80 years, son of Thomas Wilson late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

S. M.

Rev. William Windle MA Oxon for 38 years Rector of these United Parishes who died September 16 1899 aged 80 years in sure and certain hope of a Blessed Immortality through the Merits of his Saviour.

This Monument was erected by his Parishioners and Friends.

Sacred to the Memory of George Griffin Stonestreet Esq a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Surrey and many years Managing Director of the Phœnix and Pelican Companies.

Obiit 24 August 1802 ætatis 57.

This Monument was erected by the Proprietors of the **Phoenix** Fire Office and the Proprietors of the **Pelican Life Insurance Office** in token of their personal esteem for him, and in commemoration of the eminent services rendered by him to both these establishments.

Within a Vault in the Chancel of this Church lye the Remains of Samuel Brandram of Sise Lane in this Parish who died 11 November MDCCCVIII aged LXVII years also of Jane Brandram Relict of the above who died XXVI June MDCCCXII aged LXI years.

ON THE EAST WALL OF THE CHURCH.

In memory of Mr Arthur Beardmore an Inhabitant of this Parish and one of the Common Council for the Ward of Walbrook. He was a warm and strenuous assertor of the Ancient Laws, Liberties and Constitution of his Country and with Courage and Intrepidity supported the Charters and Franchises of this great City. and to sum up his Character as a public man he had the honour of Living for many years in the strictest friendship with the late Right Honourable William Beckford Esq Lord Mayor of London.

He was also in private life an Affectionate Husband, a Tender Parent and a Sincere Friend, and in him the Orphan and Widow always found a zealous and a generous Benefactor.

He died January 16 1771 aged 46 years.

Beneath this Tablet lie the Remains of Martha Townley only child of the Rev. G. S. Townley Rector of this Parish who died January 7 1796 in her 17th year.

Also the Remains of Mrs Martha Townley wife of the above named Rev. G. S. Townley who died January 28 1824.

Also the remains of the Rev. G. S. Townley who died February 14 1835 aged 88 years. Upwards of 50 years Rector of this Parish.

Sacred to the Memory of Robert Royds Esq Merchant of this Parish who lived beloved and died lamented by all who knew him. His children Robert and Naomi Royds have erected this Monument as a testimony of his mind and their affection.

Obiit January 30 1780 Aetatis 58.

Sacred to the Memory of George Alfred Croly eldest son of the Rev George Croly LL.D. Rector of this Parish Lieutenant of the 26th Regiment of Bengal Light Infantry who after gallantly doing his duty in the victorious Campaign of Cabul 1842 fell gloriously by a cannon shot in the battle of Ferozeshahr in the assault on the entrenched camp of the Sikhs December 21, 1845 at the age of 23. All of him that was mortal rests in the Burial Ground of Ferozepore. In testimony of honour and esteem this Monument has been erected by the Officers of his Regiment.

ON THE SOUTH-EAST PILLAR.

P M

Johannis Lilburne Civis et Grocer Londiniensis (ex Antiqua Lilburnorum de Sunderland in Episcopatu Dunelmensi Prosapia Oriundi) Qui ex Isabella Uxore (Lectissima Faemina) Quinque Suscepit Liberos. Georgius filius primogenitus et unicus Superstes (Pietatis ergo) Hoc posuit monumentum, Obiit 15 Octob Anno Verbi Incarnati MDCLXXVIII Aetatis suae XLIX. Et sepultus jacet in Conditorio majore hujus Ecclesiae.

Translation—

In affectionate memory of

John Lilburne Citizen and Grocer of London (sprung from the ancient Stock of the Lilburnes of Sunderland in the Bishopric of Durham) who had of his wife Isabella (a most distinguished woman) five sons—George the eldest and only surviving son erected this monument as a token of affection. He died on the 15th October in the year of the Incarnate Word 1678 and in the 49th year of his age. And lies buried in the larger vault of this Church.

ON THE NORTH-EAST PILLAR.

*Deo O M Sacrum**et**Piae memoriae*

Roberti Marriott S S T P hujusque Ecclesiae pastoris vigilantis ; viri in praedicando vere Divini ut Orationis gravitate Auditorum animos simul permulceret convinceretque ; moribus quidem Antiquis necnon Suavissimis ut simplicitati gratiam Conciliaret Vitae denique Integerrimi ut quae Tradidisset Ore, suo et confirmaret et commendaret Exemplo. In Coelestem patriam emigravit Maii XIV Anno Aerae Christianae MDCLXXXIX Aetatis LXXXI.

Heic juxta etiam Marthae ejusdem Roberti pientissimae Conjugis et Liberorum duorum reliquiae sitae sunt viz Roberti Marriott ex Hospitio Graiensi Armigeri & Elisabethae Will Pett (Heu) Conjugis dilectissimae duorum natorum matris.

Hoc quaecunque Monumentum Urbis hujus civis & Pharmacopaeus Wilhelmus Pett socero semper Colendo pietatis ergo moerens posuit.

Translation—

To the All Good and All Great God

and

in affectionate memory

of

Robert Marriott Professor of Theology and the watchful pastor of this Church. A man as a preacher so truly Divine that by the dignity of his preaching he at once charmed and convinced his hearers. A man in whose character old time integrity was so tempered with sweetness that he made simplicity loveable. A man of so spotless a life that his own example confirmed and recommended what his lips taught. He passed home to his heavenly country on the 14th of May in the year of the Christian era 1689 and the 81st year of his age.

Here beside him rest also the remains of Martha the most devoted wife of the aforesaid Robert and of their two children viz Robert Marriott of Gray's Inn Gentleman and Elisabeth the most dearly loved wife (alas) of Will Pett and the mother of two sons.

This monument such as it is was erected by William Pett citizen and Apothecary of this city to his ever respected father in law &c in token of his affection and grief.

The following tablet has disappeared :—

" Here lyeth the body of Mr. John West Gent late Deputy of the Ward of Walbrook who departed this life 28 Nov. 1723 in the 83rd year of his age, Also the body of Mrs Frances West his wife who departed this life the 9th day of Jan A D 1724 aged 80 years.'

In the Churchyard are the following monuments, with their inscriptions. One or two are so much defaced that they cannot be read :—

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. Peter Deschamps, Merchant, who departed this Life February the 18th 1757 aged 74 years. Near this place lie the remains of Mrs Catherine Deschamps his first wife who departed this Life July the 7th 1726 aged 40 years. Here also lieth the Body of Mr Peter Deschamps Eldest son of the above Mr Peter Deschamps who died April 10 1770 aged 55 years.

Here lieth the Body of Martha only child of the Rev G. S. Townley Rector of this Parish who was born September 1, 1779, died January 7, 1796 Beloved by all who knew her also Mrs Martha Townley wife of the above G. S. Townley who died 28 January 1824 also the remains of the Rev G. S. Townley who died February 14 1835 aged 88 years.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs Ann Dickinson wife of Mr William Dickinson who was many years a merchant in this Parish. She died 1st May 1787 aged 53 years. Also the Body of the said William Dickinson who departed this Life on the 18th April 1791 aged 54 years.

Here lyeth the Body of Daniel Harvey Nelson of London in the County of Norfolk Gent who departed this Life April the 23rd 1760 aged 23 years.

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr John Bell who departed this Life the 19th August 1751 aged 67 years, also Here Lyeth the Body of Mrs Joyce Bell the wife of the above Mr John Bell who died October 26 1767 aged 75 years. Also adjoining on the right the Body of Ann Cronkshaw wife of the Rev John Cronkshaw and daughter of the above John and Joyce Bell who died April 24 1777.

Here lies the Body of Ann the Daughter of John Raynsford draper wife of John Rolfe skinner of this Parish with whom she lived near 40 years in a continued course of Piety Charity and y^e warmest conjugal affection, she died Lamented by all who knew her on the 28th of February 1712 in the 70th year of her age.

Here lieth the Body of Alexander Russell MD who departed this Life November 29 1768 aged 54 years. Also the Body of Mrs Mary Russell wife of the above who died 30 August 1790 aged 72 years.

Here rests the mortal remains of the Rev George Croly LLD Rector of this Parish. Obit 24 November 1860.

To the Memory of George Griffin Stonestreet Esq who departed this Life 24 August 1802 aged 57 years. Director of the Phœnix Fire Office and also of the Pelican Life Office.

Here lyes interred the Body of Richard Wright Merchant who died May 17 1748 aged 62 years, also the Body of His Son Mr Edward Wright who dyed March 18 1737 aged 25 years. Also the Body of Mr Rene Tahourdin (who married the Daughter of the above Mr Richard Wright). He dyed March 1 1750 aged 35 years. Also likewise the Body of Mrs Mary Small late wife of John Small Esq of Clapham in Surrey Daughter of Mr Richard Wright. She died April 14 1755 aged 36 years.

Here lieth interred Master David John Albert Duvalaz Son of David Duvalaz Esq Merchant Died January 27th 1774 aged 5 years. Also Master John Albert Duvalaz who died August 3rd 1775 aged 15 days. Also Mrs Louisa Duvalaz who died May 2nd 1778 in the 57th year of her age. Also Mrs Sarah Duvalaz wife of the above said David Duvalaz Esq she died May 19th 1781 aged 37 years.

Under this Stone is the Vault of the Browne and Kent Families, in which are interred since the erection of the monument on this wall, and nearly over this slab the following persons :—

Mary Kent daughter of David Kent and Grandaughter of Dixcey Kent formerly of this Parish Linen Draper she died March 15 1772 aged 44 years.

Elizabeth Kent daughter of David Kent and Grandaughter of Dixcey Kent she died February — 1788 aged 57 years.

Jane Langdon wife of Admiral Langdon daughter of Daniel and Grandaughter of Dixcey Kent she died December 30 1805 aged 75 years.

William Langdon Rear Admiral of the White. Husband of the above named Jane Langdon. He died June — 1785.

Also John Kent Brother of the above Elizabeth and Jane.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs Jane Prince wife of Mr Richard Prince who died the 4th of April 1797 aged 56 years. Also Mr Richard Prince who departed this life June 1st 1804 aged 75 years. Also Mrs Mary Carey Prince who departed this Life August 28 1835 aged 68 years.

Beneath this Stone are deposited the remains of George Fordyce Mavor Son of the Rev William Mavor LLD Rector of Bladen Cumwood Stock in the County of Oxford also of Ann his first wife deceased. He departed this life on the XXXI January in the year of our Lord MDCCCXXIV aged XXXIII years.

Multis ille bonis febilis occidit. [Hor.]

Here lie in hope of a Blessed Resurrection the Rev Nathaniel Hooke late of the County of Essex who died the 2nd July 1737 aged 37 years.

Thomas Houghton Hooke only son of the said Rev Nathaniel Hooke and Letitia his wife who died 18 July aged 21 years. Mr Edward Barrow late Husband of the said Letitia who died the 9th January 1741 aged 29 years. Also the said Letitia who died the 17 November 1750 aged 52 years.

The following Records are written on the wainscoting at the western end of the Church :—

This Church was restored and repaired A D 1850. Rev George Croly LLD Rector.

Benjamin Wilson	}	Churchwardens of
Henry Rock	}	St Stephens.
Joseph Toulmin	}	Churchwardens of
John Gilson	}	St Benet Shereog.

This Church was repaired and the Cement removed from the Stone Work of the Tower and the North Wall A D 1880. The Rev William Windle MA Rector.

A. A. Broad	}	Churchwardens of
H. Fuller	}	St Stephen.
J. F. Hepburn	}	Churchwardens
W. T. Buck	}	of St Benet's.

The Pews and Memorial Stones¹ in this Church were removed, and the Interior was restored, the Mosaic Floors laid, and a New Organ erected A D 1888.

William Windle MA Rector.

C. Fitch Kemp	}	Churchwardens of
R. W. Scobell	}	St Stephens.
J. F. Hepburn	}	Churchwardens
W. T. Buck	}	of St. Benet.

1. The floor of the Church was covered with these interesting old Memorial Stones, they were all ruthlessly removed and destroyed, and the present exceedingly poor pavement laid down in their place.

The Advowson of S. Stephen's.

The earliest evidence of the patronage of this Church is, that originally it was in the hands of Eudo Steward, of the household to Henry I. He made it over to the Abbot and Convent of S. John, Colchester. This was a mitred Abbey, founded about the end of the eleventh century by Eudo. It remained with this Abbey until 1422 or a little later. A reference to it appears in the Charter of the foundation in the following words :—

*"Praeterea ecclesiam S. Stephani super Walbrok, et domum meam paternam juxta New Church cum suis appenditis."*¹

In the list of Rectors it will be seen that in 1440 Robert Whytingham² presented to the Living. Stow says that he purchased it of John, Duke of Bedford, who, it will be recollected, possessed property in Walbrook. Soon after this the presentation must have passed to the Crown, as in 1466 an Act was passed, which is here given, granting the Advowson to Sir Richard Lee, Alderman of the Ward, and in 1475 a second Act or confirmation of this was made. The following is a copy of the Act referred to. It is taken from the Parliamentary Rolls, 1467-8, temp. Edw. IV., 7, 8 :—

"Provided always that this Acte or any other Acte, Ordynance, Establishment or Provision made or to be made in this oure present Parlement extend not nor in any wise be prejudiciall unto oure right wel beloved and true Liege man Richard Lee Grocer and Alderman of oure Cite of London late Maior of oure same Cite of or to the Graunte by us unto hym in any wise made by oure Letters Patentes under oure Grete Seale beryng date at Westm^r the XXIII day of October 1462 the seconde yere of oure reigne of the Patronage and Advowson of the Parysh Chirche of Seint Stephens sette in the Warde of Walbrooke of London in London with its apputs the whych apperteyned late unto us by forfeiture of Robert Whytingham by what name soever he was called by reason of an Acte ageyns him and other made in oure Parlement holden at Westm^r the fourth November the firste yere of oure Reigne or by any other title whatsoever it will. But that oure seide Graunte made unto the seide Richard of the seid Patronage and Advowson with the

¹ Dugdale "Monasticon," 4, 609.

² Alderman of Walbrook.

appurtenances by oure seide Letters Patentes be unto the same Richard good and effectuale for evermore after the fourme and effect of oure seyde Letters Patentes, the seide Acte or any other Acte, Ordynaunces Establishment or Provision made or to be made unto the contrary in this our Presente Parlement notwithstanding."

In the British Museum Library are three or four leaves of an old book, bound up with other tracts. These leaves are paged 752 to 755. They relate to the churches of the City and are headed: "In this Chapter is shewed the Patrones of all the Benefices in London." S. Stephen's is thus described: "Stephani in Walbrock diocis londin Mayster Lee of the same Parishe Patrone."

With regard to S. Swithin's, a singular error is made; both in the name of the church and also the patron: The entry being, "Stephani in Candelwikstrete diocis londin Patrone, Priour of Cottington." This should be Tortington.

About the year 1502 it passed by gift to the Grocers' Company, with whom it remained until after the Great Fire, 1666, when the two parishes, S. Stephen and S. Benet's, were joined together. The latter living having been in the gift of the Crown, the presentation then became alternate. This arrangement continues to the present time.

Rectors of S. Stephen, Walbrook.

PETER, 1301-2. This Rector is named as one of the executors of Thomas de Oxford, deceased, respecting the dower of his daughter Johanna, also legacies to his other children deceased.¹ He is not mentioned by Newcourt.

HUGH DE MARNY, 1315. Rector of S. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, 1321. The Will of Hugh de Marny, Rector of Norton, near St. Edmunds, Suffolk, is dated 13th August, 1334.²

WILLIAM DE STANSFIELD, 1325-7.

¹ Letter Book C, 118.

² Calendar of Wills, 1, 401.

THOMAS BLUNDELL, 1350-59. Presented by Edward III. This Rector was no doubt a man of wealth and position, as we find on the 22nd May, 1358, John de Adami, living at his house "near the Church of S. Stephen," desires him to act together with his other executors in carrying out the provisions of his Will.

Thos. Blundell's Will is dated 1362, he left to Thomas de Welforde (Draper), houses in the "Parish of S. Michael de Wodestrete," and also to Cecilia, wife of a citizen, lands and tene-ments "in a street called Lumbardstrete."¹

ROBERT ELEKER, 1361-85. Presented by Edward III.

JOHN BROWN, LL.B., 1391, died 1395. Rector of Braxted Magna which he exchanged for S. Stephen's, this was ratified by the King, April 13th, 1391.

In his Will, which was proved in London, 1395, he desires to be buried in the Church of S. Stephen. To this Rector, John Tyderle (Skinner) who wished to be buried in the Church of S. Stephen, left 40s. on condition that he is "the surveyor" of the testator's Testament.²

JOHN HOREWOOD, 1395-6. Fellow of New College, Oxford; Advocate of the Court of Arches; Prebendary of Sarum and also of Lincoln. He was also Rector of S. Mary, Colchester, and Minor Canon of S. Paul's. By his Will he desires to be buried in the Church of S. Stephen to which he left a bequest, as also to S. Mary, Colchester.

HENRY CHICHELEY, LL.D., 1396-7. Brother of Sir Robert Chicheley, the builder of the second Church of S. Stephen's; he was born at Higham Ferrers about 1362; when young he attracted the attention of William of Wykeham, who educated him at the school which he had lately founded at Winchester, he then sent him to New College, Oxford, of which he afterwards appointed him one of the Fellows. Chicheley was presented to the Rectory of S. Stephen's by the Prior and Convent of S. John, Colchester, 1396, resigned, 1397, on being appointed Archdeacon of Salisbury; Canon of Lichfield, 1400; Chancellor, 1405. He was sent on an embassy to Rome by Henry IV. for the purpose of establishing friendly relations with Gregory XII. In 1407 the Pope nominated him to the Bishopric of S. David's and with his own hands consecrated him.

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 4, 70.

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 314.

On Arundell's death in 1414, he was appointed by the Pope. Archbishop of Canterbury. He died 14th April, 1443, it having been the longest Archiepiscopate there had yet been up to that time—nearly thirty years. He was buried in his Cathedral where there is a monument and effigy to his memory.

This monument is remarkably rich and beautiful in its peculiar style. It consists of a canopy painted with stars surmounted by a cornice of oak leaves, it rests on piers at one time filled with two rows of figures of the Apostles, these have long disappeared, the place of four of them being filled with unmeaning figures of death, time and two others treading on a skull and spade, also a third row of empty niches. The tomb is a table on three pierced arches under which lies a skeleton on a mattress and on the top the figure of the Archbishop in his robes with mitre and pall, his jewelled hands are joined and elevated, the crosier being of metal of later date. Two Angels support the cushion at his head and others kneel with books open before them. On the table are the arms of Canterbury and Chicheley.

There is a portrait of Chicheley in All Soul's College, Oxford, of which College he was the Founder; his portrait also can be seen in one of the windows of Lambeth Palace; there is also one in the Stationers' Hall, London, presented by John Nichols, 1798.

ROBERT BUSH, 1397-1400, when he exchanged for the Rectory of Gossage Sarum.

JOHN BEACHFOUNT, 1400; died 1403. He was Rector of Gossage Sarum, which he exchanged for S. Stephen, Walbrook. In his Will which was proved in 1403 he desires to be buried in the Church of S. Stephen, Walbrook.

—— RADMAN, died 1419. In the Will of Loxley, dated May, 1419, Radman is mentioned as Rector of S. Stephen's.

WILLIAM ROCK, resigned 1422.

JOHN DE EVERDON, 1422.

* THOMAS SOUTHWELL, 1428; died 1440. Rector of Ruislip and Prebendary of S. Stephen, Westminster. This Rector is mentioned "as the First Parson of this new Church." As will be seen from the Vestry Minutes the foundation stones of the new Church were laid in 1429, so it must have been finished between that date and

* This Rector is mentioned in Shakespeare's play of "Henry VI." under the name of John Southwell. Part 2, Act I., iv., and Act II., iii.

1440 the date of this Rector's death. He was buried in the Choir of the Church where there was a Monument to his memory. Among the Records of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's is "An agreement between Henry Barton," twice Mayor of the City of London and who died during his second Mayoralty, and "Master Thomas Southwell Rector of S. Stephen in Walbrook, Custos of the Rent of the Cathedral Church of S. Paul," as to "a great silver thurible," weighing 13 oz. 4 dwt. given by the Mayor to be used in the Cathedral on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays in the week of Pentecost.

There was a dispute between this Rector and his Parishioners with the Corporation as to the disposal of a number of articles and vestments which had been left by Henry Barton in his Will, some for the use of the Guildhall Chapel, which was then being completed, and others for the use of the Rector of S. Stephen and the parishioners. These articles were to be delivered to "Master Thomas Southwell," Rector of S. Stephen, Walbrook, and the parishioners of the same, "to be kept in their safe custody and to be used in divine service in the same Church" for censuring the Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners of the City and the people assembling in procession. This dispute at last resulted in an arbitration between the parties interested and eventually a division of the property, which no doubt from the list which has come down to us must have been of considerable value. The dispute was one of long duration as it was not until 1449 a settlement was arrived at, the arbitration after stating the articles which are to be the property of the Guildhall Chapel, enumerated those which are to be the property of the Rector and Parishioners of S. Stephen's, they are as follows: A Cup of silver gilt set with crystals in which to place the body of Our Lord, together with a wooden case covered with cloth of gold of blue fitted to the same cup. Also a suit of vestments of cloth of gold of velvet of a ruby colour, containing three copes, chasuble and two tunicles with their fittings, and two cloths to wit for the altar front and "contrafront" and two small copes to be used for boys; these articles were adjudged to remain the property of the Rector and Parishioners of S. Stephen's for ever.¹

1 "History of the Guildhall" (Price), 121.

The following circumstance is related in Gregory's "Chronicle" regarding one of the "Parsons" of S. Stephen, Walbrook:—

"26 May 1440-1 And the same yere the Crosse in Chepe was take a downe and a newe sette upp there, but the olde Crosse stode. And in the same yere there were take certayne traytourys the whyche proposyd to slee owre lege lorde the Kyng by crofte of egremauncy (Necromancy) and there instrumentys were opynly shewyde to all men at the Crosse in Pawlys Chyrche yerde a-pon a schaffolde i-made there for. All the whych tyme was present one of the same traytourys which was callyd Roger Bulbroke, a Clerke of Oxforde, and for that same treason my Lady of Gloucester toke sayl awaye at Westemyster, and the 11 day of August thenne next folowyng she toke away to the Castelle of Lesnes. And on Syn Symon and Judey's was the wyche le-syde Westemyster bernt in Smythfylde and on the day of Symon and Jude the parson of Syn Stevynings in Walbroke whyche that was one of the same fore sayde traytours dyde in the Towre for sorowe."

The Chronicler does not give the name of this "Parson" but there is no doubt that it was Thomas Southwell, as we find the same circumstance alluded to in Fabyan's "Chronicle," who says: "And soon after was arreysted as ayder and counsellour one maister Thos Southwell a Chanon of Seynt Stephens Chapel Westminster, he had been arreysted for treason but he dyed in the Tower of London y^e nyght before he should have been judged upon."¹

WILLIAM TROKILL, 1440; died 1474. Presented by Robert Whytingham.² In the Vestry Minutes the following entry occurs with regard to this Rector. "Owre p'son Sir W^m Tr'klye hath ij dedes of the gr'nte of y^e Chirche, one is a dede of Rob^t Chichele and a nother dede of y^e Kyng's graunte of hys grete Seale." John Hurst (Skinner) leaves to this Rector and Churchwardens the remainder of a tenement in the Parish, who is to keep it in repair out of the profits of a Chantry, and also the observance of his obit. The glass windows or lattices are not to be removed from the tenement, nor the lavatory, or the beam for the candle, or the large cupboard which are all to be left for the benefit of the tenement.³

¹ Fabyan's "Chronicle," 614.

² Alderman of Walbrook.

³ Calendar of Wills, 2, 546.

ROBERT ROUS, 1474; died 1479. Presented by Richard Lee (Alderman). Leticia, the relict of this Alderman, who was buried, together with her husband, in S. Stephen's Church, left to this Rector and Churchwardens lands and tenements in order to maintain a Chantry.¹

WILLIAM SUTTON, 1479; died 1502 or 1503. Thomas Oo (Grocer), whose will is dated 1491, and who wished to be buried in the Church of S. Stephen Walbrook, "near the place where John Curteis lies buried," left to this Rector and the Churchwardens a tenement in the Parish formerly belonging to John Berclay, charged with keeping his obit.² In the Parish Accounts is an entry that this Rector ordained his anniversary, and that on the first of March, "placebo and dirige by note in the euynyng" and a masse of requiem "on the morowe" were to be sung by note "by the p'son, p'stes and clerkes" of the Church after the use of Sarum and that ix. iijd. was to be spent.

The same Rector also founded the anniversaries of Dame Johanna Brough for the 21st of October and John Geoffrey for the 30th of October.

In the Vestry Minute Books for 1510 the name of John Hoo occurs as Churchwarden. No doubt this was the son of the testator.

JOHN YOUNG, LL.D., 1502, "Parson," was also Rector of S. Mary-le-Bow, which he resigned, 1514; was afterwards presented to S. Magnus, London Bridge, which he soon after resigned; was also Vicar of Hayes, Middlesex; Dean of York, 1514-16; died Master of the Rolls, and was buried in that Chapel, 1518.

Calamy says: "After his ejectment he continued the exercise of his ministry in the City as Providence gave him opportunity for many years, but his strength wearing away he retired into Essex and there died suddenly in his closet while at prayer."

JOHN KYTE, King's College, Cambridge, 1522; resigned, 1534. He was Ambassador from Henry VIII. to the King of Spain; Chaplain to the King, 1510, and Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal; Rector of Harlington; afterwards Bishop of Carlisle and Archbishop of Armagh, 1513-21.

A pension was granted to him, which the last elected Prior of S. Andrew's Monastery was bound to give to a clerk on the

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 590.

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 603.

nomination of the late King Henry VII., but who had died without doing so.¹

To this Rector William Babham (Grocer), whose will is dated 1513, left a Quit rent in the Parish of S. Margaret Bridge Street, for his obit and for gifts to the poor.²

Died 1537, and buried at Stepney Church, London, where there was a monument to his memory.

ELISHA BODLEY, LL.D., 1534. Presented by the Grocers' Company, who continued to present until 1719. Vicar of Braintree, Essex, 1527-30; Vicar of Beckenham, Kent, 1535; died 1547.

THOMAS BECON, LL.D., S. John's College, Cambridge, 1547-8; born 1512; deprived by Bishop Bonner, 1554.

During his residence at College he was "a dilijent hearer" of Hugh Latimer, and was accustomed to quote a saying that, "When Master Stafford read and Master Latimer preached then was Cambridge blessed." His first preferment was the village of Bringgett, near Romney, Kent. In 1541-2 he was "presented" in London, and made at Paul's Cross to recant and revoke his doctrine, and to burn his books. Again, in 1543 he was compelled to do the same thing, and at the same time publicly cut his books into pieces; also on this occasion he made a singular confession as to his knowledge of Greek: "Ye shall fynde in dyvers parties of my bookes greeke wordes made English for a Remembraunce and such other monstrouse wordes for the Reader to wonder at, and wrytten only by me for vayne glorie to doo the Reader understande that I am learned in the greeke tonge when I confess playnely I am not learned at all."

Wriothesly, in his "Chronicles," refers to Becon's appearances at Paul's Cross:—

"On the 8 July 1542 being Reliques Sundy, three persons recanted at Paules Crosse, one called Thomas Becon alias Theodore Basill, Wysdume Curate of Aldermay, and one Singleton, all three prestes and the seyd Thomas Becon cutt in pieces at his recantry eleven bookes which he had made and printed wherein were certeine heresydes."³

On the accession of Edward VI. Becon was presented to

¹ Letters and Papers. For. and Dom., 1509-14 (928).
² Calendar of Wills, 2, 648.

³ "Wriothesly's "Chronicle," 1, 143.

S. Stephen's, and was made by Cranmer, whose Chaplain he was, one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral, and also Chaplain to the Protector, Somerset, at Sheen, Windsor. He was a frequent preacher at Paul's Cross and elsewhere on important public occasions, and his remarkable eloquence always drew large congregations to hear him.

In 1553, on the death of Edward VI., he was committed to the Tower as "a seditious preacher," and, at the same time, ejected from his living as "a married priest." He retired to Strasbourg, in Germany, from whence he wrote and sent "A Consolatory Epistle to the afflicted people of God which suffer persecution for the testimony of Christ's Gospel." There was appended to this "A Humble Supplication unto God for the resting of His Holy Word within the Church of England."

In 1555 a Proclamation was issued against heretical books, and denouncing severe punishment against any who should (among others) "sell, read, or keep" any of the books of Theodore Basil otherwise called Thomas Beycon." On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, he was restored to S. Stephen's, but resigned the same year; was also Rector of Buckland, Herts; Rector of Christ Church, Newgate Street, 1560. Presented by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in 1563, to S. Dionis, in Fenchurch Street.

In the catalogue of the British Museum Library there is a list of his books, this is of considerable length and proves him to have been a voluminous writer. One of these works bears the following title: "The Displayinge of the Popish Masse wherein thou shalt see what a wicked idoll the Masse is, and what greate difference there is between the Lord's Supper and the Popish Masse." Lond., 1537.¹

Machyn gives an account of two funeral ceremonies at which Becon preached the sermon. 1559, October 21st. "This day was bered from Halewell unto Sordyche Chyrche my lade the contes of Rutland with xxx clerkes and prestes synging and mony pore men and pore women in blake gownes lx and mo morners to the number of C . . . and mayster Beycon mad the sermon, and after a gret dolle of money and so to dener."² And on the 16th April, 1560, he preached in S. Michael's, Queenhithe, at the burial of Master John Body, Clerk of the Green Cloth to Queen Mary.³

¹ "Athenæ Cantab" (Cooper), 1, 249.

² Machyn's Diary, 216.

³ Machyn's Diary, 231.

A little later on Becon officiated at the wedding of "Master Coke and Master Machnolly's daughter," at which there was a great dinner "as ever was seen," all manner of music and dancing all the day long, and "at night a goodly soper." . . . "At the Weding Master Beycon did preche" . . . and there were "no manner mittes and drynkes that cold be had for mony that were wanting."

Becon's opinion of music in Churches is given very plainly in a work published by him entitled "Reliques of Rome," he says: "Pope Vetulian being a lustye singer and freshe couragious musition hymself brought into the church, pricke-song, descant, and all kynde of sweete and pleasant melodye. And bycause nothing should wante to delyght the vayne, foolysh and idle eares of fond and fantastical men he joyned the organs to the curious musike. Thus was Pawle's preaching and Peter's praying turned into vaine singing and childeysh playing unto the great loss and utter undoing of Christen men's soules which live not by synging and piping, but by everie worde that cometh oute of the mouthe of Gode."

Writing of Choristers he says: "Now it is come to this pointe that with the comon peple all the worshipping of God semeth to be set in these singsters although there is no kynde of peple more light and more loud and yet the greater parte of the peple for to heare them boing, bleating and yelling, flock into the churches as into a common game place, let us cast out such chattering charmers."

Becon died some little time before 2nd July, 1567.

A few words must be said here as to one who, although not a Rector of S. Stephen, was a frequent preacher in its pulpit, Dr. Feckenham was in many ways a remarkable man and is worthy of a short notice.

Dean Milman writing of him says: "Feckenham was one of the gentlest and justly held to be among the ablest of his party, with all the zeal, but nothing of the hardness of the Inquisitor."²

It was when preaching in 1553 at S. Stephen's that the following circumstance occurred: "Ther whur serton pepule made bisnes (a disturbance) for the sermon, and ther whur juge Brown, ser Rowland Hill,³ ser Richard Dobes, ser John Yorke, and some whur sent to the mare and to the conter." On a later occasion the Doctor preached

¹ Machyn's Diary, 288.

² "Annals of St. Paul's" (Milman), 245.

³ Alderman of Walbrook.

again at S. Stephen's "and mad the goodliest sermon that ever was herd of the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood for to be after the Consecracion."¹ That this worthy Doctor was a strong controversialist preacher we learn from Stow, who says: "Dr. Feckenham and other Popish Priests of the best eloquence frequently preached here (S. Stephen's) their Popish doctrines to the Citizens."²

Dr. Feckenham was Rector of Solihull, Worcester, 1549, in which year he was sent to the Tower where he remained until the death of Edward VI. in 1553.

On the accession of Queen Mary he was made Dean of S. Paul's and Chaplain to the Queen, soon after this he was made D.D., "Being then in wonderful esteem for his learning, piety, charity, humility, and other virtues." He was also presented to the Living of Finchley, Middlesex. Besides being a frequent preacher at S. Stephen's, he was in much request at other churches, one of these being S. Mary Overy in Southwark and also at Paul's Cross.

When Elizabeth came to the throne Feckenham, who was then one of the Abbots of Westminster, was promised by the Queen the Archbishopric of Canterbury if he would conform to her religious views, but this he refused to do. In 1559 he was committed to the Tower together with the Dean of S. Paul's and the Bishop of Lincoln, he remained there until 1563. In 1570 he was again committed to the Tower and in 1572 removed to the Marshalsea. In 1574 he was set at liberty for a few years, during which time he lived in a house near Holborn. In 1580 he was sent to the partially ruinous Castle of Wisbech, which at that time was a common prison for rogues and thieves, where, in 1584, he died, worn out with twenty three years imprisonment and suffering, leaving all his worldly possessions to the Church and poor of his beloved Westminster.

He published "A Conference Dialoguewise held between the Lady Jane Dudley and Mr. Jo. Feckenham four days before her death touching her faith and belief of the Sacraments and her Religion."³

WILLIAM VENTRIS, 1554; died 1555 or 1556.

HENRY PENDLETON, D.D., Brasenose College, Oxford, 1556. Rector of Blymill, Staffs, 1522-5; Chaplain to Bishop Bonner;

¹ Machyn's Diary, 48.

³ Wood's "Athense," 1, 508.

² Stow, 1, 196.

Canon of S. Paul's, 1554-7; Rector of S. Martin Outwich and Vicar of Todenham, Gloucestershire, 1554; Canon of Lichfield, 1554; died 1557. A hot and famous controversialist of the day. Although Rector of S. Stephen but a short time, he seems to have been a man of some note in the City, but one very versatile in his religious opinions. Stow calls him the "Turncoat which forsook the Religion when Queen Mary came to the Crown which he earnestly professed in King Edward's days, notwithstanding his protestations to the contrary."¹

Fox also, in his quaint way, confirms this opinion. In connection with the martyrdom of Sanders, he relates that Sanders on account of his diffidence had doubted whether he had sufficient strength to endure persecution. Pendleton replied to him "That he would see every drop of his fat consumed ere he would swerve from the faith as then established."

"This worthy Rector, however, changed with the times, and saved both his fat and his flesh, while poor fearful Sanders suffered at the stake in Smithfield."

Another writer says of him, "He was a great professor of religion but a Backslider."

Pendleton is mentioned on two or three occasions in Machyn's "Diary," who relates that on the "x day of June 1554 dyd pryche at Pawlles crosse master Pendleton and between x and xi of the cloke there was a gunne shott over the prycher and hitt the wall," and on the xi day of November "dyd pryche master Pendleton at Pawlles crosse and mad a good sermon."² He also relates that on the 30th October, 1556, Master Loke, the son of Sir Wm. Loke, who lived in Walbrook and died there, was buried in the Church of S. Thomas Acon in Cheapside, the grave was hung "with blake and armes and iiij grett tapurs and ij whyt wandys and xij torchys and master doctur Pendylton dyd preche."³

On Easter Monday, 1557, Dr. Pendleton preached the Spital Sermon at S. Mary Spital, "When he mad a goodly sermon," there were present on this occasion the Lord Mayor, 23 Aldermen, 3 Judges, all the Masters of the Royal Hospitals with green staves in their hands, all the children of the hospitals in blue garments,

¹ Stow, I, 196.

² Machyn's "Diary," 65, 74.
³ Machyn's "Diary," 152.

"These children being kept with certain Lands and the Charity of the Court of Aldermen;" there were about 20,000 people present both old and young to hear the sermon.¹

On the 21st October, 1557, Dr. Pendleton "A great preacher in this reign and a great Professor of Religion in the former but a Backslider," was buried in S. Stephen Church "with all Pauls quire going to the Burying."²

There is no doubt that in many ways Pendleton was a remarkable man. One or two old Historians notice him. Halley, in his "Lancashire Puritanism" (I, 68), describes him as "An able man handsome and athletic possessed of a fine clear voice, of ready speech and powerful utterance his preaching was in popularity and influence second only to that of Bradford."

Wood in his "Athenæ" says: "Pendleton was a zealous man for the Roman Catholic cause. In the reign of Queen Mary he shewed himself so grand a zealot for the cause then professed in several sermons by him preached, that when in one delivered by him at Pauls Cross (which was very sharp against the heretics as they were then called) a gun was discharged at but missed him."

He published "A Dedication of Henry Pendleton DD in his sickness, of his faith in all points as the Catholic Church teacheth," against scandalous reports against him 1557."

HUMPHRY BUSBY, 1557-8; born at Eye, in Suffolk; Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he founded a Scholarship, also one at Caius College; Rector of Fulbourne All Saints, Cambridge, 1560. Presented by his College in 1569 to S. Michael, Norwich; this he resigned in 1570, and was the same year presented by Sir Clement Higham to Barrow, Suffolk. In a certificate of Bishop Cox as to the state of the Diocese of Ely, Busby is returned as a priest resident in London and unfit to preach.³ He died about 1580.

PHILLIP PETTIT, 1563 or 1564; died the same year.

JOHN BENDALE, 1563 or 1564. Vicar of Ware, Herts., and Latton, Essex; also Rector of S. John the Baptist, Walbrook. His will was proved, January, 1571.

HENRY WRIGHT, 1564. Resigned 1572; S. John's College, Cambridge. He was admitted to a Fellowship of his College,

¹ Strype, 3, 374.

² Strype, 384.

³ "Athenæ" Cantab, I, 425.

1550, but was deprived of this soon after the accession of Queen Mary. Rector of Runwell, Essex, 1559-60; Rector of S. Mary Bothaw, 1563. A sermon preached by him at Paul's Cross, on the 4th June, 1566, on Psalm lxvii., 1-2, is still extant.¹

HENRY TRIPPE, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1572; resigned 1601; was also Rector of North Ockenden, Essex (this he resigned in 1582); and Rector of S. Faith, London.

At a Vestry held on the 12th January, 1587,² "y^e was agreyd that the poulpit should be removed unto the quire by the consent of the p'son, and the most part of the p'ysse vpon condition that yt was graunted vpo courtesse, and not to clame yt as a ryght for m^r trippe doth clame it to be his ground where yt doth stand."

In 1581 Trippe and Robert Crowley had a conference on religious matters with Thomas Pownall, a Roman Catholic gentleman, who was confined in one of the London prisons. They represented him to Bishop Aylmer as a very dangerous person, and was after this imprisoned by the Bishop in his Castle at Bishop Stortford.³

ROGER FENTON, D.D., 1601; born in Lancashire, 1565; Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; Rector of S. Benet Shereog, 1603; resigned this on being appointed Rector of Chigwell, Essex, 1606; Prebendary of S. Paul's, 1609; also Preacher and Reader at Gray's Inn. He published, in 1611, a "Treatise on Usurie," and in 1612, "A Discourse whether it may be lawfull to take use for mony." In 1615 he published a Sermon upon "Oathes." This was preached before the Grocers' Company at S. Stephen's. Also "A Sermon on Hebrews vi. 16 preached at an assemblie of the companie of Grocers," by Roger Fenton, "Doctor in Divinite," 1616.

He was one of the authors of a revised version of the Bible, and a popular preacher. He was intimate with Dr. Nicholas Fenton, who was also a well-known minister in the City, "With some similitude in their names but more sympathy in their nature." He died 16th January, 1616, aged 50, and was buried in the Church under the Communion Table at the expense of the Parish.

There was a Latin inscription to his memory, which described him as "the painful, pious, learned, and beloved minister."

¹ "Athenæ," Cantab, 2, 449.

² Vestry Minutes, S. Stephen's

³ "Athenæ," Cantab, 1, 425.

An old writer speaks of "Those in Grays Inne whose hearts bled through their eyes when they saw him dead."¹

Stow relates that on one occasion, during the Rectory of Dr. Fenton, S. Stephen's Church "was trimmed most curiously and church like, the decayed windows were supplied with new coloured glass made specially for that purpose."²

THOMAS MURIEL, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1616; died 1625; Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Archdeacon of Norwich; and Rector of Cold Norton, Essex. He held the two livings together under a Dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1617 there is an entry in the Parish Books of the payment of £34 9s. to Mr. Mylwarde, Goldsmith, "For ij silve Lyvrie Potts for the Communion w't 122 oz $\frac{1}{2}$ at vs vid the ownse is xxxiiij. iiijss and also for graning and enamiling the two SS vs." Thomas Myriell signs this account as Rector.³

AARON WILSON, D.D., Jesus College, Oxford, 1625; resigned 1635; Chaplain to Charles I.; Vicar of Plymouth, 1625; Archdeacon of Exeter, 1633-43. Died 1643.

THOMAS HOWELL, D.D., Jesus College, Oxford, 1635; resigned 1641. He is said to have taken his degree at the age of 16. Chaplain to Charles I.; Rector of West Horsley, Sussex, 1625; Canon of Windsor; Rector of Fulham, 1642. He held this living but a short time, being sequestered the same year. Shortly afterwards was consecrated, at Oxford, Bishop of Bristol; but even here he had much to suffer, during the short time he held the Bishopric.

Walker says: "His palace, which was then covered with lead, they uncased and sold the Lead, so that he was exposed to the weather by Day and by night, the palace they then turned into a malthouse;" and again, speaking of him, he says: "He was persecuted from his Living and then sequestered for his absence which in those days was no uncommon practice."⁴ Died 1647, and was buried in his Cathedral, where, near the Bishop's throne, a plain stone is placed over his grave, with the inscription: "*Expurgiscar*" "I shall be justified."

¹ Fuller's "Worthies," 2, 206. Wood's "Athenæ," 1, 259.

² Stow, 1, 196.

³ These articles, which are still in use, are mentioned in the Vestry Minutes of this date.

⁴ Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," 2, 3.

"He was thought a person of great clearness, candour, solidness, sweetness and eloquence."

After his death it is recorded that the people of Bristol, in thankful gratitude to his memory, took upon themselves the care of his children.

Fuller, writing of his preaching, says: "His sermons like the Waters of Siloah softly gliding on with a smooth stream his matters with a lawful and laudable feeling did steal secretly the hearts of his hearers." In the Records of the Grocers' Company there is some correspondence between the King, Charles I., and the Company as to the presentation of Dr. Howell. The following is the letter from the King to the Company: "Having lately sent you letters requiring you to forbear to present any clerk to the Rectory of S. Stephen in Walbrook void by the preferment of Aaron Wilson the late incumbent till we should nominate one to you, your conformity thereunto is very acceptable to us, we now recommend to you Thos Howell D D one of our Chaplains in ordinary requiring you forthwith to recommend him to the said benefice."¹ The King had lately conferred on Dr. Wilson the vicarage of Plymouth, and, no doubt, for this reason determined, if possible, to retain in his own hands the presentation to S. Stephen. Evidently this proceeding was most distasteful to the parishioners, who, finding on enquiry that Dr. Howell, if appointed, would not promise to reside in London except during the winter, they put a second candidate in nomination—Mr. Saxby—for the appointment.

The King was much displeased at this, and Mr. Saxby hearing of it, sent in his resignation. This was accepted by the Company, who made him a grant of £20. The living being again vacant, they at once admitted Dr. Howell, who, at the same time, made a declaration "That his election had been by the free and unanimous consent of the whole Court."²

MICHAEL THOMAS, 1641-2.

THOMAS WARREN, 1642; resigned the same year.

There seems to have been in 1644 some religious difficulties in the Parish, judging from the following letter or petition:—

"To the worshipfull the Aldermen, Wardens, and Assistants of the right worshipfull Company of Grocers."

¹ Calendar of State Papers. Dom., 1625-49 (467).

² Heath. "History of the Grocers' Company, 105."

"The humble petition of the churchwardens and parishioners of S. Stephen Walbrook sheweth that whereas the rectorie of the Church in S. Stephen's in Walbrook, whereof your Company are the undoubted patrons is now vacant, and the parishioners destitute of a pastor by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Warren the late incumbent presented therewith by this Court and forasmuch as some unhappy differences have been heretofore amongst us in the said parish concerning the ministers and that we are now generally agreed in the affection towards Mr. Humphry Chambers a man of approved integrity and learning, and do desire unanimously to enjoy him as pastor in the said church to the end the said differences may cease, and amity and quietness may be settled, your parishioners earnestly desire your worships to confer your rectorie upon the aforesaid Mr. Chambers, and to grant him a presentation under the seale of your Company. And your petitioners will acknowledge your favour with respect to them and pray."

"Signed by JAMES WHEELER }
 JOHN BORN } Churchwardens."

and several other Parishioners.

It is stated that the prayer of this petition was granted, and that Mr. Chambers was inducted, but as no mention of this name can be found in any list of Rectors of S. Stephen's, it would therefore appear that in all probability Mr. Chambers was not inducted to the living. At the same time, in the Burial Register for 1644 we find his name mentioned as "minister of this Parish." See the extract given.

THOMAS WATSON, Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1646; sequestered 1662 on the passing of the Act of Uniformity. He was a loyal adherent of Charles I. and joined with the Presbyterians in their remonstrance to Cromwell against the murder of the King, and was for some time imprisoned in the Tower.

He was one of the most noted preachers of the day, several of his sermons are preserved in the Library of Sion College, among them is one which he is said to have preached in S. Stephen's on being compelled to give up his charge. It bears the title, "The Pastors love expressed to a loving People," the text being "Sorrowing most of all for the words that he spake that they should see his face no more."

After leaving S. Stephen's, similar to many other Nonconformists, he fitted up a large room for public worship; after this, together with the Rev. Stephen Charnock, he was appointed joint pastor of the Presbyterian Church then meeting at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate; after remaining here some years he retired into Essex, where he died. Calamy says, "Mr. Watson was a man of considerable learning, a popular but judicious preacher and eminent in the gift of prayer."

He published the following: "The one thing needful. Preached in a Sermon at Pauls before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor Aug 31 1656 by Mr Watson, Minister of Stephen's Walbrook 1656." Also a Sermon "Preached by Order of the Honourable House of Commons at Margaret's Westminster Dec 27. Being a Day of Publique Humiliation By Thomas Watson Pastor of Stephen's Walbrook London. Printed for Ralph Smith and are to be sold at His Shop at the sign of the Bible in Cornhill near the Royal Exchange 1649."

Dr. Doddridge says that one of Mr. Watson's works "Christian Soldiers or Heaven taken by Storm" was the means of the conversion of Col. Jas. Gardiner.

Two of his MS. Sermons are in the British Museum (Harleian Coll.).

A collection of his Sermons and Discourses was published in Glasgow, in two vols., 1798-9. In 1833 was reprinted by "The Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge, Paternoster Row."² "The Art of Divine Contentment," the preface to this little work is signed by Thos. Watson and is dated 5th May, 1653. "From my Study at Stephens Walbrook."

In 1850 was published "Puritan Gems or Wise and Holy Sayings of Thomas Watson," edited by John Adey, 16mo.

Mr. Watson's name will be found several times mentioned in the Vestry Minutes, and also members of his family are entered in the Parish Registers.

He died 1686 and was buried at Barnston, Essex.

In the Wills of Richard Quiny and John Sadler, who were residents in Bucklersbury, and whose names will be found

¹ This Sermon is in the Library of S. Paul's Cathedral.

² Now the Religious Tract Society.

mentioned in connection with that street, are two small bequests to Mr. Watson.

The Will of Richard Quiny is dated 1655, in it he says, "To Master Watson minister of the Word of God in S. Stephen in Walbrooke London I give five pounds."

Richard Sadler, whose Will is dated 1658 says, "I give unto my verry worthie ffreinde Master Watson, our Minister flower pounds."

ROBERT MARRIOTT, 1662; died 1689; aged 81 years, also Rector of S. Paul's, Shadwell.¹

WILLIAM STONESTREET, D.D., Trinity College, Cambridge, 1689; died 1716. There is a monument in the Church to the memory of George Griffin Stonestreet who died 1802, this was no doubt a son of this Rector.

JOSEPH RAWSON, King's College, Cambridge, 1716. Presented by George I. Lecturer of East Greenwich, Kent; Chaplain to William Withers, Lord Mayor, 1708; Canon of Lichfield, 1717-19, also Rector of Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, 1712-16; died 1719.

JOSEPH WATSON, D.D., 1719; died 1737. Presented by the Grocers' Company. Lecturer of S. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

He published six Sermons preached before the Lord Mayor, the Judges, Aldermen and Members of the Corporation in S. Paul's Cathedral and S. Stephen, Walbrook. These and other Sermons, which he published, are in the Library of Sion College.

THOMAS WILSON, D.D., Christ Church, Oxford. Son of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1737-84. Presented by George III. Prebendary of Westminster, 1743; Rector of S. Margaret's, Westminster, 1753. Author of "The History of S. Margaret's." He died at Alfred House, Bath, 15th April, 1784, and was buried with great pomp and ceremony in S. Stephen's Church. Two hundred flambeaux being carried in the cortege. Further particulars of this Rector and his disputes with the Parish are given in the Vestry Minutes.

It was during the Rectorship of Dr. Wilson that John Wesley paid a visit to S. Stephen's Church. Wesley says in his Diary, "1758. Monday Dec 14. I was desired to step into the little

¹ There is a Monument in the Church to the memory of this Rector.

Church behind the Mansion House commonly called S. Stephen Walbrook. It is nothing grand but neat and elegant beyond expression so that I do not wonder at the speech of the famous Italian Architect who met Lord Burlington in Italy, 'My Lord go back and see S. Stephen's Walbrook in London we have not such a fine piece of architecture in Rome.' "

GEORGE S. TOWNLEY, S. John's College, Oxford, 1784; died 1835. Presented by the Grocers' Company. Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, 1797; Lecturer at S. Dunstan's in the East; Rector of Great Totham, Essex, 1777; Head Master of the Merchant Taylors' School.

GEORGE CROLY, LL.D., 1835-1861. This remarkable man was the son of a Physician in Dublin, where he was born August, 1780; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A.

He was first ordained to an Irish Curacy, but this did not in any way suit a mind so capacious and energetic. About the year 1811, the family consisting of a widowed mother, two maiden sisters and a brother, Captain Henry Croly, came to London and resided for a time in Dean Street, Soho. As preferment in the Church did not seem to come to him he became connected with the newspaper and periodical press. "Blackwood's" and the "Literary Gazette" also the "New Times" were enriched by his writings. Mr. Croly was married at Kensington Church in 1819, to Margaret Helen, the daughter of a Scotch Merchant, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. The eldest son was killed in the Sikh war in 1845. Mrs. Croly died 1851.

In 1835 Lord Brougham, who was distantly related to Mrs. Croly, presented Mr. Croly to the living of S. Stephen, Walbrook.

In 1847 he was appointed Afternoon Preacher to the Foundling Hospital, but only held the office for a short time, with a very strong feeling of contempt and disgust for the Governors who ventured to criticise his preaching.

The letter to the Governors, in which he resigned the post, is so characteristic of the man that it is here given :—

"Sirs. As I have heard that you speak of my sermons as abstruse, and as I regard such an observation as uncalled for and offensive, I instantly resign the appointment of afternoon preacher.

Christianity is a manly religion, addressed to manly understandings. and which ought to be preached in manly language. Your children and servants should be left to the Officers of your Institution and to Mrs Trimmers' Catechisms. I hereby give notice that I shall preach no more in your Chapel."

"In the pulpit the eloquence of Dr. Croly was of the highest order, and his just popularity attracted crowds from every part to his beautiful Church where his impressive discourses, his massive form, grave and inflexible countenance, and sonorous voice produced striking effects, pathos and persuasion when needed hung upon his lips in the fine delivery of touching descriptions of Christian experiences and Gospel exhortation."

Dr. Croly was the author of a considerable number of works, the three following were the principal: "Salathiel the Immortal," a remarkable picture of Eastern life, "Tales of St. Bernard," "Paris in 1815;" besides a large number of poetical works, many of them of great beauty and pathos, and at the time attaining a large amount of popularity and circulation. The following tribute to his memory was published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1861: "Dr. Croly was emphatically a good man, his piety grew with his age, sincerity, favour, with a constant and zealous exercise of every Christian virtue have shed a holier halo over his later (not declining) years, for blessed health and apparent firmness and strength were granted him to the last." He had always expressed an earnest desire and prayerful wish that he should not be laid aside from active work by a long illness, this prayer and wish was granted to him in a wonderful manner, in almost the full plenitude of his powers both mental and bodily, he was suddenly called home to his rest in the street while taking his usual walk near his house in Bloomsbury on the 24th November, 1861. In accordance with his Will he was buried in the Church of S. Stephen, a marble bust, bequeathed by him to the Parish, marks the spot.

This marble bust by Behnes was presented to Dr. Croly by his Congregation during the Mayoralty of Sir F. G. Moon (1854). It was bequeathed by the Doctor to the Parishioners with a request that it should be placed in the Church; it now occupies a position on the tablet in the Church to his memory, the wording of this memorial was that left for this purpose by the Doctor.

The following are three verses of a beautiful hymn written by Dr. Croly, which was sung, and a sermon preached, in aid of the Syrian Christians, who in the year 1860 had appealed to England for assistance :—

“ Fresh were thy forests, pure thy streams
And never sun shot brighter beams
Than on thy marble summits shone
Thou cedar diademd Lebanon.

But now alone from hill and dale
Come Orphans' woe and widows' wail
The voice of hearts and homes undone
The Agony of Lebanon.

O England mother of the brave
Whose glory is to free the slave
To make the griefs of all thine own
Think of the groans of Lebanon.”

Another most beautiful poem is here also given. The subject of it :—

“ THE POWER OF PRAYER.”

“ Hast thou climbed ambition's height
Man of genius, man of might !
Seeing from thy lofty seat
All life's storms beneath thy feet
Empire spread before thine eye,
Homage, fear, and flattery
All the sounds that reach thee there—
Kneel and seek the Power of Prayer.”

“ Hast thou in life's lowliest vale
Seen thy patient labours fail,
Felt ill-fortune's daily thrill
Waste thine energy of will.
Yet without revenge or hate
Wouldst thou stand the stroke of fate
Wouldst thou bear as man should bear—
Kneel and seek the Power of Prayer.”

" Hast thou man of intellect !
 Seen thy soaring spirit checked ;
 Struggling in the righteous cause
 Champion of God's slighted laws.
 Seen the slave or the supine
 Win the prize that should be thine ;
 Wouldst thou scorn, and wouldst thou spare—
 Kneel and seek the Power of Prayer."

" Hast thou stood beside the bed
 When the gentle Spirit fled !
 Sharer of life's hopes and fears
 Youth's first passion, love of years,
 Saint on earth and Saint above,
 Life of life and love of love.
 Wouldst thou share the last despair—
 Kneel and seek the Power of Prayer !"

The following inscription on one of the pews of the north gallery in the Church of S. Clement Danes, Strand, is from the pen of Dr. Croly: "In this Pew and beside this Pillar for many years attended Divine Service the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, the poet, the philosopher, the great lexicographer, the profound moralist, and chief writer of his time. Born 1700, died 1784.

"In remembrance and honour of noble faculties, nobly employed, some inhabitants of the parish of S. Clement Danes have placed this slight memorial A D 1851."

WILLIAM WINDLE, Hertford College, Oxford, 1861-99 ; Vicar of Kirtlington, Cambs., 1855-61 ; President of Sion College, 1883. He compiled "The Church and Home Metrical Psalter and Hymnal," which for some time met with a considerable success, passing through several editions between 1862 and 1878. Died 16th September, 1899, aged 80 years. There is a monument to his memory in the Church.

ROBERT STUART DE COURCY LAFFAN, Merton College, Oxford, 1899 ; Head Master of King Edward's Schools, Stratford-on-Avon, 1885-95 ; Principal of Cheltenham College, 1895-99.

List of the Rectors of St. Stephen, Walbrook.

PETER	...	...	...	1301—2.
HUGH DE MARNY	...	...	...	1315.
WILLIAM DE STANSFIELD	...	...	...	1325—7.
THOMAS BLUNDELL	...	...	...	1350—9.
ROBERT ELEKER	...	...	...	1361—85.
JOHN BROWN...	...	...	...	1391—5.
JOHN HOREWOOD	...	...	...	1395—6.
HENRY CHICHELEY	...	...	...	1396—7.
ROBERT BUSH	...	...	...	1397—1400.
JOHN BEACHFOUNT	...	...	...	1400—3.
—— RADMAN	...	...	...	1419.
WILLIAM ROCK	...	...	...	1422.
JOHN DE EVERDEN	...	...	...	1422.
THOMAS SOUTHWELL	...	...	...	1428—40.
WILLIAM TROKILL	...	...	...	1440—74.
ROBERT ROUS	...	...	...	1474—9.
WILLIAM SUTTON	...	...	...	1479—1502.
JOHN YOUNG	...	...	...	1502.
JOHN KYTE	...	...	...	1522—34.
ELISHA BODLEY	...	...	...	1534.
THOMAS BECON	...	...	...	1547—8.
WILLIAM VENTRIS	...	...	...	1554—6.
HENRY PENDLETON	...	...	...	1556—7.
HUMPHREY BUSBY	...	...	...	1557—8.
THOMAS BECON	...	...	...	1563.
PHILLIP PETIT	...	...	...	1563—4.
JOHN BENDALE	...	...	...	1563—4.
HENRY WRIGHT	...	...	...	1564—72.
HENRY TRIPPE	...	...	...	1572—1601.
ROGER FENTON	...	...	...	1601—16.
THOMAS MURIEL	...	...	...	1616—25.
AARON WILSON	...	...	...	1625—35.
THOMAS HOWELL	...	...	...	1635—41.
MICHAEL THOMAS	...	...	...	1641—2.
THOMAS WARREN	...	...	...	1642.
THOMAS WATSON	...	...	...	1646—62.

**List of the Rectors of the
United Parishes of S. Stephen, Walbrook, and S. Benet Shereog.**

ROBERT MARRIOTT	...	...	...	1662—89.
WILLIAM STONESTREET	...	...	...	1689—1716.
JOSEPH RAWSON	...	...	...	1716—19.
JOSEPH WATSON	...	...	...	1719—37.
THOMAS WILSON	...	...	...	1737—84.
GEORGE S. TOWNLEY	...	...	...	1784—1835.
GEORGE CROLY	...	...	...	1835—61.
WILLIAM WINDLE	...	...	...	1861—99.
R. S. DE COURCY LAFFAN	...	...	...	1899.

Register Books.

These books, which are in an excellent state of preservation, have been carefully rebound. They date from 1557 to the present time.

The first volume, commencing 1557, bears the following title :—

“The Register Booke of the Christenings, Marriages and Burialls in the Parish of S. Steven in Walbroke in London from the first yeere of the Reijne of our Souverayne Lady Elisabeth by the Grace of God Queene of England Fraunce and Scotland November the 17th. And from the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ Anno 1557.”

A considerable portion of this volume is evidently a copy of an older book, much of the writing being in one hand and written at the same time. This opinion is much strengthened by the following note, which appears at the beginning of the book :—

“Compared with the Register Booke of this seyd parish by Henry Trippe parson of the seyd S. Stevens in Walbroke and Robert Savage and Reynold Givin Churchwardens attending, also agreed upon in the Consultation of the Clergie Anno Dom. 1590.”

The following memoranda are written on the front page of Volume No. 2, commencing September 19, 1716 :—

“The Register Book of Christnings, Marriages and Burials for the United Parishes of S. Stephen Walbrook and S. Bennet Sherehog in the City of London. Vol 2^d. The first volume commences in November 1557 and ends in July 1716.

“Mem: On Aug 13th 1716 and in the third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George of Great Britain France and Ireland King, The Revnd Joseph Rawson D.D. was instituted on the 14th inducted into the Rectory of the above-named united Parishes to which He was presented under the Great Seal by the Right Hon^{ble} William L^d Cowper L^d High Chancellor of Great Britain whose Chaplain He was and it was the first presentation by the Crown since the union of the said two parishes The Worshipfull Company of the Grocers being Patrons of S. Stephen Walbrook and the King Patron of S. Bennet Sherehog and on that Account presenting Alternatim.

"Mem: On Dec 15 1737 and in the eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign L^d George the Second, the Rev^d Thomas Wilson M.A. was instituted by y^e Right Rev^{md} Edmund Lord Bishop of London and on Dec^{br} 20 was inducted into y^e Rectory of the United Parishes of S. Stephen Walbrook & S. Bennet Sherehog, to w^{ch} he was presented under the Great Seal by the Right Hon^{ble} Philip Lord Hardwicke Lord High Chancellor of England.

"Inducted by Rich^d Biscowe Rector of S. Martin's Outw^{ch} In y^e Presence of y^e following Parishioners

Tho. Bowdon, Ch. Warden of S. Stephen Walbrook.

Will^m Ward, Ch. Warden of S. Bennet, Sherehogg.

J^r Hanbury, Comon Council Man of Cheap Ward.

Togarenah Jones.

Philip Beach.

Samuel Blount.

John Parr.

Peter Bingham

"Mem: 13 Feb^r 1737, 8.

"Upon y^e death of M^r Charles Baldrey late Clerk of y^e united Parishes I presented under my hand and seal M^r Peter Bingham of S. Bennet Sherehog Silk-Dyer to y^e Lord Bishop of London to succeed him in y^e Office to w^{ch} I had y^e sole right of nomination and appointing, not only by Canon Law but Antient Custom and accordingly y^e foresaid Peter Bingham obtain'd upon my presentation a Lysonce from y^e Lord Bishop of London to hold enjoy and execute y^e foresaid Office of Clerk under y^e seal of his Lo^p Register dated y^e 10 Feb^r 1737, 8.

"Tho. Wilson, Rector."

Extracts from the Register Books of Baptisms.

1594.

The 4th daye of Januarie was Mrs Blunt wyfe of Mr Blunt Esquier delivered of a sonne in the house of my Lady Morgan her mother which was baptized in the Church of S. Mary Wollnoth and named Charles.

1611.

The 12 Februarie was christened Mary Walbroke found in y^e streete.

1619.

Mary y^e daughter of Mr Thomas Muirell Parson of S Stephens in Walbroke and Ann his wyfe was christened 30 July.

Ellen Qynne the daughter of Richard Quynnie^r and Ellen his wyfe was christened. Sunday y^e 13 of June.

Margott y^e daughter of Mr Henry Andrewes, Merchant and Elizabeth his wife was borne on friday morning the 19th November, but christened Thursday the 2nd December following, on y^e same daye y^e mother also went to burrying.

Abijail the daughter of Edmond Maddox and Rose his wyfe was borne Tuesday morning the 25 Januarie about four of y^e clocke and christened the Sunday following the 30 of Januarie.

1620.

Milcah the daughter of Thomas Evans and Ann his wyfe borne y^e 3rd of Januarie between one and two of y^e clocke in the morning and baptized the 17th of Januarie.

1622.

Ann y^e daughter of Richard Quiney^r and Ann his wife was baptized the 14th of April.

1630.

Was baptized Henry the sonne of Mr Aaron Wilson^r Preacher of God's Word and Mary his wyfe the 20 Februarie.

¹ No doubt this is intended for Quiney who was a resident in Bucklersbury and is mentioned in the account of that Street.

² See Bucklersbury.

³. Rector of the Parish.

1631.

Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Edmonds Comfitt maker and Margaret his wyfe was baptized 29th of June.

Elizabeth the daughter of Charles fortis a Straunger was baptized 9 of October and Elizabeth his wyfe.

1636.

The 8th of July was baptized Edward y^e sonne of William Codor, Barber and Alice his wyfe.

1637.

Wingold y^e sonne of Thomas Leby, Apothecary and Elizabeth his wyfe was baptized the 10th of August.

1638.

Was baptized May y^e 10th Richard y^e sonne Richard Enion Scrivener, his wyfe's name Anne.

Was baptized 27 December William the sonne of Mr Richard Quiney Grocer, his wifes name Ellen.

1639.

Elizabeth the daughter of William Williams and Elizabeth his wife was baptized y^e 16th of May. Bourne in y^e streete.

1640.

Judith the daughter of Edward Symons Hot presser and May his wyfe was baptized the 26th of Februarie.

1642.

Ann the daughter of Mr Anthony Scarlet sworder and of Anne his wyfe was baptized 19 December.

1649.

Thomas the Sonne of Mr Thomas Watson¹ Minister of God's Word and Abijail his wife was baptized 14 Februarie.

1650.

Thomas y^e sonne of Mr Paul Priaux Merchant and Isabel his wyfe was baptized y^e 20th of March. Born on Wednesday March 5th at 8 of y^e clocke at night.

1652.

Was born Elizabeth the daughter of Mr Richard Hertz and Elizabeth his wyfe about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour after 10 att night and was baptized y^e first daye of June followinge.

¹ Rector of the Parish.

1653.

January 16 was found in y^e Parish in barge yard a child called Sarah Moise.

Was born Elizabeth the daughter of Mr Richard Pridd and Elizabeth his wyfe about 3 qt off an houre aft 10 att nighte and was baptized the first of June.

Was Baptized George y^e sonne of Mr Thomas Watson minister and Abijail his wyfe 6 Januarie.

Edward the sonne of Edward Primet Shoomaker and Ruth his wyfe was born and baptized 7 day of Februarie in Mr Enos' house a taylor in Walbroke.

The following Memo. is written in the Register Book at this place: "Afterward the 29 September 1653 the Act of Parliament directing a Register of the Births, Marriages and Deaths was made upon which a new Booke was provided in Vellum for that purpose and delivered to Mr Lower who was sworne and admitted the Parish Registrar. How be it it is though fitt to continue the former order of registering the Burialls and Marriages according to antient custom of this Parish."

1654.

Samuel Watson y^e sonne of Mr Thomas Watson Minister and Abigail his wyfe was baptized 3rd of May.

Tryphosa Joakale the daughter of John Joakale Haberdasher and Tryphonia his wyfe was baptized 5th of August.

1656.

Mary the daughter of Mr William Thompson Sherriffe¹ and alderman and Elizabeth his wyfe was borne and baptized the 26th of June at Dowgate house.

The 13 November was borne a still borne child of M^r William Vanbruggs.

The 19 November was borne a still borne child of Mr Benjamin Underwood.

1658.

The 27 November was borne a still borne child of Mr Alderman Thompson and Elisabeth his wyfe.

Samuel the sonne of Mr John Juxon Sugar baker and Rebekah his wyfe was borne 4 Februarie.

¹ Sheriff, 1655.

1660.

Was borne a sone of Mr Thomas Watson minister and Abigail his wyfe and dyed before itt was baptized.

Was borne a childe of Mr Mark Laurance marchant and —— his wyfe and was buryed y^e next daye.

1661.

Was baptized —— the sonne of m^r Benjamin Underwood and Margaret his wyfe 14 September.

1662.

Was baptized a younge man about Twenty years old named Joseph a Collar makers sonne in White Chappell 26 Januarie.

Was born John the Sonn of Mr John Lilburne¹ Druggister and Isabell his wyfe and was baptized the 14th Day.

12 July. At 3 of the Clok in the morning was Born Elizabeth the daughter of Mr Richard Booth Grocer and Elizabeth his wyfe and was baptized the 8th of Januarie.

1663.

Was left a childe upon y^e Church benche and called Stephen Church 7 March.

1664.

Was baptized Francis Cock Layd under Mr Ryder's benche in Wallbrook about 5 or 6 weeks old 3 April.

Was baptized Margrett Bessie Layd upon Mr Parker's stall in Bucklersberrie about 4 weeks old 10 March.

Was baptized Sarah Brooke Layd in y^e Bull entrie in Walbroke about six months old 17 March.

1666.

Was baptized Gervaise the sonne of Gervaise Cooper grocer and Sarah his wyfe 27th December.

No registers of Baptisms are recorded in the years 1667 or 1668. One is recorded in 1669, and two in 1670.

1673.

The 16 of April was baptized Marie bonde courte a foundling in Bonds Court.

Samul y^e sonne of Mr Samuell Moyer and Rebekah his wyfe was baptized the 12th of August.²

¹ See Monuments in the Church.

² See Monuments in the Church.

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1673.

John the sone of Mr John Pollefixen March^t and Mary his wyfe was baptized y^e 4th December. (See Vestry Minutes.)

1674.

Thursday the 12 November was Layd in y^e old Church Allye a child named Elizabeth in addition was given Church.

1675.

Samuell y^e sonne of Samuel Staines and of Sarah his wyfe was born y^e 18 daye of Sept being Saturday and was baptized y^e 19th daye followinge.

1676.

August 4 was born Mary the daughter of Mr Richard Bean Gentleman and of Mary his wyfe and baptized y^e next daye in Mr Thomas house in Bucklersberie.

1677.

Was born Eleanor daughter of Mr Baldry taylor and Emma his wyfe was baptized y^e same daye by y^e minister of S Christopher's 3 May.

1681.

Was baptized Charles son of Mr John Stroude and Rebekah his wyfe in the Church of S Stephen Wallbrook, being the first that was baptized there since it was rebuilt July 31.¹

1682.

Was baptized a Parish childe Jan^y 12.

Was baptized Rachel Walbroke a Parish childe February 23.

1684.

February 28 was a childe found at Mr Byfield's dore his name John Ward as by a wrighting found about him.

1695.

Was baptized George a negro boy of Mr Bower's 3 July.

Was baptized John Stanbridge a person of color 40 years of age 9 July.

1697.

Was baptized ——— a foundling 22 December.

¹ There is no explanation given as to the meaning of this entry. One can only suppose its meaning to be that this was the first baptism in *the completed Church*.

1707.

Baptized a bastard childe William Marsh 21 May.

Bapt Ann a foundling 28 June.

1712.

Bapt Susannah a young woman Ap 5.¹

1716.

Sept 19 A child was taken up in y^e Parish of S Benet Shereog and baptized Sise Bemerton on the 21st.

December 5 was baptized Peter the son of Peter O Durmall a soldier and Elizabeth his wife who fell into labor in y^e strete from Sudbury in Suffolk.

1717.

August 24 Was baptized George Bond a ffoundling taken up y^e day before in Bonds Court in Walbrook. It died and was buried on August 25th.

1719.

October 12 Was baptized Mary the daughter of the Rev Dr Joseph Rawson and Ann his wife born July 29 S Stephen Walbrook.²

1721.

Angust 24 A childe was taken up at y^e Church Door and baptized August 22nd by y^e name of Henry Church.

1722.

Was born and baptized y^e 10th of Jan John and Kate the son and daughter of Henry Evans and Ann his wife who was past upon y^e Parish of Walbroke.

1725.

June 26 Was born Elizabeth the daughter of Anthony Fawn and Martha his wife and baptized the 15th of July by Mr Daniel Oliver Minister of a French Congregation at S Martin Orgar's.

November 21 Was born a child in the street and baptized y^e 10th of December by y^e name of Francis being the son of one Francis Winter and Mary Stobbs as appears by an affidavit made by her before Sir Thomas Forbes.

¹ During this period, as with the Burials, the entries are made most carelessly and imperfectly.

² Rector of the Parish.

1728.

April 10 Was taken up a foundling child in S Benet Shereog and baptized the same night by y^e name of Mary.

1730.

July 13 Was baptized Mary y^e Daughter of Stephen Wintros and Frances his wife Borne y^e same daye in y^e Parish of St Stephen Walbrook.

1738.

April 10 Was baptized Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Pace Payton and Elizabeth his wife a Lodger at Mr Gates of S Bennet Shereog.

May 1 Was baptized John y^e son of Thomas and Frances Bowden of S Stephen Walbrook born April 3rd by my Curate y^e Rev^d Mr Clements.

1740.

December 19 Was baptized Joseph y^e son of Ruth Wheeler and supposed father Alexander Read both servants of Mr Martin's Apothecary.

1742.

July 2 Was baptized Rebecca y^e Daughter of ——— born June 18.

1743.

July 17 Was baptized William y^e son of ——— born June 27.

1748.

February 23 Was baptized Christopher the son of George and Betsey Potter of S Stephens born Feb 19 and received into the Congregation March the 5th.

1750.

October 10 Was baptized John the son of Robert and Winifred Scawen of S Stephen Walbrook born September the 27th and received into the Congregation October 21st.

1758.

29 March Was baptized George Caw a black servant to Captain Cappes a lodger at Mr Syms of S Stephen Walbrook.

1760.

4 June Was baptized Stephen Walbroke a foundling.

1762.

Was baptized John the son of John and Mary Royds' of S Stephen Walbrook born Feb 19 and received into the Congregation April 4th.

Was privately baptized Joseph the son of William and Elizabeth Farrer of S Bennett Shereog. Born 11th September. Did not live to be received into the Congregation.

1767.

March 18 Was baptized a child taken up in the Parish of S Bennett Shereog by the name of Isaach Burnet, found lying at Mr Fraser's door March the 16th.

1772.

Was baptized Anne a Mullater woman belonging to Mrs Warford's at Mr Baxter's in Bonds Court.

1783.

27 April Was privately Baptized John the son of James Clayton and Fanny his wife of S Bennet Shereog parish and received into the Congregation May the 11th Born April 12.

This Heading now follows :—

“The first Christenings according to Act of Parliament for Laying a Duty on Births and Christenings.”

Was received into the Congregation Edwyn John Ibbetson son of John² and Anne Maria Atkins of this Parish February 9 1810, born 22 June 1809 privately baptized 25 June 1809.

¹ See Monuments in the Church.

² Alderman of Walbrook.

Extracts from the Register Books of Marriages.

1557.

Sur William Silborn Knight and Mistress Ann Yorke were married this 12th day of April.

1562.

John Granger and —— were married the 7th day of May.

1661.

Was married Alexander Prescott and Miss Humiliation Framon
14 May.

1717.

May 21 S^r John Shelley Bart of Mitchelgrove in the County of Sussex Batchelor and Miss Catharine Scawen daughter of Sir Thomas Scawen Knt and Alderman of this City and this Parish gentleman were married on May 21 1717 by a Metropolitan License of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. This marriage was solemnized by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury himself, in the presence of Sir Wm Scawen, Sir Thomas Scawen, Sir Wm Gage, Sir Matthew Mead, Lady Scawen, Lady Shelley, Lady Mead and Dr Rawson, Rector.

1722.

June 21 Were marryd Jeremiah Bucknill of this Parish Batchelor and Elizabeth Fielder of St James Westminster Spinster by License from y^e Lord Bishop of London in presence of Lady Scawen and several others.

1730.

June 29 Were married the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Viscount Killmorey and y^e Honourable the Lady Shirley of the Parish of S James Westminster, by a metropolitan License, my Lord being a Batchelor and Lady May a Spinster.

1735.

Dec 22 Were married Sr John Barnard Baronett of Bampton in the County of Huntingdon Batchelor and Mary St John of Thorp in the County of Northampton Spinster, by a Metropolitan License given under a faculty seal. They were married by y^e Rev^d Mr Trevor one of his Majestys Chaplains and brother in law to Sir John.

1738.

Feb 13 Were married Samuel Spiers of S Mary Magdalen Milk St in London Batchelor and Sarah Madocks of y^e Parish of S Christopher le Stock London, Spinster, by a Metropolitan license dated y^e ninth instant in y^e prescense of Mrs Madocks and her daughter Mrs Spiers sen^r and her daughter, Mrs Potter of Milk St Markett and others and Mr Bingham the Clerk. This marriage was solemnized by my Curate y^e Rev Mr Clements as testyfyed by him and y^e Parsons present to me.

Thos Wilson, Rector.

N B This ought to have been registered in its proper place, but was mislayd by my Curate.'

Thos Wilson.

Extracts from the Register Books of Burials.

1557.

Letitia E—— was buried y^e 10 daye of October.

1561.

On y^e 22 December Robert Tort, Robert Linit, William Suffield and Francis Lithgarde buried on the same day.

1568.

Sir John Yorke Knight, Sheriff of London was buried the 27 January.²

1570.

James Cornwell was buried 25 September a pore man whyche dyed in y^e streete.

1575.

Mary Trippe was buried the 20 of June whyche was y^e parsons wyfe of S Steevens in Walbrooke.

My Ldie Yorke was buried the 21 of August.

Here follows this memorandum :—

“ Thus far were the Burialls examined by William Dolby by the commandment of my Lord maior 21 September 1575.”

¹ One of the registers is out of its place, Mr. Wilson makes the above note.

² See Account of Walbrook.

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1576.

Mr Daniell Whyte dwelled with me in the barge was buried the last day of October.

1577.

Apollo Comler was buried the 14 of June.

1578.

William Ludford y^e sonne of doctor Ludford was buried the 8 of November.

1579.

Rowland Bond y^e sonne of Mr George Bond¹ Alderman was buried the 12 March.

M^r Moncraft a prebende of Winsor was buried the 13 of November the which should have been sett downe before.

1583.

Mrs Steynes was buried the 27 September.

1585.

William Tryppe² y^e Sonne of Henry Trippe parson of seynt steevens in Walbroke was buried the 31 day of March.

1587.

Ann Chauntrell y^e Last wife of Robert Chauntrell was buried the 7 of June.

1588.

Thomas Bond was buried y^e 17 of January.

John Whyncriste a ffoler of Cambridge was buried the 7 March.

1589.

Peter Yorke gentilman Sonne and heir to Sir John Yorke Knight was buried the 17 of April.

John Martin of y^e parish of St Thomas hospitall in Southwarke was buried the 8 of September.

1591.

A mayden childe not christened of William Musthank was buried the 9 of December.

Susan Lanywin a foren mans daughter of ii yeeresould was buried 7 June.³

¹ Alderman of Walbrook.

² This irregularity in spelling surnames will often be noticed.

³ It will be observed that in many cases the dates are irregular.

1592.

George Dysas a foren man in y^e bardge was buried the 1 November.

1594.

Edward Lyles who dyed in y^e Pshe of St ——— in hart streete was buried 28 Dec. (This no doubt is meant for S. Olave's).

1597.

ffather Boyeyayr an old man of m^r Warrin's gentyleman was buried the 16 day of March.

Thomas Wilson forman to m^r John Burt grosser was buried the 6 of November.

1602.

Elizabeth London sarvant unto m^r Large grosser was buried 12 July.

1603.

The 18th day of April was buried the bodye of Dame Anthonyn the portuguese from m^r Royer Gwynne his house.

The 2nd daye of March was buried the bodye of a style borne Child of ———.

Blyatt out of the house of Thomas Tawhouser wich was his mayd sarvant by name Catharine platt.

The 17 Marche was buryd the bodye of Roger Nillson survente with the late William Nillsome grocer.

1604.

The 11 day of November was buryd Betsey Thynne wife of Roger thynne under a grete stone at the upper end of y^e middle ile at m^r Starkes pew in middle ile.

The 20 day of Februarie was buried y^e bodye of William Smyth Inholder in y^e little ile under a grete stone on the north side of y^e quier.

1606.

The 30 day of Januarie was buried the bodye of Robert Martin survant to my ladie Bond.

1608.

The 12 day of Februarie was Buried y^e Bodie of Robert Pedger out of my lorde maiors house.

The 11 day of Februarie was Buried the Bodie of m^r William bond marchant in y^e middle ile of y^e Church.

1611.

The 29 of November was buried y^e bodie of old m^r Langton mother to Thomas Langton m^cchant in y^e quier in the Parsons ground.

The 24 Februarie was burried y^e bodye of m^r Ann Randall y^e wife of m^r William Randoll Plummer in y^e middle ile in a Wayte (vault).

1612.

On the 6 day of January was burrydd y^e boddy Daniel Vanbrugge y^e sonne of Daniel Vanbrugge in y^e middle ile in y^e right side of y^e Ile undre a grate stone.

The 19 day of April was burried y^e boddy of Mary Gooder cook to my Lady Bond.

1613.

The 12 day of November was burried y^e Boddye of Andrew Baskitt son of Andrew Baskitt a stranger in the middle of the north Ile neere y^e Church warden's pew.

The 21 November was Burried the Bodye of Dame Katharine Bonde and wyfe of S^r William Bond Knight, in vaulte in the chancell w^{ch} was Builte for m^r provye.

The 22 day of November was burried the bodye of Andrew Bascliffe Son of Andro Baskcliffe straunger in the Middell of y^e north Ile nere the Churchwardens pewe.

The 3rd day of Februarie was Buryed the Bodye of Mr John Stokley citizene and merchant taylor of London who is Burried in the north Ile of the Quier Under the grate Broad Stone.

1615.

The 3rd o feb was buried Thomas hall sarvant to m^r John Juxson Vnder a stone brocken in the middle just before the pewe that goeth into the ffount.

The 20 Januarie was Buried m^r Doctor Roger ffenton our pson in the Quiere Vnder a great Stone wth his name and an eptaphy in Brasse gravene on it Vnder the communion table.

5th March was Burried m^r Anthony newman lyeth one the Right hand of his ffather Close by his Coffine.

1615.

The 4 March was burried m^r George Jacksone Skinner in the Ile bye his pewe dore in the south Ile by the Chancell.

The 17 July was Buried Timothy Carter an aprentice to Andrew Troughton groc^r in y^e north Ile beside Andrew barclif.

The 8 of July was burried Elizabeth Troughton the wyfe of Andrew Troughton groc^r in y^e middell ile next to the Lady Bane's pewe door.

1616.

The xvi daye of Marche was burried body of Edward Rawson Bissops at feelde in the Compty of Harford bachelor whoe dyed in the house called the black bull and lyeth burried in the Alleye belowe the ffonte.

The xi of December was burried the body of Thomas Merage of S Dunston's in the East being burried out of m^r Rodger Gwinner his house, burried in his owne p^rsh Church of S. Dunstons.¹

1617.

The 22 may was burried Richard Solomon Alderman oute of m^r merredithis howse & was burried under the Communion tabelle.

The first novem^r was buried Thomas Aganes The sonne of Thomas Aganes of this prish & was laid in the middell ille by his fathers pewe dorre.

1618.

Mr Byles Sutton was burried in y^e north ally under y^e Pullpitt y^e 15 May.

Elizabeth daughter of m^r Lingard Hobbey and marie his wyfe was burriedd in y^e little ally by Mr Moyer's pewe 11 November.

1619.

Mrs Elizabeth Andrewes wyfe unto m^r Henry Andrewes marchant dyed in childbed and burried Thursday the 2 December y^e same day was thyre daughter Margett christened out of Walbrooke.

Thomas the sonne of Robert Tammage marchant unto Queen Elizabeth was burriedd frydaye the 18 of februarie who dyed in S Georges parish close by his brother William by y^e broken stone by y^e Vestrie door. Skinner.

¹ No reason is given why inserted in this Register.

1619.

Elizabeth myriale 3 years of age and som what more the daughter of m^r Thomas myriale parson of the sayd church and Alyce his wyfe burried on munday the 21 June in the chancell.

1620.

William Massy pastor was burriedd y^e 10 of April in y^e middle ile by old m^r Dubin's son out of Walbroke.

Annie Greene (wyfe of — Greene but lived not with him) was burried the 27 April in the Church Yard out of Thomas Wheatley's in Walbroke.

1621.

Elizabeth Thatcham widdow and straunger was burriedd 18 Februarie in y^e Chansoll.

1624.

Reynold Green Deputie of the Ward and Thomas Green his sonne were burriedd both in one grave in the chansoll y^e second day of November.

1625.

Anne y^e wyfe of m^r Patrifull was burried under y^e belfrie 4 September.

The body of m^r Patriul was burried under y^e belfray 11 September.

Ann daughter in law to m^r Patrifull was burried in y^e Church Yard 15 September.

1631.

Was burryd y^e body of Symmon Guy doctor of Divinity in the Chansoll 8 June.

1632.

Was Burriedd the bodie of Henry the sonne of Mr Aron Wilson Preacher of God's word in this Parish and of Mary his wyfe 16 August.

1634.

Was burriedd Stephen Walbroke 1 June.

1637.

The 22 December the Bodie of William Tarvrer a straunger was Buried in the north Cloyster.

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1638.

Was buried the body of Mr Henry Andrewe Aldermann in the Chansoll 6 Sep.

1639.

The 16 January the body of Thomas porter was buried in the south ile.

Was buried Marie y^e wyfe of Mr Giles Vanbrugge merchant in y^e Cloister north in his vault which he purchased of this Parishe.

1642.

Was buried the body of Anne the daughter of Mr Peter mathias m^r and of Sarah his wyfe in ye vault of Mr Vanbruggis grandfather 27 October.

Was buried y^e body of widow Fausett 25 February.

1644.

Was burid the body of Thomas Bingham in the north Ile 6 January.

Was burid in the Choire Miss Alice Chambers the daughter of Mr Humphry Chambers minister of this Parish 9 December.

1646.

Was burridd in the Quire the body of Margaret the wife of Alderman John Warner 6 October.

1648.

Was burid the body of the Right Honourable John Warner Lord Mayor on the South side of the Communion Table 16 November.

1650.

Was buried a young childe from the blach bull Walbroke in the Church Yard 16 January.

Was burridd an infant of Mr William Thompson in y^e middle Ile also on the 3rd June was Burriedd another of his children in y^e same place 11 July.

1652.

Was buryed Richard Mandart from the sugar house in y^e middle ile 14 October.

1653.

Elizabeth Jacquell the wife of John Jacquell haberdasher was burryd in y^e south side under y^e 5th stone in y^e south ally the 25 of May.

Was buryd Thomas Gates a Cobler in the Church Yard 24 January.

1654.

Was buried two younge children of Hall's in the quire 19 June.

Was burryd a young Child of Mr Benjamin Roads over its Mother 23 September.

Was buryd Mary Ensor in the lower Ile by the Pooris Box 4 October.

Was burryd a young childe of m^r Thomas Watson's minister 16 December.

1655.

Was burryd Esther Capt Grantham's daughter in the Cross Ile.

1657.

Was burryed a young childe of Mr Thomas Watson's minister In the Quire 6 June.

Was burried Mary the second wife of Mr William Ryder In y^e north Ile 26 November.

1659.

Was burried Thomas Owen Mr Sarroll's man in the Cross Ile 21 September.

Was Buried Thomas White Mr Wood's Coachman in the South Cloyster.

1661.

Was buried Mrs Todd's maide servant in the Church Yard 8 October.

Was burried Thomas Mr Watson his son in the quire 14 February.

1664.

Was buried Mr James Holmes our Sexton under the Bellfrie 6 June.

1665.

Was buried Bartholomew Hanson the Sexton in the Church Yard 26 October.

Was buried a maide from Mr Turner's in the Church Yard 23 August.

Was burried Two from Mr Turner's in the Church Yard 13 September.

Was burried Hannah Mr Turners daughter in the Church Yard 15 September.

Was buried a young childe of Mr Cotterill's in the Church Yard 19 October.

Was buried another childe of Mr Cotterills in the Church Yard 22 September.

Was buried Charles Cotterill in y^e south Ile 3 November.

1667.

Was buried Mrs. Bridgewater Mrs Salvio's mother 12 October.

Was burried Mrs. Ann Thomson 15 Nov.

[It will be observed from the following entries that burials continued to take place in the Church, which would lead to the belief that the building was not entirely destroyed in the Great Fire.]

1668.

Was burried Mr Edwin Brown merchant in y^e Chansoll 24 August.

Was buried Alice Eiver wife of William Eiver in y^e Bellfrey January 28.

1671.

Was buried William Bond Esq in y^e South Quire 25 September.

1673.

Was buried Mrs Elizabeth the wife of Mr Thom Brindley Confectioner In the Middle Ile of the Church 16th April.

1674.

Was buried William Rawkins Bro to Mr Rawkins (Druggist) Close to the second pillar in y^e north side of y^e Church 15 October.

1675.

Was buried Mr Joseph Lister's nurse in the Church Yard 29 August.

1677.

Buried Mr George Cooke's childe in y^e new Vaulte 29 May.

1678.

Burried John Lillbourne in y^e valt 18 September.

Was buried Grace Daughter of Nicholas Pollfexen Merchant in Philpot Lane 20 February.

1679.

Was buried Rachel wife of Mr Joseph Markes Stationer in Lombard Street at the corner of Clements Lane in the Parish of S Edmund the King 6 March.

1680.

Was Buried Elizabeth Walton a lodger at John Austen's a baker in Bucklersbury 5 January.

Was burried John Remington servant to Mr Whyting an Apothecary in Walbroke June 5.

Was burried Margaret wife of ——— Martin 24 August.

1681.

Was buried a Female Chrisholme of Mr Joseph Thompson of S Benet Shereog 31 August.

1683.

Was burried Mr Rogerrs a straunger 3 June.

Was Burryd Doctor Cook from Mortlake 10 October.

Was Burried ——— Price Druggist 22 November.

Was Burryd Mrs Fitzjames 15 December.

Was Burryd ——— 31 December.¹

1686.

Was buryd Mrs Mendes at Endfield 12 May.²

1688.

Was Burryd Daniel Nutt a french confessor 16 May.

Was Burryd Doctor Nathaniell Hodges in y^e Valt 16 June.¹

1689.

Was burryd Mr Robert Marriott minister of y^e Parish 19 May.⁴

¹ During this period it is astonishing to find the carelessness with which the entries are made, the writing is so bad as to be at times almost illegible.

² Why entered here does not appear.

³ See Monument in Church.

⁴ See Monument in Church.

1716.

Was burryd Mrs Emma Baldry Sextoness in the Church Yard
S Stephen Walbrook 9 January.

Sir Samuel Moyer Bart buried in the Chancell.

Thomas Baldry Parish Clerk in the Church Yard.

Rev Mr Stonestreet Rector of the united Parishes of S Stephen
Walbrook and S Benet Shereog in the Chancell.

1718.

Mr Thomas Sharman Druggist was buried in the Cross Ile in
the Church S Stephen Walbrook 9 October.

Richard Ballard a Clerke to Mr John Clarke Attorney at Law
in Bucklersbury Buried in the Church Yard 11 March.

1719.

Rev^d Joseph Rawson DD Rector of the Parish Buried in the
Chancell April 16.

1723.

Was buried y^e Rev Mr Peter Newton Curate of the Parish and
Fellow of Brazen Coll in Oxford in the Chancell January 24.

Was burried y^e Lady Rebecca Moyer in y^e Chancell 12 February.

1726.

Was burried S^r John Vanbrough in y^e North Ile 31 March.

Was burried Sarah Rawson in y^e Chancell April 7.

Was buried ——— Colebourne a Pensioner in shereog ground
June 18.

1727.

Were burryd John and Mark Walbrook two children taken up
in y^e street May 13.

1729.

Was buried my dear loving wife Mrs Hester Watson in y^e
Chancell Oct the 3rd.

1733.

Was buried Peter Deschamps in the Cross Ile January the 25.

1735.

Was buried Thomas Marshall a childe in y^e Vault September 3.
August 6, 1763 Removed and carryed into Shrewsbury Salop to be
buried.

Was buried from hence Mrs Hannah Griggs a Lodger in S
Stephens Walbrook, not known where buried.

1737.

Was Buried in y^e Chancell the Rev^d Joseph Watson, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of y^e United Parishes, born near Lyme in Cheshire and Educated at Brazenose College in Oxford aged — buried by Mr Clements Curate December 15.

1738.

Was buried in y^e middle Isle of Bow Church Mrs Elizabeth Scrimshire Widow of Shereog Parish who died y^e 11th instant at her Brothers house aged 56. T Wilson Rector January 19.

Was buried Charles Baldry Clerk of y^e United Parishes in S Stephen Walbrook Church Yard aged 59 By me T Wilson Rector February 8.

Was buried in y^e Vault Mrs Frances Wintropp Wife of Mr Stephen Wintropp March ' in Walbrook Her son aged 2 days was buryd in y^e same Coffin with his mother who was in the 25th year of her age. Buried by my Curate Mr William Clements May 2nd.

1740.

Was burried Capt Charles Vanburgh in their Family Vault at y^e north door in y^e north Ile by me T Wilson Nov 9.

1742.

Was buried Hannah Ball of S Stephens in Mr Pollfexen's vault in y^e north Isle aged 23 years April 15.

1744.

Was burried William natural son of John Andrews aged 15 months, Oct 5.

Was buried Mrs Mary Stonestreet in y^e Chancell widow of the Rev^d M^r Stonestreet my Predecessor aged 70 Thos Wilson Rector.

1748.

Was buried Woolcomb Pollfexen in the Family Vault in the South Isle aged 80 years August 23.

1752.

Was buried Mrs Amy Reynolds in the middle Isle of S Stephens sister to Mrs. Gray in the little house adjoining to the Church Yard aged 31 years 19 July.

1753.

Was buried the Rev Mr Thomas Sharp Curate of the Parish in the Vault aged 37 years November 30.

1757.

Was buried Mr Peter Deschamps in the Chancell aged 74 years 26 February.

1764.

Was buried in the Publick Vault Thomas Brooks. Brought from S Martin's in the Fields age 24 years. Died in George Alley York Buildings Strand 22 April.

1766.

Was buried Mr John Bonmer of S Stephens Walbrook in the Church Yard of S Stephen Walbrook from the Ale House aged 47 years 17 January.

1767.

Was Buried Mrs Victoria Vanbrugh in their Family Vault in the North Ile by the Door aged 98 years. Brought from Tower Hill S. Katharines Court 30 April.

1768.

Was burried lady Humphrey in S Stephens Walbrook Church Yard brought from Spitalfields aged 86 years 21 July.

1771.

Was buried Mrs Hannah Kent in Mr Brown's Vault in the South Ile below the Cross Ile a lodger at Mr Lynes aged 81 years 24 January.

Was buried John Candy in the Church Yard of S Stephen Walbrook, a black boy belonging to Mrs Mossings in Walbrook aged 18 years 13 April.

1772.

Was buried in the Chancell Mary Wilson wife of the Rev^d Dr Thomas Wilson Rector. Brought from the Cloysters Westminster Abbey aged 79 years 12 November.

1775.

Was Buried Elizabeth Scott in S Stephen Walbrook Church Yard, brought from Long Lane West Smithfield aged 65 years formerly a Servant to Dr Wilson Rector 30 Jan^r.

1776.

Was Buried Dame Henrietta Maria Vanbrugh in the Vanbrugh's Family Vault in the North Ile brought from Whitehall aged 84 years 3 May.

1778.

Was Buried Francis Baxter in a Brick Grave in the Chancell in S. Stephen's Walbrook Church aged 67 years 13 November.

1780.

Was Buried Robert Royds in the Chancell in the brick grave that was made for Mrs Macaulay aged 59 years 5 February.

Was Buried Richard Cureton in the Church Yard of S Stephen Walbrook. Brought from Bow Lane aged 57 years, was the Organ Blower, the Churchwarden gave the Fees.

1781.

Was Buried Nathaniel Thomas Esq^r Alderman in the Publick Vault of S. Stephens Church. Brought from Bridge Street Black-fryers aged 64 years 7 March.

1784.

Was buried Rev Thomas Wilson D D Rector of this Parish brought from Bath aged 80 years 27 April.

1785.

Was buried Mr George Webster Jr in a New Vault in the North Ile above the Cross Ile of S Stephen Walbrook Church in the 27th year of his age 15 December.

1788.

Was buried Elizabeth Edwards in the Church Yard of S Stephen Walbrook brought from under Bonds Court, the Tarr Companys house aged 9 years 30 November.

1792.

Was Buried Miss Mary Ann Torr in a New Vault in the chancell aged 16 years brought from Englefield Green Surry, 26 June.

1796.

Was buried Miss Martha Townley only child of G. S. Townley Rector of the Parish in a new Brick Grave in the Chancell near the Church Yard in the 17th year of her age 26 January.

1802.

Was buried William Lynn 81 years in the North Ile under the Pews 3 and 4 he was 60 years sexton and 40 years Parish Clerk of S Stephen Walbrook and S Benet Shereog.

1806.

Was buried Jane Langdon aged 75 years in the Family Vault Entrance to which is under the door of Pulpit Pew Jan 13.

1808.

Samuel Brandram aged 67 years in a New Vault under the Pew on the south side of the Chancell Licensed.

The Vestry Minute Books of S. Stephen's Parish, which are now lodged in the Guildhall Library, consist of Five Volumes dating from 1587 to 1877. Unfortunately one dating from 1734 to 1775 is not to be found. The Volumes are all in excellent order and condition.

There are a few minutes of an earlier date—1571 to 1581—entered on the first and last pages of the Churchwardens Account Books, dating from 1548 to 1637.

The first volume of Minutes is entitled—

“The vestry booke belonging vnto
S Stephens in Walbrooke, begonne
The 25th of m'che 1587.”

A few extracts from these Minutes are here given, the greater part of them have reference to various matters connected with the management of the various properties which the Parish possessed, and are of no particular interest at the present time.

An Inventory of the items in the Vestry was taken in 1558, the following articles are entered :—

“It'm a Chalyce wth the patent of Sylver p'cell gilt weying Syxtene Ovnces as appereth by m' bow is Accompt.

It'm a little Pix of Sylver for the Sacrament of m' Clement is gifte.

It'm another Pix of Cop.

It'm two Candlestickes of pewter of Mr Bodenham's gifte, and two latteen for the same aulter.

It'm a Crosse of Copper wth a foote to yt wth a staffe and a Banner of Blew sylke wth frynge and the Image of the Trinytie.

It'm a Pax of Cop wth pictures of xrist, mary and John.

It'm a little picture of S Stephyn and another of S Jerome.

It'm another picture of the resurrection of ———

It'm a fayre picture of S Stephyn gilte with a Tabernacle.

It'm a faire Sapulcre house Carved.

It'm a fayre Payre of Orgens.

It'm a harrow for tenebris Candles in passhon weke.

It'm fyve Belles and a Sayntis Bell in the steeple.

It'm a fayre Branche of Latteen wth fyve candlestickes vpon hit which m^r Clement did gyve and the Charges of the Setting vpp of hytt all of his owne charge.

It'm the founte with lock and key."

1591. December 22nd. William Comber, Geo. Lidiart, Ralph Morris and John Cherry were chosen to join with the Parson and Churchwardens, "To make enquiries and Search for Seminaries, Jesuites, Massinge Priestes, Recusants and other papistical enemies to the queen es ms'tie and the state according to a Precept from my Lord Maior my Lord Bishop of London and Her Majesties Com^{rs} to that effect."

1598. October 15th. It is agreed, "That there should be a poste sete up before y^e Chirche to punish Vagabondes and Begers."

1603. March 18th. "Agreed that noo suvante shal be beried in the Chirche y^f hee dow dye of plague w^{out} concent of the P^{son} and Churchwardens."

The Minutes between 1614 and 1648 seem to be missing, the book commencing at the latter date is thus entitled—

"A Vestry Booke belonging to the Parish Church of S Stephens in Wallbrooke begining the 24th Aprill 1648. Joseph Todd being Churchwarden."

An Inventory of the goods and ornaments passing from one Churchwarden to his successor is then given as follows:—

"2 livery potts of silver ingraven and enameled m^{ke} wth S.S 122 oz wth lether cases, and a standing comunion cupp wth a cover

and a trencher plate to set the bred on of silver and gilt wth a lether case, another standing cupp of silver and gilte M^r Winstone's gifte m'ked wth S S wth a lether case, a silver bason enameled on the bosse m'ked S S wa 49 oz wth a lether case."

Another Inventory taken in 1652 differs a little from the foregoing, as it will be seen on comparing them that a standard silver cup and a silver bason are not mentioned. This must have been an omission, as these two articles are still in use, and are mentioned by Mr Edwin Freshfield, Jr., in his Inventory, which was taken in 1894 and is given in this work a little later on.

1652. "An Inventorie of the goods and ornaments belonging to the Parish of S Stephen Wallbrooke London 1652 and delivered by Wm Thompson to Mr William Rider succeeding Churchwarden for the succeeding year."

"Two silver potts engraven and enamelled marked S S 122½ with case.

A Standing Communion Cup with a Cover and a Trencher Plate to sett the Bread on of Silver and gilt with a lether case.

One faire green Carpet for the Communion Table, one faire green Carpet Embroidered with gold S.S and fringed about with Silk and a Calico wrapper.

One green Cushion for the Pulpitt of green velvet and a Bayes case.

One green velvet Pulpitt Cloth embroidered with gold S.S.

One green Cloth Cushion bound with silken fringe about it with 4 silk tassels for the Reading Pew.

One halfe houre glass with an iron frame to it one hower glass with a gilt frame to sett it in.

One damask table Cloth with a Napkin to it for the Communion Table.

Cushions new and old seventeen.

One Booke of Doctor Jewell's, a Booke of the Decree of the Star Chamber, one Great Bible, Two great Register Bookes, one of Parchment the other of Paper for Christenings, Marriages and Burialls.

A Table appertaining to the Building of the Church.

A Table of Orders for the Entrie of Burialls.

The Keys of the Church and Vestrie House.

A pair of brass scales and a beame with a pile of Troy weights and a little case to keep them all in.

Two large Pewter Candlesticks given by Col Jackson, a Trunke, a Locke and a key to keep them all in. Three Table Cloths and two Napkins of diaper. A Pullpit cloth with a green cushion belonging to it.

Another Pullpit cloth with some green velvet with a pillow to it. Eight green cushions of Kersey on both sides.

Four green cushions lined with leather.

Two Covers for the Communion Table one of green Kersey the other of ———.

One greate Bible, a greate booke in folio of Bishop Jewels works.

The Paraphrase of Erasmus upon the four Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles.

A Register booke for christenings and marriages and Burialls.

One Chest in the Vestrie House with three Locks where are kept the Parish writings.

The Communion Table.

Two flat Chests, one Iron bound Chest 20 formes 37 leather Bucketts.

One branche of brasse to hang in the Church waying 37½.

One box for Collection of Money SS with four black wooden dishes.

One greate Glace Lanthorne to hang at the Church Door.

One bushel Measure, an Iron Crow, Two Rammers, one Shovel, one greate hooke to pull downe houses with several levers.

One pewter Dish.

A Bond of William Waterfield.

Five greate Bells, one small Bell.

Several other goods belonging to ye Parish left in y^e Parish house of which there is an Inventorie in the old Accompt Booke."

"The keyes of the Poore Box and Chest in y^e Vestrie are left in y^e hands as followeth, One with M^r Watson the minister, and three keyes left with m^r Sadler and m^r Quiney, and five keyes left with m^r Ryder."

This Inventorie is most carefully recorded in each year at Easter on the Change of Churchwardens down to the Great Fire, when it ceases.

Inventory.¹

1894. "Two Silver Tankards with the date mark for 1616 and a makers mark T P and a goose, fish or some other object in a shaped shield. The handles are inscribed '1616' and the letters 'S S' linked, inlaid in blue enamel on the boss of the lids.

"A silver gilt cup and paten cover with the date mark for 1559 and a maker's mark, a fleur de lis in a shaped shield, and inscribed 'Praes we the Lorde with all our hartes.' The date mark on the paten cover is for 1562 and a maker's mark? also a holly leaf.

A silver gilt cup with the date mark for 1633 and a maker's mark H B in linked letters with half a sun in splendour in a shaped shield and inscribed 'The gift of Richard Winston to the parish of S S.' The paten has the date mark for 1567, and a maker's mark, a lion sejant.

A silver dish with the date mark for 1619, and the same maker's mark as the flagons. The centre boss has the letters S S linked inlaid in blue enamel."

1653. May 22nd. "At this Vestry Mr Nicholas Juxon did give the said Vestrey to understand that he had now taken time to consider as to his answer whether he shoulde holde the Office of Churchwarden, or submit to a fine, did then declare that since he was frelie elected he would as frelie serve where upon it was confirmed with grete approval, he afterwards entered into a bonde of £500 with Mr Underwood and Mr Alderman Thompson on behalfe of y^e Parish to performe y^e saide office faithfully."

"This Vestrie also called to mind serious damage occasioned by Mr Ewer the Clarke in ordering and causing to be cutte away and impaired parte of the round quarter of one of y^e Pillars of y^e Church, the Vestrie went forth to viewe y^e same, and finding y^e saide pillar to be much disfigured and deformed and not fitt to remaine as itt was, found that there was no cause to induce him to that action, besides his own fancie of squaring his wife's pewe, returned again to the Vestrie to consider of the matter where upon after serious debate did order that Mr Ewer shoulde at his owne charges cause to be made aneew y^e saide pillar and wainscott unto y^e same forme, order and strength it was before and that y^e same be done by him within

¹ "The Communion Plate of the Churches in the City of London." By Edwin Freshfield, Jr., M.A., F.S.A. London, 1894.

reasonable time otherwise the Churchwardens are to have the same reformed and to paye for the doing thereof out of his following quarters salary.

"And itt is further ordered that hence forward hee doo not againe appoint any worke to be done in y^e Church or any thing belonging thereto except it be y^e repayringe of a locke or anye small matter under y^e value of 12d without order first had from the Churchwardens for doing so, and that hee doo not suffer any lumber, or goods or other stufte into the Church."

1654. September 8th. "Information being given to this Vestrey that upon a former desire of Mr Wattson several disbursements were layde out for y^e alteringe of his parlour windowes to make his roome more commodious, both for light and air, it was that daye ordered that y^e Churchwardens doo dispense the summe if necessary for the purpose afores^d."

1655. 28th March. "A View day was ordered for y^e houses belonging to y^e Parish and that on every view day y^e Churchwardens doo take the length and breadth of every house and enter them downe in y^e Vestrie Book to remaine upon Record, and y^e said view day to be on the Wednesday next after Easter Week."

At the same Vestry, "It was ordered that in regard to many Dangerous Fires lately happened in y^e City that y^e number of Bucketts belonging to y^e Parish be made to thirty six."

1657. 17th March. "In this Vestrie a Motion being made for an Encrease of Maintenance for Mr Watson our Minister to be allowed him for his Afternoon Sermon on the Sabbath Day, and in Performance of an Agreement with him at his first coming among us.

"It was mutually agreed that against the next Vestrie all those Inhabitants of y^e Parish that have Voyce in Vestrie shall be Warned to appear and desired to subscribe what summe they are Willing yearly to give Towards the Encrease of Maintenance as aforesaid. And for those of y^e Parish that are Absent a certaine number of Persons to be appointed to Goe from Howse to Howse to Endeavour a larger Contribution towards y^e Mayntenance aforesaid."

"Mr Ewer did Petition to be Considered for his Extraordinary Paynes and attendance upon y^e Work During the tyme the Church and Steepell were repaying, and upon Consideration had it was

Agreed that Five pounds should be given him which he did Thankfully Accept."

1658. March 23rd. At a Vestry held, "A Word from Mr Watson declaring that he had been preferred several charges of greater value than that w^h he had of y^e Parish, but he would accept of none in regard he had lived a long while with us, and that God had blessed him in his Ministry. Nevertheless Charges coming on upon him he was forced to desire the Vestrie to take in consideration his pains, his charges, his crosses, praying them to Enlarge themselves as much as they could leaving it with them &c.

"There upon it was agreed that he should have this yeare £150 and that Mr J Hill, Mr Thorby, Mr Williamson, Mr Proctor and y^e two Churchwardens should go about y^e Parish to see what augmentation they could gett for him and ordered that the Churchwardens should cary Mr Watson word what was done in his behalf."

The first recorded Vestry after The Great Fire was held on the 2nd April, 1667, at "y^e Cardinall's Capp in Morefields," when it was agreed, "That y^e 16th instant be appoynted a Meeting of y^e Parishoners to consult of their affaires."

1667. May 14th. "Ordered that the 16th be appoynted for a Perambulation Dinner and that each of the Parishoners shall contribute 0 . 2 . 6 a man towards y^e charge of y^e said dinner."

1672. October 20th. "Ordered that y^e Church Chest of Wrightings now at Mr. Wilkinson's a former Churchwarden, and now kept out of y^e Parish, be brought back into our Parish and sent to Mr. Pollfexen's house."

"That there be a Vestrie y^e first Wednesday in every month at 9 of y^e clock in the morning for letting of land and despatch of other Business of y^e Parish as long as it shall be convenient, and if any Tenant desires to see y^e Rector Mr Robert Marriott or y^e Churchwardens it shall be granted."

At this date the Parishoners of S. Benet Shereog asked the Churchwardens of S. Stephen that the materials of the old Church of S. Benet should be used in the rebuilding of the Parish Church. The Churchwardens of S. Stephen refused this, stating that the materials "were unuseful." The Court of Aldermen decided that

the materials should be used in fencing in the Church Yard of S. Benet Shereog.¹

A little later the Court of Aldermen gave permission to the Churchwardens of S. Stephen's to pull down a house in the Market Place, "For their further accommodation in building the Steeple of the Church," and also to take as much of the market ground as they required for the purpose.²

The entries in the Minute Book with reference to the rebuilding of the Church commence in October, 1672, when a motion was made that, "Some of y^e Vestry men do attend on y^e Court of Assistants of y^e Grocers Company then sitting at Grocers Hall to begg their Presence at y^e laying y^e first Foundation stone of y^e Church of S. Stephen Walbrooke the 17th instant y^e s^d Company being Patrons of y^e Church." Then follows a

Memorandum, October 22, 1672, as follows:—

"The first Stone in rebuilding S. Stephens Church was laid in y^e East foundation by the persons hereafter mentioned:

1. The Right Hon^{le} Sir Geo Waterman Knt Lord Mayor.
2. The Right Hon^{le} Tho Witty one of His Majestys Privy Council.
3. The Right Hon^{le} Jno Robinson Lieut of His Majesty's Tower.

Of y^e Court of Assistants of y^e Grocers Co^r Patrons:

4. William Wadd Esq. Wm Dobb Esq 5.
6. Mr Jacob Bomeald. Deputy Jas Owtron 7.
8. Maj^r Rich^d Rogers, Mr John Minne 9.

Parishoners:

10. Mr Eobert Marriott.
11. Mr Lowry Norton. Mr Wm Loddyes 12
13. Mr Gervaise Cory. Mr John North 14.
15. Adrian Quiney } Churchwardens."
John Simpson }

[It is interesting to note the similarity of this ceremony with that which took place in May, 1429, when the foundation stones of the second Church of S. Stephen were laid.]

In the course of the rebuilding Mr Pollefixen complained to the Court of Aldermen that according to the intended design of the

¹ Repertory, 76. fo. 3.

² Repertory, 78. fo. 116.

"Surveyor Generall," Sir C. Wren, if carried out, would seriously obstruct the lights of his house. This was referred to the Alderman and Deputy of the Ward, with Sir John Lawrence, to view the Church, and, if possible, "continue it in such a manner without altering the intended design," so that Mr. Pollefexen shall not be damaged.¹

1674. "Ordered to acquaynt Mr Marriott that he may prepare a Passion Sermon agaynst Good Friday, if he may preach it at S Mary Woolnoth in Lombard St at 9 or 10 oclock in y^e Morning as Mr Dickinson's Will directs."

February 19th. "At a Vestry held at Mr Maddison's Coffee House in Barge Court Mr Norton, Mr Quiney and the Churchwardens, it was decided that the Churchwardens were to wait on Sir Christopher Wren to desire him to grant that the Vestry House should be built in the Church Yard at the end of the Church.

"Ordered that the Churchwardens should attend Mr Lane the City Comptroller to advise with him how to gett a Grant from the Citty of so much ground on the north side of the Church as will be sufficient to build the Steeple thereon."

October 30th. "It was agreed that £500 should be paid into the Chamber of London towards the building of our Church out of the monies that C. W. Lilbourne hath in hand, and that which is subscribed by new Comers into the Parish or others, and what shall be wanting of the grand sum Mr Lilbourne is to supply, and to be allowed interest for the same until he be reimbursed out of y^e Parish Monies."

1675. "Ordered that Mr Dan Andrews Demanding a view of y^e Church Books as he was a Vestryman he should not have y^e Books, but that if he desired to be certified about money received for Burialls y^e Churchwardens to show it to him but not to part w^h y^e Books, nor take notes out of them whereby he may arme himselfe agaynst a tryall to be had in y^e Kings Bench."

May. "At a Vestry held at y^e Fountaine Taverne in Bucklersbury it was ordered that on Thursday next as Many of the Vestry as Conveniently could should with the Churchwardens attend the Lord Mayor and Court of Common Council to present to them a Petition concerning building a Steeple on the north side of our Church."

May 13th. "At a Vestry held at Mr Maddison's Coffee House, it was ordered 'That y^e Persons who lent y^e first £500 for y^e rebuilding of our Church be attended by y^e Churchwardens and others of y^e Vestry to request them to continue y^e same, that it may be returned again into y^e Chamber, and they who will not continue their money to be paid by the Churchwardens and asked to take up y^e same at interest upon y^e security of y^e Parish Funds.'"

July 1st. "Ordered that y^e Locks of y^e Parish Chest of wrightings be mended and the keys delivered to Mr Elliott Vestryman and the Churchwardens, and the wrightings for lending money on y^e Parish Lands be delivered by Mr Sympson to the Churchwardens, and that Mr Hunter's two Houses, and Mr Browne's three houses in Walbrook belonging to y^e Parish be mortgaged for y^e Money and that y^e Trustees be joyned in y^e same."

1676. "The Differences between Dan Andrewes and y^e Parrish being debated it was y^e unanimous opinion of y^e Vestry there should be no more delays put upon y^e Parish, but go on to tryall at law this terme."

We read of this dispute in the records of the Corporation: On the 25th April, 1668, a complaint was made to the Court of Aldermen, by the Churchwardens of S. Stephen's, that Mr. Dan Andrews was erecting the wall of his new building upon the old foundations of the Parsonage House; it was ordered by the Court that the Alderman and Deputy of the Ward were to view and report their opinions to the Court.¹

1676. February 13th. "Ord^d that Mr Strong be paid his Bill of 3. 14. 0 for fencing in the New Church Yard, and forthwith employed for making y^e Foundations for the Pewes to deliver to the Churchwardens every Saturday night his Bill for what work he had done at as reasonable a price as he can afford and the Churchwardens to pay him. Also that Mr Longland should go forward with the Carpenters work that should be necessary to be done for the Substantial Flooring of the Pewes the Price being left to Him to be as reasonable as he could possibly afford."

March 23rd. "That Mr Daniel Browne and Major Quiney Doo wait upon Mr Browne to endeavour to persuade him to the Continuance of the £500 lent y^e Parrish towards y^e rebuilding of our

Church, and if they cannot Persuade that the Money be immediately paid him."

"Ordered that the Churchwardens do take up from the Chamber of London £1000 according to a Grant of y^e Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen to be lent towards y^e rebuilding and finishing our Parish Church and y^e s^d Churchwardens are hereby ordered to assign three warrants for £1500 at security by y^e Lord Arch^b of Canterbury, Lord Mayor and Lord Bishop of London uppon y^e Chamber of London for rebuilding of churches payable out of y^e Coal Money after y^e rate of six pounds per cent per annum until it be repaid."

The following is a copy of the Memorandum :—

Sheldon Mayor 11 Die April 1676.

"By Humble Desire of y^e Churchwardens and Parishoners of the Parrish of S Stephen Wallbrook for y^e Loan of £1000 of y^e Chamber of London to enable them to proceed in building their Parish Church assigning for security to make over three Warrants for £500 ass^d upon the Coal Duty, the second whereof will become due and payable about a yeare and a halfe hence, and also to pay Interest for y^e same in y^e manner stated.

"And it is thought fitt and ordered by this Court that Mr Chamberlain do advance and hand unto y^e said Parishoners out of y^e Chamber of London y^e sum of £1000. They making over the s^d Warrants for security for the repayment thereof, and of Payments of Interest thereupon."

1677. March 10th. "Mr Dodson appearing at this Vestry Consented to pay £15 as a Fine or to Lend £100 towards the rebuilding of the Church to be repaid him in three years, and to be released from serving the office of Churchwarden, when after debating the Matter it was agreed to take his £15 and to give a full discharge for his serving the Office of Churchwarden in this Parish.

1678. May 18th. "Ordered that the Church be forthwith Pewed that in order thereto the Churchwardens with Mr John Bright, Mr John Paterson, Mr Dan Browne, Mr Henry Griffiths and Mr Quiney or any two of them together with the Churchwardens or any two of the Parishoners of S. Benet Shereog as they shall appoynt give in their proposalls to the next Vestry, that it may be agreed by the Vestry to have the Work Done in Scantlings and Workmanship to be like to S. Nicholas Cole Abbey Church."

1679. June 28th. "Ordered that the Churchwardens with Dr Hodgson, Mr Jno Smith, Major Quiney, Mr Dan Brown doo attend Sir Christopher Wren in order to have the Porch built and whatt else Conveniently necessary more to be done for a Lanthorne for the Sanctus Bell, Also Mr Strong be desired to draw a *skeeme* of the old Church as now it Lyes by a scale of perfect dimensions."

February 19. "Ordered that Dr Christopher Wren in consideration of his great care and extraordinary pains taken in y^e contriving and designing of y^e Church and assisting in y^e rebuilding y^e same be presented to his Lady 20 Guineys in a silken purse, Mr Woodcots y^e Surveyor with five Guineys, and they both be invited and desired to dine with the Churchwardens at y^e Swan in Old Fish St next Vestry day which is appointed this day fortnight."

March 10th. "Ordered that Convenient Forms be made to stand in the aisle of the Church for Accommodating the people."

May 6th. "Ordered that the Capitalls of the Pillars be Carved worke, alsoe that the Pewinge be admeasured by Mr Wm Lawrence, ordered also that Mr Colledge and Mr Davies the Joyners have £50 a piece payd them and the £50 due from S Benet Shereog to be paid to Mr Krutler towards the pulpitt and altar Piece."

May 27th. "Ordered that Sir Christophers Lady be presented with ten pieces of gold, the pews also to be numbered by Mr Quiney and Mr Browne and that Mr Browne and Mr John Smith be aidynge to the Churchwardens in y^e seatinge the parishioners in their pews as speedily as they can."

"Ordered that a Dinner be provided at y^e Bulls Head Taverne and thereunto invited Mr Thomas Marriote, Sir Christopher Wren. Mr Strong, Mr Houblon and others. Ordered that the Little Bell be hung in the Window of the Tower next Walbrook forthwith, for their better coming to Church."

August 4th. "Ordered that a Convenient Font be made of Marble by Mr Thomas Strong, and that Mr Davies doo all the Paynting work necessary to the Church also that the Capitalls of the Pillars be carved, and that the Paveing work be done by Mr Lawrence."

There is no doubt but that at this time the Church was sufficiently finished for the opening ceremony, and although there is no distinct reference to this in the Vestry Minutes, we find it

confirmed in the Corporation Records which thus read: "Court of Aldermen 26 June 1679 Upon request made unto this Court by the Minister, Churchwardens and Parishioners of the Parish of S Stephen Walbroke, this Court doth agree to meet at Guildhall on Sunday next in the afternoone, and from thence to go to the said Parish Church. And it is Ordered that the Whole Court be summoned for that purpose."

1680. April 29th. A Vestry held at Mr. Powell's Coffee House, in Barge Yard, "Ord^d that the following moneys formerly lent for the rebuilding of the Church be paid

Mr Henry Griffiths £100.

Mr Pollfexen £50.

Mr Lilbourne £25 Mr Thompson £35."

May 16th. "Ord^d that the Parrish doo provide a dinner at y^e Fountaine Taverne to be allowed out of y^e Parrish Stocke, there to be invited to Dine Mr Marriott, Sir Christopher Wren, Mr Watts, Mr Strong, Mr Dempster, Mr Richardson, Major Quiney."

July 4th. "Ord^d that Mr Strong be paid £2. 7. 4 for Gratification of severall Services done to y^e Parrish."

1681. February 12th. "Ord^d that whereas there is an order of the Vestry for selling four of y^e bells which order is confirmed by this Vestry, and it is further ordered that part of y^e money be employed for buying a clock diall."

March 7th. "Whereas James Darroll has suggested to this Vestry that y^e Parrish of S Benet Shereog desire an Organ in y^e Church, he is desired to acquaint them that if they will against our next Vestry acquaint us what they will subscribe towards y^e cost of y^e Organ, and yeerely for keeping thereof, and playing upon it, it be reported to us at y^e next Vestry if it be reasonable we may concur with them, and in order thereunto have deferred y^e Disposal of y^e Bell money till y^e next Vestry and no longer."

November 23rd. "Ord^d that y^e fourth Bell be hung with y^e saints bell, and that the other four bells be sold."

At this period there was again some trouble with the Farmers of the Stocks Market, as to the building of the Church Porch, from which they complained they would sustain damage. The matter was referred by the Court of Aldermen to Sir John Moore, Alderman

of Walbrook and two other Aldermen, also Mr Hooke, the Surveyor, to "hear all the Parties" and report to the Court. It was afterwards agreed that "the Farmers of the Market were to pull down sufficient of the piazza to build the Porch" and to "pay the sum of £20 as Compensation."

1683. May 11th "Ordered that a dinner be provided and Payd for out of y^e Parrish Stocke next Thursday being holly Thursdays and the management thereof be left to the discretion of y^e Churchwardens and all y^e Vestrie be invited as likewise Mr Spinkes, Mr Richardson, Mr Flower, S^r Chris Renn, Mr Strong y^e Masson and Mr Longland, also Ordered that y^e Bell of y^e Church be put into a Verry good Posture for ringing."

1685. May 20th. "Ordered that our Customary Perambulation dinner on Holy Thursday be provided at y^e discretion of y^e Churchwarden and p^d for by him out of y^e Parrish Stocke and thatt all y^e Vestrie be invited as also Mr Marriott, Mr Spink, Sir Chris Wrenn, Mr Longland, Mr Flower, Mr Watts."

September 11th. "At this Vestry complaint being made by several of the Parishoners that the intended Doreway for a Porch into the Stocks Market was at present a great annoyance to the Church by reason of the offensive smells and stinks that came from severall stands joynd to it as a Slaughter House. It was ordered to be stopp'd up with Brickwork.

"Mr Spinks then acquainted y^e Vestrie that hee should suddenly leave y^e Parish, and that they would be pleased to consider of a fitt p^{son} for a Lecturer in his stead whereupon y^e Vestrie ord^d that Thursday next at 8 a m in y^e morning in y^e Vestrie house all such Inhabitants as paye to y^e Church and poor should be desired to meet there to choose a fitt person in his place and that each Inhabitant have notice thereof left in writing at his house and that the Churchwardens of S Benet Shereog be acquainted therewth that the Inhabitants may also be at the Choise.

"The Vestrie proceeded to the elecion of a Churchwarden, the following were putt in nominacion. Mr Phillip Hawes, Mr John Rolfe, Mr Sam^l Dudley wth being putt upp to choise it fell on Mr Sam^l Dudley, Mr Dudley being sent for and appearing after being acquainted wth the business desired some dayes to consider of it and then would give his answer w^{ch} was agreed."

November 17th. "Mr Sam^l Dudley now appearing submitted to a fine but did request the Vestry that the Question might be first put that in case he should remove out of y^e Parish in nine or twelve months he might not have one moyety of his fine repayd him, and it was carryed in y^e negative, and at y^e same time ord^d by this Vestry that the like question should not be admitted for the future to any that should be elected."

1686. January 18th. "At this Vestry was read a letter from Mr. Thomas Harwick y^e Contents whereoff were that he formerly finning to y^e sayde Vestry for y^e Office of Churchwarden and that at the saide tyme there was a promise made to him, it should be repaid to him, the s^d letter being read and Setting forth his Deplorable condition, he was now a prisoner in y^e Compter and reduced to grete want, the Vestry unanimously ordered the repayment thereof being fifteen pounds and that L^t Col Quiney and Mr Thos Dailmer doo see the disposall thereof as they shall consider most convenient for his and his wife's support "

March 17th. "At this Vestry there being a proposition for the making of a porch into the Stocks Market, the further debate of it was respited until such time as Col Quiney should come to towne, and then that he and some of the other Vestry be desired to wait on Sir Chris Wrenn to know if he can allow any money for the Same and then to proceed accordingly."

This is the last occasion in these Minutes on which the name of Sir Christopher Wren is mentioned. According to Mr. Elmes, in his life of Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect received but £100 a year for all his services, excepting those rendered in the rebuilding of S. Paul's Cathedral, for which he was paid a yearly salary of £200.

"The Vestry then proceeded to the choise of a rentor Churchwarden for the yeare ensuing and the p^{rs}ons in nominacion for the same were Mr Hawes m^r Byfield m^r Baker and m^r Hornding and the choise fell on m^r Byfield m^r Byfield being sent for and appearing after some consideracion of this matter concented to a fine of fifteen pounds. Some of the vestrey being gone they Sent againe for them and there were then present m^r Disher, m^r Royston m^r Rolfe m^r Scanren m^r Byfield m^r Shearman Churchwarden who being acquainted wth m^r Byfields mind were content wth y^e same and then

proceeded to the elecion of another rentor Churchwarden and there being nominated m^r Hawes, m^r Baker m^r Wright m^r Hornding, the choise fell on m^r Wright who appearing desired to fine fifteen pounds for the same w^{ch} was granted, and then proceeded to a new choise and there being nominated m^r Hawes, m^r Baker m^r Horndon and m^r Watts for rentor Warden, the choise fell on m^r Baker who being sent for was out of towne and soo y^e Vestrey appointed another time."

March 22nd. "Mr Luke Baker being chosen at the last Vestry now appearing accepted the office of Churchwarden for the year ensuing and nominating for his Securities for the performance and trust of the office Mr Jas Baker, The Anchor Holborn and Mr Jas Baker of Broad St, the Vestry approved of them and ord^d that a Bond with the usual Covenants in the penalty of £500 be made readie, and after that Mr Baker hath signed the same that then the Plate, Books, wrightings and other ornaments &c belonging to y^e Parish be delivered to him and that the Bond be made payable to Mr Samuel Royston and delivered into his custodie."

May 6th. "Ord^d that y^e Customary Perambulation Dinner on holly Thursday be provided att y^e discretion of the Churchwarden and payd for by him out of y^e Parish Stocke not exceeding ten pounds, and that all the Vestry be invitted and also Mr Marriott, Mr Spinks, Mr Reader Mr ffloner Mr Worth Mr Gilby."

1689. May 16th. "It was ordered that four or more with y^e Churchwardens should wait upon y^e Court of Assistants of y^e Grocers Companye to acquaynt them y^t they might have y^e Libertie to recommend a minister for y^e Parishe in y^e roome of m^r Maryot deceased."

May 24th. "Severall Ministers being nominated there was Agreed upon to be presented to the Grocers Companie, and desired if they would choose one of them to be our minister which these persons are y^e followinge m^r Jolland who had 7 hands, m^r Meriton who had 9 hands, m^r Huntingdon who had 4 hands. Ordered that the whole Parish be summoned to give their votes for which they choose of y^e above named which was Done, accordingly by their Marks. Mr Jolland had 16 hands and Mr Meriton had 19 hands Mr Huntingdon none."

1690. May 16th. "Ord^d that y^e Churchwardens talk with Dr Johnson about y^e Bill for Physick concerning Mrs Gauntlett's sickness not to exceed 40s."

"That y^e Churchwardens of y^e Parish of S Georges shall have twelve pounds paid them out of Mr Dickinson's estate, and y^e Parish of S Olave Southwark have y^e same."

July 29th. "Ord^d that Mr Fisher doo goo to Dr How to give him his Fee to attend Mr Baldry y^e Clarke who lyes dangerously ill."

1691. February 20th. "Mr Stonestreete offeringe to refer it to the Vestry whether Mr David Jones should Preach an Evening Lecture at S Stephens Church Walbrook Doe order that Mr Henry Aynscombe and m^r John Johnson doe enter into a p'sonal bill of £50 to make good w^ht Damage shall Happen to y^e Church pewes branches and formes Duringe said Lecture and Likewise y^e y^e halfe of y^e Quarters gathering shall be applyed to y^e Poore of y^e Parish and paid to y^e Churchwardens for the time beinge."

March 24th. "Ord^d y^e y^e Poores Rate be gathered for y^e future quarterly for y^e we are sensible of Great Losse by Defferinge itt Longer and y^e wee find by Antient Custome y^e y^e Younger Churchwarden did see to Gather y^e ministers tythes and therefore we expect that itt be gathered wth y^e Poores rate for the future."

1692. February 19th. "Ord^d y^e Churchwardens take Care about puttinge m^r Gauntlett's eldest Boy as y^e Parish shall desire, m^r Browne to put him prentice in y^e hospitall of Bridewell."

March 15th. "Ord^d that Mr Stonestreete, m^r Browne, m^r Royston and y^e Churchwardens doo discourse workmen and agree wth them for building a house for y^e minister on y^e voide piece of land at y^e west end of y^e Church and y^e Churchwardens doe pay y^e Workmen as money becomes Due out of y^e money of y^e parish now in his hands."

May 2nd. "Ord^d that the Perambulation Dinner be held as usual on Thursday next being holy thursday at y^e Discretion of y^e Churchwardens who is not to exceed Tenn pounds in y^e Charge thereof."

July 14th. "Ord^d that y^e Churchwardens wth Col Quiney doo waite on Sir William Turner to desire him that m^r Paybody son of y^e pentioner of this Parish and distracted may be admitted into y^e

Hospitall of Bethlehem upon y^e usuall Rates and that they desire m^r Browne and m^r Wilkinson to goe also."

"That m^r Baldrey y^e Clarke have 40s given him by m^r Eagle for his extraordinary Care in the year 1691 if not already paid him."

September 25th. "Ord that Mr Pitt have leave to sett up a monument for Mr Marriott formerly Rector hier hee not Damaginge y^e Church.

That y^e Saints bell be new Cast and some new Mettle added.

That m^r Powell pay noe parish dutyes for her mayde lately burried."

December 9th. "The Vestry doo request Mr Stonestreete and Col Quiney to waite on y^e Bishop of London and y^e Grocers Companye to desire their aide that y^e Parishioners build a house on y^e wayste ground adjoyning to y^e Church against Walbroke for y^e Minister of y^e parish to dwell in or if he think not convenient to live in it that y^e Parish will lett it for y^e most they can gett and the Rents shall be two thirds for them, and one third for y^e use of y^e minister in consideration that he hath a title to some part of y^e Ground and that y^e house is intended in part to be built wth money to be raised by y^e Lights into y^e Church Yard, and halfe of which money being to y^e minister."

"They are likewise to acquaynt the Aldⁿ of y^e Ward y^e nuisance y^e Parish have a long time suffered by y^e common house of Office being so close agaynst the Church Door, and desire his assistance and Advice to Remedie y^e same."

Memorandum. "It was agreed by y^e parson and y^e parish at this Vestry that y^e bounds of the Chancell belongs to y^e minister, and all y^e upper part of y^e Church from y^e cross ile excepting y^e north and south Iles w^{ch} too Iles doo belong to y^e Parish all y^e length of y^e Church."

December 19th. "Ord^d that y^e Churchwardens doo employ a Workman to inquier into y^e cause of y^e Sinking of y^e Tower and Cross Ile of y^e Church and doo repayre five Windows underneath them and doo w^t else shall be found necessary."

1693. April 12th. "Mr Schwann did appear and was acquainted that y^e Vestry had chosen him Churchwarden, and he desired time to consider of it till Friday w^{ch} y^e Vestry agree to."

April 14th. "Mr Schwann agayne appearing did desire to be admitted to a fine of £15 w^{ch} y^e Vestry agreed to and y^e fine was ord^d to be payd to y^e Churchwardens, and y^e Vestrey doe inform Mr Schwann that if he removes out of y^e Parish before Christmas next he is to have halfe the fine ret^d."

May 19th. "Ord^d that y^e Perambulation Dinner be held as usual on Thursday next being holy thursday att the discretion of the Churchwarden who is not to exceed £10 in the charge thereof and to be at the Miter Taverne in the Stocks Market all y^e Vestrey to be invited."

1696. April 30th. "Ord^d that m^r Baldrey y^e parish Clarke be paid 31s for fires and candles for 62 nights, that he be discharged for the rent of his house for the time past, and this year ensuing it, and that he is not to have his gratuity of 40s for the year past."

November 9th. "Mr Rawstone acquaynting the Vestry that Mr John Hill was lately burried in the vault and that his mother m^r Hill was much disabled in her estate by greate loss, it is now ord^d that all fees belonging to the Parish be given her."

1697. March 31st. "Ord^d that Mr Baldreys bill be paid except 5d w^{ch} he settis down for washing the Church w^{ch} the Vestry will not allow."

"That all fees relating to y^e parish be forgiven to y^e minister's widdows friend who lately dyed at Mr Colcaugh's house."

"That the 12d w^{ch} m^r Baldrey owes for physick to Mr Histon's executor be paid by y^e Parish butt for y^e future the parish will not pay for any more physick.

"That the Churchwardens call upon the Parish Tennants for the year's rent due at Lady day last and that as fast as money comes in to pay the Parish debts."

April 23rd. "Mr Baldrey y^e Clarke prayed that y^e vestry would be pleased to allow him 40s as a gratuity for his Extraordinary diligence as they had for some years last past, but y^e Vestry considering that he had paide rent for his house gave him a quarters rent for his house in lieu of y^e 40s that would be given him about Easter."

April 23rd. "Ordered that the Perambulation Dinner be held as usual on Holy Thursday, the place left to the discretion of the Churchwarden who is not to exceed £10, it being observed that £10

was yearly allowed for itt, yett many of the Churchwardens have exceeded that sum. Therefore it was resolved at this Vestrie that the Dinner should not exceed £10, if itt did, the Churchwarden to pay itt out of his own Pockett."

1704. April 12th. "Mr Cole appearing at this Vestry desired to be excused from serving the office of Churchwarden, but itt could not be granted soe y^e Vestry gave him a week's time to Consider whether he would hold y^e Office or fine."

May 22nd. "Mr Cole appeared at the Vestry and acquainted them that he would take y^e Office of Churchwarden."

1705. April 11th. "Ord^d that y^e Churchwardens pay the Taxes of Baldry's house for the Currant yeare and so on, and that Baldry live in the house without paying Rent in Consideration of his office as Clarke for w^{ch} he hath received no Sallary that should be eight pounds per annum, and that Baldry have 40s given him by the Churchwarden for his extraordinary Services."

May 30th. "Ord that y^e Pew no 4 in y^e South Aisle at y^e request of m^r Stonestreet be appropriated for the members of his family, and that noe other person be seated there,"

"Ordered that the Churchwardens provide a Dinner for the Parrish at y^e Fountaine Taverne on Ascension Day not exceeding Tenn pounds."

1710. November 30th. "Ordered that Mr Williams the Churchwarden allow Mr Symonds no more than 4/- for Burialls and Drink at the Buriall of any of the Parish Children, and that he pay to him at that rate what is now due to him on that account."

1711. October 23rd. "Ordered that Thomas Browne Churchwarden Doe fynde out a person to Lend the Parish of S Stephen Wallbrook fivety or sixty pounds to pay the Workhouse Manager Mr Story and others upon Security Given by the said Parish."

November 23rd. "Ordered that one hundred Pounds be borrowed for the Use of the Parrish, and if Mr Samuel Moyer Declines to lend the same then the Churchwardens are to borrow it elsewhere."

1712. April 27th. Memorandum.—"That there was a male Childe left about tenn oclock this evening on the steppes of Mr Order's house under the Gateway of Barge Yard, which childe was sent to nurse to Mrs Hall of Wimbleton. The 7th of May following

the child was fetched away by Ann Moore whose husband was at sea and she lived at Suttons Ground Westminster who declared it to be her child, she left it there while she went to Portsmouth."

May 28th. "Ordered that the Churchwardens visit the Parrish Children at Hoddison and tis left to their discretion whether to remove them or not."

1713. April 16th. "It is agreed that all those Gentlemen belonging to the Vestry that there be a Meeting on Ascension Day and a Dinner provided each person to pay a crown upon his own charge and only to those Persons who think fitt there should be a Dinner."

According to the Minutes of S. Stephen's Vestry, after the Church was built for the United Parishes considerable differences arose as to the proportion that each Parish should bear towards the general expenses of the Church and of carrying on Divine Worship, the Parish of S. Stephen's possessing a considerable amount of property, while the Parish of S. Benet had little or none. At last, in 1715 a settlement was arrived at, which continued in force until the estates belonging to S. Stephen's were confiscated under the Parochial Charities Act.

1709. November 25th. "A Vestry of S Benet Shereog was held at which it was agreed that £54 be paid towards the repairing of S Stephens Church."

1715. May 27th. "A Vestry of S Benet Shereog was held relating to the differences between the two Parishes on account of the demands made by S Stephen Walbrook respecting the repairs and other charges concerning the Church, it was referred to the Churchwardens to propose some method which should put an end to the dispute."

1716. April 29th. "The Committee appointed made a report that they had met the Parishioners of S Stephen who had agreed to take £90 for all that is past, but that they insisted in future on having one third."

1718. April 26th. "It was agreed that for the future S Benet would only pay 6/ in every £ for Parochial charges. Provided that nothing is in future charged to S. Benet's for repairing the Church Bells or charges for the Lamp lights."

1726. January 14th. "The Churchwardens representing the trouble and loss of time they are like to be at in prosecuting the Case against Mr Bullfigh to oblige him to serve y^e Office of Churchwarden and a mediation having been offered to accomodate the difference By which Mr Bullfigh has consented to pay £20 for a full discharge. The Vestry doo agree and ordered that Mr Bullfigh be discharged."

1776. April 10th. "Mr Lynn having reported to this Vestry that the Paintings given by Dr Wilson to the Parish are now ready and will be delivered in a few weeks, and it being necessary to brick up the large window at the East end of the Church in order to fix the said Picture. Ordered that the Churchwardens give directions that the s^d Window be bricked up and that the Churchwardens do provide all things necessary to fixing up the s^d Picture and that Mr Lynn be directed to inform the Churchwardens of S Benet Shereog of the same also that the Glass of the Window be disposed of by the Churchwardens to such persons as shall be willing to purchase the same at 6d the foot And also that the Iron Bars belonging to the s^d Window shall be sold for the most money that can be got for them."

[It is a singular fact that no vote of thanks or recognition of this handsome gift, at a cost, it is believed, of £700, is recorded in any of the Vestry Minutes.]

1777. November 20th. "It is agreed that this Vestry do highly disapprove of the Conduct of the Rev Dr Wilson in causing to be erected without a Faculty from the Ordinary and without the knowledge or consent of the Churchwardens, Vestry or Parishes the Monument to Mrs Catherine Macaulay (now living) she never having been an inhabitant of either Parish.

"Ordered, that the Vestry Clerk do write to Dr Wilson and desire he will remove the Monument from the Church or signify on or before the 19th Dec next that he will do so.

"Ordered that from and after this day no Parish Officer who may be entrusted with the keys of the Church do presume to permit any Bust, Statue, Monument or Painting whatsoever to be brought into the Church, to be put up in the Church, or to be taken down from any part of the Church, or to be carried out of the Church without a Faculty, or the leave of the Churchwardens, or Vestry for the time being."

1777. December 26th. "The Vestry Clerk reported that he had written to Dr Wilson in accordance with the direction of the Vestry but had not received a reply, it was then ordered that the Vestry Clerk write to the Doctor and inform him that if he does not give a Satisfactory answer in one month from this day, the Churchwardens are ordered to commence a suit against the said Doctor Thomas Wilson Rector of these Parishes for having erected a Monument or Memorial Statue with an Inscription to the memory of Mrs Catherine Macaulay now living, without the Privity or knowledge of the Churchwardens or Vestry of these Parishes, or without a Faculty or License obtained for that purpose. It is also ordered that a Joint Vestry be called to take into consideration why morning prayers are not read in the Parish Church on Wednesdays and Fridays and Holy Days as they were formerly."

1778. August 12th. "Ordered that Liberty be given to Dr Wilson or who he may appoint to remove the Statue of Mrs Macaulay from out of the Church."

[It is interesting for a moment to diverge from the Vestry Minutes, from which we are now making extracts, to a newspaper paragraph of the day, giving a full account of this statue, which naturally so much exercised the minds of the members of the Vestry of S. Stephen's.]

"Monday Sep 8 was completely finished and erected in a marble niche or recess in the Chancel of the Church of St Stephen Walbrook a superb white marble statue in honour of Mrs Macaulay in the Character of History, in a regular, easy, and pleasing antique style, and judged to be a good likeness, has a pen in her right hand appearing as if she had just finished some lines written on a scroll, she holds in her left hand (on which arm she leans on her five volumes of the History of England) with the words '*Government is a power delegated for the Happiness of Mankind when conducted by Wisdom, Justice and Mercy.*' At the left of the stone she stands on is 'J. F. Moore delin et sculp' under which is a white marble tablet where on one side is written in capital letters 'You speak of Mrs Macaulay, She is a kind of prodigy, I revere her abilities, I cannot bear to hear her name sarcastically mentioned, I would have her taste the exalted pleasure of universal applause, I would have statues erected to her memory, and once in every year I would wish such a woman to

appear as a proof that Genius is not confined to sex. But at the same time—you will pardon me we want no more than *One Mrs Macaulay*.'¹

On the other side of the same tablet, at top, is left a blank space (we suppose) for an epitaph and under which is as follows: "Erected by Thomas Wilson DD Rector of this Parish as a Testimony of the High Esteem he bears to the distinguished Merit of his friend Catharine Macaulay A.D. MDCCLXXVII."

We cannot feel much surprise that a Tablet erected in the Church under such circumstances, and bearing the inscription recorded gave serious offence to the parishioners, and at the same time led them to take the strong measures which they did to ensure its immediate removal.²

1796. April 20th. "Ordered that in consideration of the respectable character of the Rev Dr Watts the Lecturer of this Parish the sum of £40 per annum be in future paid him by the Churchwardens for the time being out of the Income of the Parish as a salary for his services as such Lecturer in lieu of the Subscriptions which had been hitherto annually made for his support."

1800. December 23rd. "That in obedience to His Majesty's Proclamation dated 3rd Dec last, we will observe the greatest frugality and economy in the use of Bread, and will reduce within as narrow bounds as possible the Consumption of Wheat and of every species of Grain in our respective families which being approved of the same was signed by the Gentlemen of the Vestry present and the Rector and Vestry Clerk engaged to get the signatures of the several other Inhabitants at their respective residences."

1813. July 7th. "It was resolved on the motion of Mr Alderman Atkins that with a view to the better accommodation of the Children of the Schools, and in order that the Congregation during Divine Service may have an opportunity of witnessing their attendance, plans be made for erecting a gallery at the west end of the Church such gallery to be built by subscriptions of the Parishioners."

On the 27th July Alderman Atkins pledged himself to the Vestry that he would make good any defalcation in the ultimate amount of

¹ Late Lord Lytton's Letters to Mrs. Peach, p. 114.

² The first volume of her "History of England from the Revolution" contains an Engraving of this Statue with S. Stephen's Walbrook in the distance.

the subscription, upon which it was unanimously resolved that the gallery should be immediately built.

November 10th. "It having been mentioned to the Vestry that the Lecturer is in the habit of commencing Evening Service before the time appointed for that purpose, resolved that in future Evening Service do not in future commence before 3 o'clock, and that such families being in the habit of attending Divine Service in this Church as are desirous of sitting together be permitted so to do, and that the Churchwardens be requested to make arrangements for that purpose."

1814. March 2nd. "That the Thanks of this Vestry be presented to Benjamin West Esq, RA for the readiness with which he undertook the cleaning and varnishing the Picture over the Altar of the Church of S Stephen Walbrook, for the polite attention he paid to the Business by personally superintending the taking down and fixing up of the Painting, and for his very Handsome and Liberal conduct on the occasion."



Extracts from Account Books.

These are contained in a number of loose sheets commencing in 1474 to 1683; also three volumes dating from 1549 to 1812. These are all in the Guildhall Library.

1480. John Kebyll wheelwright was paid for timber,
making the frame and also hanging five bells in
the new steeple ... 5 6 6
1481. Making the Crosse in the Church Yard ... 0 6 s
1482. payd on Estern Eveyne to William Bruyt to Rays
men *par* witchyng of the Sepolker ... iiij
1483. payd to Ray Carpynt ffor makyng off the story
ffor the organnis ... xxxvis. viiid.
- payd to the clerkys when they watchyd the
sepolker for ther drynke and bred ... iiij
- payde to y^e Clerkeyes for colys water, and Ale
and Candel we^a they watchyd y^e sepolker ... xd
- The Churchwardens accounts from 1484—Lady day—to 1504
are missing.

1507. Payd gabriell at the ffest of the Invension of
Seint Stevyn ffor dryke for the Clerk ... xxd
- Payd for mending of the Small Organs to John
How ... vjd
- Payd for potacions to our tenans ... iijs
1510. Payed for the obett of maister Richarde Lee^a and
Dame Lettuce hys wyfe kep the xviii daye of
M'che ... xxvijs viiid

The total receipts of the Parish for this year are entered at
£55 15s. 4d.

1511. payde for the obett of Doctore Sutton^a ... lxs iiij
- payde for the watchyng of the sepulcre for bred
and ale ... viijd
- payde for a gret Rope for the Organs weighing
xiii lb ... xijd
1518. payde ffor hook and nayls ffor the sepulker and
the hye Awter and ffor watchyng ... viijd

^a Alderman of the Ward.

^a Rector of the Pariah.

1520.	payde vnto the syngars at the Invensyon of seint	
	Stevyn	xxd
1525.	payde for watchyng of the sepulker and Drynk...	viijd
	payde for a garland of Rossys upon chvyrche	
	hollidaye	id
	payde for Syngars that we hyred at the mariage	
	of my lade maries mayde for lack of a p'ychē	
	pryst	viijd

For the next few years there is nothing entered in the accounts of any great interest, many entries being to a great extent repetitions of these which have been given.

From 1538 to 1548 the accounts are missing.

The accounts for 1548-9 are audited and signed by Sir Rowland Hill' and three other auditors. Among the receipts for this year is the following: "R off the ryght honorable Sur Rovlande Hill Knyght Lord mayre of the Citye off London ffor hys Wyff's grave in the Chapell and ffor the g^d bell xxvis viijd."

In the following entries we see the effect of the destruction ordered by Edward VI., this was commenced almost as soon as he came to the throne, when the following "Injunction" was sent to clergy and people: "That they shall take away utterly extinct and destroy all shrines, covering of shrines, all tables, candlesticks, trindles or rolls of wax, pictures, paintings and all other monuments of feigned miracles, pilgrimages, idolatry and superstition so that there remain no memory of the same, in walls, glass windows, or elsewhere within their churches or houses."

After such directions as these we cannot be surprised at the following entries:—

1548.	R ^d off Will ^m Chicke Groc' for a fre stone	...	xxd
	R ^d off y ^e same for the crosse in the Churche Yard		ijs
	R ^d off Willy ^m elken mc' for ij Awlter stones in the		
	ij Chappells and ffor other stones	...	xxxiiis. iiijd
	Paid for ij Basketts at the brekyng downe of the		
	Awlters	... ..	vijd
	for Pavyng tyles and X tyles more	...	xijs. ivd
	Paid to v laborers for iij dayes at vid at the		
	pullyng Downe of the Awlters	...	vis. vijd

Receyvd for the Lattayne of the Stonnys that laye
 in the body of the Chvyche iiij li vjs. viijd
 ffor the Stonnys that laye vpon the Stonys in the
 Chawnall xiiijjs
 Master Howe skynner for the orgayne, pyps
 weghing vj^{xx} xiiij at v^d

The sum received for the sale of the chalice, desk and other things is entered at £12 gs. 8d.

The monumental brasses were also removed and sold.

In the accounts for this year it is stated that "The receipts for the year as shewn by this account amount to £167.14.2 and the several payments to £27.10.0, leaving a Balance in the hands of Sir Rowland Hill amounting to £140.4.2;" and it is further stated that this amount was placed in the iron chest, in the Vestry, the last day of March, 1547, "under three keys."

In the reign of Queen Mary we find several payments made for restoring what had been so ruthlessly torn down.

1553. pd to iiij porters for removyng of a grave stone
 for the Highe Alter xvjd
 42s. was also paid to the bricklayer for making this High Altar.
 1554. payd to the Carpenter for dressing the sepulcre
 and pascall with a Deske afore the Organs xvjd
 for makyng of an altare at S^r Rowland Hill's
 co'mand^r... .. xvjs. vid
 1556. pd for a tabernackle for Suynt Stephen, and for
 mendyng it, and for an yeron to hange hym on,
 and leade and makyng the hole and makyng
 hym ffaste in the walle vs. viijd

The accounts from 1561 to 1562 plainly show the accession of Queen Elizabeth, sums of money being entered as received from the sale of vestments and other articles.

1600. For painting twelve angels in oil with angels
 above them and the arms of the Grocers Co^r ... £4 6 0
 Wine and sugar, bread and chease, beare and
 Caykes spent one y^e Crownuatiion nyght at y^e
 Chirche, one y^e p^rish and Ringers „ 9 „
 1604. paid for Caryng a way beggers from the Chirche xd

1 It is evident from this entry that the Organ was also taken to pieces and sold.

1617.	pd 29 December to the Ringers for Joy of the Ldye Elizabethhe's' safe delivery	...	...	...	2	..
1619.	pd m ^r Terry Goldsmith for a white silver bason, weying 49 oz at 5s. 10d. with S. Steyn mold on the bosse	...	...	...	xiii li xjs.	vid
1623.	for conveying a poore woman out of y ^e P ^h being greate with Childe	...	...	...	1s.	4d
	Payd to the Ringers for a Bonefiur before the Church dore at the Coming of the Prince from Spayne	...	...	...	0	5 6
1625.	Pd to the sexton and others for Careing a woman out of the parish that fell down in the night	...	...	...	0	4 0
	In the account for this year the sum of £3 5s. 0d. is "Rec ^d for the olde Organs Soulede" to the Organist of St. Dunstan in the West.					
1636.	Pd Mr Downman Lecturer	...	...	...	40	10 4
	Mending the Church Lanthorn	...	...	...	2	6
	4 lbs Candles for the Lanthorn	...	...	...	1	8
	Mending the Saints Bell	...	...	...	..	16 6
	Fore the Lords Order to collect Alms on the Fast daye	...	...	...	..	1 ..
	Two Bookes for the Fast daye	...	...	...	..	2 2
	The Visitation Dinner according to Custom	...	...	...	1	2 ..
1637.	Pd for sending Mr Crane's man to y ^e Pest House and other charges...	...	...	...	2	11 6
	For keeping Mr Crane and his wyfe after sending them to y ^e Pest House	...	...	...	6	11 6
	for Rosemary and Bayes to Adorne y ^e Church at Christmas	...	...	...	..	3 ..
	Pd for examining of a woman taken upon suspition to be the mother of our Last foundling, and for keeping her awhile in Bridewell	...	...	...	..	7 2
1640.	Pd and spent on the Gossips at the Christening of Stephen Oylbut found in the Barge Yard upon an Oyle Butt	...	...	...	..	3 6
1641.	Pd Mr Colborne for looking over the Church wrightings	...	...	...	..	5 0

	Searching Sir Richard Lee's Will in Canterbury	„	2	6
	Perambulation Dinner	1	1	6
	Dorothy Hall for nursing a child	„	9	„
	do for Clothes for a child	„	1	„
	do when Child was ill	„	4	6
	Buriall of Mary Bucklersbury	„	5	6
	For Ann Paybody being three weeks in Bedlam	8	10	9
	Spent that day that y ^e Grocers Company mett at Church	1	13	„
	Paid for Wine at severall times to treat y ^e Parsons being strangers and preaching for y ^e Place and at other times	1	0	0
	The Clerke for offyciating on good fridayeres ...	„	3	„
	To Mr Underhill for Maymed Soldiers a years Pay	2	3	4
	To Martin Dawson for 3 new Bucketts and mending 11 old ones which were lost or spoiled when the Fire was in Bread St	2	10	„
1643.	Richard Tash for glazing the south and west end of Church	27	0	6
	Pd Mr ——— of y ^e Pest house for St Anthony a childe which dyed of y ^e sicknesse	„	5	„
	Pd Mr Voe for y ^e House which we shut up of y ^e sicknesse 4 weeks	„	6	„
	Mr Marriott by orders of y ^e Vestrie	20	0	0
	For sending a Poore woman out of y ^e Parish ...	1	6	
1644.	Pd for a Dinner at y ^e Swann Taverne where we went About to mark the Bounds of y ^e Parish...	2	7	7
	Nurse Wilson for nursing a Foundling 32 weeks @ 2/	3	4	„
	Goodwife Sargeant for nursing Alice Stephens one yeare	5	4	„
1646.	Spent on going to speake with Thos Goodwin Minister	„	1	2
	Biscuits and Wine upon y ^e Fast Day for y ^e choice of Elders	„	6	1
	Expended at y ^e Bulls Head on a Dinner upon viewing y ^e Parish Lands	2	9	„

	For Dinner to plundered persons of this Kingdom and that came out of Ireland at severall times this yeare	2	13	1
1649.	Generall charges and a Midwife for a Woman in Labour in y ^e Parish	„	3	6
	For y ^e maimed Soldiers	2	3	4
	To y ^e Churchwardens of St Brides for their poore Given and Paide to poor Distressed people this yeare	20	0	0
	... ..	2	4	2
1657.	Pd Mr Wattson a yeare's Mayntenance ...	120	0	0
	For Coach hyre to carrie a woman that was in labour out of y ^e Parish	„	3	„
	To Sadler y ^e Towne Clerke for an Order from y ^e Trustees to Cleare y ^e Parish of a Woman Servant that was with childe and other expenses	„	12	„
1658.	Payd to Annie Walker for her Lodging for 23 weekes to keepe her from Laying her Childe in y ^e Parish	„	15	4
1659.	Pd to Nurse Campbell for Nursing and Cloath- inge four Parish Children viz Mary and Joan Barge William Brock and John Sargason for one year	25	18	11
	Pd Mr Wattson for a yeare's Mayntenance ...	150	0	0
1660.	Paid Mr Taylor for propping up Mr Wattson's House	1	9	6
	Pd to Annie Walker for her Lodging for 23 weekes at 8d to keepe her from Laying her Childe in y ^e P'sh	„	15	4
1661.	Paide the man that brought word that Eliza Wall was dead	„	„	6
	Paid Mr Minn for y ^e lame Soldiers	2	8	10
	Paid for two gamons of Bacon	„	10	6
	„ for Poultry for the view dinner	1	7	0
	„ Mr Martyn the Reader	5	0	0
	Given a poor woman that attempted to lay down a childe	„	1	„
1662.	Paid Mr Dayton for a Perambulation Dinner ...	5	12	0
	Paid a Minister for preaching	„	10	„

	Paid a Minister Mr Evor preached	„ 10 „
	„ Mr Martyn minister, Mr Piggott and Mr Watson	„ 11 „
	Paid Mr Stent minister for preaching and wine...	„ 11 „
1665.	Paid Mr Crane for paynting the Font	3 10 „
	Mr Crane for a Cover for the Font	2 „ „

There is no entry of any interest in 1666, but it will be seen from the entries in 1667 that steps were taken to realise what remained of any value from the great fire.

1667.	Paid William Hayes for making ledd into Piggs	6 0 0
	„ for weighing the ledd and watching it 4 nights	„ 14 „
	Charge for sending 122 Piggs ledd to Pontin's hoy	2 10 2
	For taking down y ^e Iron Bars in y ^e Church Windows	„ 10 „
	For Watching y ^e Iron and removing it into y ^e Steeple	1 8 4
1672.	Pd for a dinner at y ^e Swan in Old Fish Streete to Entert ⁿ Dr Wren and other Survaers w th y ^e Vestry and others came to	9 9 0
	Pd to y ^e Survaer Generall per Order of Vestry 20 Gs for a gratuity to his Lady to incuridge & hast in y ^e Rebuilding y ^e Church	21 0 0
1676.	Paid my attendance on y ^e Court of Aldermen on removing Steeple	„ 4 4
	Pd for removing a Woman with child in Bond Court	„ 4 6
1683.	Spent at y ^e Coffee House on y ^e Children	0 19 6
	White wands for y ^e Children... ..	„ 9 „
	Strawings for Church	„ 6 9
	Pd for Tobacco	„ 1 6
	Twice Bleeding Gantlett	„ 5 „
	Shaving Gantlett's Head Twice	„ 3 „
	Pd for a Wigg for Gantlett	„ 5 „
	Making y ^e Clerkes gowne	6 7 „
	Robert Matsons Bill for Parish Dinner	7 19 „
	The old woman for nursing Children	„ 18 „
	Spent on Mr Flower and Mr Watt on receiving their rent	„ 13 6

	Hannah Young for nursing a Parish Child	...	1	15	„
	Mending y ^e Church Bibell	... ..	„	2	6
	For Bleeding Payeboddy twice	... ..	„	5	„
	For Thinning his head	... ..	„	1	„
	Spent on a friende to view y ^e Painte in y ^e Vestrie	...	„	2	6
1692.	Pd Mr Aldumy, first second and third payments				
	towards Building Parsonage House	... ..	150	0	0
	In part of y ^e fourth Payment...	... ..	17	19	1
1693.	Last Payment	... ..	92	0	11
1708.	Cash Paid for New Engeons	... ..	35	0	0
1719.	Pd at the Taverne on Mr Watson's Induction	...	1	„	„
	Bible for the Church	... ..	3	12	6
	To Mary Taylor for taking y ^e Children out of y ^e				
	Parish	... ..	„	2	6

For many years the Parish paid per annum £5 to the poor of Aldgate and £12 to the poor of Bishopsgate, these payments, according to the entries, seem to have been made "By Order of Sessions."

From about this date the payments entered are ordinary for Church expenses, also expenses incurred in payment for nursing out and clothing children belonging to the Parish, in payment of a number of Pensioners who receive on an average 2s. 6d. to 3s. a week (these pensions amounting to about £110 a year), expenses in removing poor people if they were found lodging in the Parish into some other Parish to which they were supposed to belong; a number of payments are also made to sick persons during illness also for doctors bills. "Thames Water" is paid for at the rate of 24s. yearly.

The Income of the Parish in 1708 was about £210, in 1745 this had increased to £462, in 1795 it had increased to £1,320.

The following payments are recorded in connection with the rebuilding of the Church:—

1676.	Paid Mr Hodges being money lent for rebuilding				
	the Church	... ..	30	0	0
	Mr Howes for the same	... ..	25	0	0
	Mr Kemp „ „	... ..	50	0	0
	Paid for writing the Mortgage, to Brown's House				
	& procuring the money	... ..	2	10	„

	Several times attending y ^e Chamberlain on loan-								
	ing £1000	...	...	...	...	1	13	9	
	Sir Francis Lowly & Alderman Bond. Money								
	lent	...	...	...	...	50	"	"	
	Gervase Cooper & Adrian Quiny Money lent								
	towards the Church	...	...	...	90	"	"		
	Paid Mr Thomson in part of his £50	...	...	...	15	"	"		
	" Mr Thos Bryer Interest on £1000 given to								
	the Church	...	..	...	62	10	"		
	" Mr Driscoll Interest on £150	...	...	...	13	10	"		
	" Mr Thomas Strong for laying y ^e foundations								
	of y ^e Pewes	...	...	..	...	19	15	"	
1678.	Pulpit made ready and finish'd	...	...	...	75	0	0		
	For the Altar Piece	...	...	...	54	10	"		
	For the Balusters round the Com ⁿ Table	...	...	...	26	14	6		
	Com ⁿ Table made and del ^d	...	...	...	12	10	"		
	Paid Into the Chamber of London to rebuild the								
	Church	...	...	...	...	1000	0	0	
	" The Chamber in part of their								
	Loan of £1000	...	...	...	...	500	"	"	
	" Do in full of Loan	...	...	...	...	500	"	"	
1680.	" Mr Thos Player Interest on £500	...	...	...	...	15	"	"	
	" Mr Rowton the Carver	...	...	...	...	33	16	10	
	" Mr David & Mr Collye Joyners	..	...	...	...	74	14	10	
	" Mr Briscoe for Interest	..	..	...	...	18	"	"	
	" Mr Edy the Bricklayer and Mr Cooke the								
	Surveyor	...	...	...	...	10	14	6	
	" Mr Strong & Mr Payne the Paviers	...	...	...	...	37	10	"	
	" Mr Ralph for Curtaines and Mr Voor for								
	Guilding the Branches	...	...	...	...	19	7	10	
1682.	" Mr Strong in full to 30 April 1682				...	18	"	"	
	" Mr Crowther the Joyner for making the								
	Skirting & Wainscoting the Vestry House	100	"	"					
1683.	" Mr Crowther the Joyner in full y ^e Ballance								
	of his accompt	...	...	...	...	36	"	"	
1684.	" Mr Thos Parsley for Glazing the Church								
	Windows	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	
	" Thos Cook for Vier Work for do	...	...	...	...	4	16	"	

1685.	Paid Mr Runwell for Glazing and Mendyng y ^e				
	Church Windows	...	...	...	6 12 6
1687.	„ Mr Briscoe in full Payment with Interest...				53 5 „
1709.	„ Mr Newcome for Painting Work putting up				
	the Font & Gilding it...	...	...	...	13 7 6

The following is an account paid for one of the Vestry Dinners, it certainly does not seem to err on the side of extravagance:—

1722.	Paid at the Swann Tavern—				
	Bread and Beer...	...	...	...	„ „ 9
	Wine ...	...	...	...	„ 5 „
	An Orange	...	...	...	„ „ 3
	Neck of Mutton	...	...	...	„ 3 6
	Oyle and Vinegar	...	...	...	„ 1 6
	Pair of Pidgeons Asparagus	...	...	...	„ 6 6
					<hr/>
					0 17 6
	More Wine	...	...	...	7
					<hr/>
					1 4 6
	More Wine	...	...	...	7
					<hr/>
					1 11 6
	Given to the Drawer	...	...	...	„ „ 9
					<hr/>
					1 12 3





The
Church and Parish
of
S. Swithin, London Stone.





The Church and Parish of S. Swithin, London Stone.

THAT a Church, dedicated to S. Swithin, stood in very early times on much the same spot as the present building, is sufficiently proved from mention being made of it in several very early Wills, and from which a few extracts are here given. There is no record extant as to the architecture of the first Church erected in the Parish, but there is no doubt that it was a much smaller building than the second, at the same time sufficiently large for the needs of the Parish in those early days ; it will be noticed that in the earliest Will quoted not only is the Church mentioned but also the lane at the side of which the Church was placed.

1278. Nicholas de Hallingberri left to Juliana, his wife, "three houses in S Swithuns Lane for life" with other legacies, "the remainder to the use of the Churches of S Swithun and S Mary Abbechirche."¹

Juliana, relict of Nicholas de Hallingberri, left her house at Halegate (Aldgate) to be sold, a portion of the proceeds to be used "for pious uses in the Church of S Swithun."²

1293. William Le Faunt left to Alice, his wife, "his house near the Church of S Swythun," also "three houses and a Shop in the Parish of S Swythun" for pious uses.³

¹ Calendar of Wills, 1, 34.

² Calendar of Wills, 1, 37.

³ Calendar of Wills, 1, 108.

1306. Fulke de St. Edmund left a bequest "for the maintenance of a Chantry in the Church of S Swythin, for the souls of himself and his two wives Felicia and Johanna," and also for the fabric of the Church. He also left to his son William, rents of shops in S. Swithin's Lane charged with maintaining a Chantry in the Church.¹

1318. Walter Beton left to Agnes, his wife, "houses in Gofayre lane² in the Parish of S Swithin."³

1322. Agnes de Brauthynge left to the "Church of S Swythin" rents for maintaining the fabric and also for wax.⁴

1342. Matilda, late the wife of William de Caxton (Buriller), "wished to be buried in the Church of S Thomas de Acon," she left to Thomas, the parson of S. Swythins and four parishioners, "wardens of the fabric her two messuages, two sollers and three shops to find a chaplain to perform Divine Service daily in the Church of S Swythin for her good estate, for her soul when she is dead, for the soul of William her late husband, and the souls of all aiders of the said chantry and fabric," any surplus to be applied to the sustenance of the chaplain and the repair of the fabric.⁵

1348. John de Claveryng, Canon of S. Martin-le-Grand, left "a Brewery and Shops" in S. Swythin's Lane for the maintenance of a Chantry in the Church of S. Martin.⁶

1358. Roger de Dephane, Alderman, wished to be buried in the Church of S. Swythin, "before the Altar of S Katharine and S Margaret near Margaret his wife." He left "All his lands, tene-ments and rents in the City of London to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and *their successors for ever*," to provide Chantries for the good of his soul, his mother and wife; the Chantries to be in the Church of S. Swythin.⁷

1371. Thomas de Weston (Chandler), wished to be buried in the Church Yard of S. Swythin's; he left bequests to the Church and its ministers, "for Chantries for the good of his soul and of William de Salisbury Chaplain." He also left to his wife a "Tene-ment at the Corner of S Swythin's Lane."⁸

¹ Calendar of Wills, 1, 184.

² This Lane was afterwards called Gopher Lane and situate in Bush Lane, most probably same as now called Cross Lane.

³ Calendar of Wills, 1, 280.

⁴ Calendar of Wills, 1, 300.

⁵ Patent Rolls, 1340-3 (467).

⁶ Calendar of Wills, 1, 905.

⁷ Calendar of Wills, 2, 7.

⁸ Calendar of Wills, 2, 141.

1384. John Walshe (Goldsmith), "desired to be buried in the Church of S Swythun," near Margaret, his late wife. He also left a bequest to "the light of the beam" and its ministers, also bequests "to the mendicant friars in London. Also to John Prentice, Draper, houses and a shop in the Parish of S Swythun for the maintenance of a chantry priest in the Church for ten years after his decease."¹

1392. William Neve (Burler), desired to be buried in the Church Yard of S. Swithin, also a bequest to the Rector and Churchwardens for the maintenance of a Chantry.²

1395. Roger Abbot (Draper), left bequests for a "trental of masses" to be celebrated by each of the four orders of Friars in the City, viz., the Preaching Friars, the Friars Minors, the Augustinian and the Carmelite Friars. His wife Agnes to enjoy the rents of his property until one of his daughters shall marry Sir Philip, the Rector of S. Swithin.³

1410. Elias Bockyng (Draper), Citizen and Freeman, gave a tenement in "Seint Swithones lane" to Sir Richard Thorp, the Rector and his successors to serve as a Rectory, "or if this his devise should at any time become void by statute," he wills that the "aforesaid tenement be sold by the Rector and four trusty parishoners for the time being, and the proceeds devoted to pious and charitable uses."⁴

1413. In this year there is a payment made to William de Chaumber, valet of the Earl of Arundell, Treasurer of England, of the sum of £1 for expenses and other charges incurred for the burial and exsequies of the wife of Edward Mortimer and her daughters buried in S. Swithin's Church."⁵

We find in the Corporation Records some particulars as to one or two of these Chantries at S. Swithin's.

The Mayor and Recorder sent a letter, dated 23rd August, 1414, to the Bishop of London, desiring him to admit John Aprees to the Chantry founded in the Church for the soul of Roger Dephane, late Alderman, in the place of one Ramsey, resigned; on the 30th January, 1416 or 1417, the Mayor and Recorder were asked to admit Walter Pacey in the place of Aprees, removed for negligence of duty; on the 15th July, 1431, Rotheland Archband, of the diocese

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 244.

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 295.

³ Calendar of Wills, 2, 319.

⁴ Calendar of Wills, 2, 387.

⁵ Issues of the Exchequer, 327.

of Worcester, was appointed to the same in the place of Pacey, deceased; on the 9th February, 1435 or 1436, Thomas Croxley, of the diocese of Lincoln, was admitted to the same Chantry in the place of Archband, deceased. There are recorded three more appointments to this same Chantry, dated 1491, 1493, the last being dated 17th September, 1514 (Henry VIII.).¹

1465. John Botiller (Draper), wished to be buried in the Church Yard of S. Swithin. He also left "to Sir Richard Thorp, Rector, the Churchwardens and their successors a shop in West Chepe in the Parish of S Mary le Bow," charged with the observance of his obit, in case of default to go to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City for the maintenance of London Bridge.²

1482. Geoffrey Chittock (Draper), left to William Crosse the Rector and Churchwardens, tenements in the Parish of S. Swithin for the maintenance of a Chantry in the Church.³

The Will of William White, who was Alderman of Coleman Street, was proved in 1526, it is here given almost *in extenso*, as shewing the kindly thought, of evidently a man of wealth and standing in the Parish, for his Church and those belonging to it, as well as for the poorer parishioners.

"To be buried in the Chapel of S Katharine and S Anne in the Church of S. Swythune's in Candelwikstrete, to the Church and curate a *senser* of silver parcel gilt of the value of one hundred shillings, also for the maintenance of a chantry therein for the good of his soul, the souls of William and Cecilly, his father and mother, Margaret his late wife and others. To the parish church of Dykhull in Yorkshire (Tickhill in the West Riding) in which parish he was borne, he leaves a *mustring* (a vessel in which the Blessed Sacrament is exposed to the people) of silver parcel gilt to serve in place of one that had been stolen. To the Master, Wardens, Bretheren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of our Lady of his Craft and Fellowship of Drapers in the City of London a standing cup of silver and gilt with a cover, and a George upon the cover weighing by the weight of Troy thirty eight and a half ounces which is of the value of four shillings an ounce. Bequests to various religious bodies and individuals for their prayers. The sum of twelve pounds sterling to

¹ Letter Books, I, fo. 136. 138; K, fo. 87b, 152b; L, fo. 294b, 311b; M, fo. 224.

² Calendar of Wills, 2, 554.

³ Calendar of Wills, 2, 584.

be expended on charcoal 'every yer a certeyn' during twenty years next ensuing for the use of poor householders in the parish of S Swythune's. To Robert his son seven hundred marks in ready money and plate, a feather bed, a *bostir* with feathers and down, a pair of good sheets, a coverlet, made of camels hair, his *prymmour* with two clasps of silver. To Dame Anne his wife, all his household as it is at his place at Mortelake except his plate. His obit to be kept in the Church of S Swythune's with gifts of money to those attending the same."¹

In the Calendar of Letters published by the Corporation, one is recorded from the Mayor and Aldermen to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Good Folk of the town of Nottingham, informing them that Alice, the wife of John Bole, an upholder and citizen of London, is daughter and heir of Thomas de Lynton of "Notyngnam," and of Alice, his wife, whose marriage was celebrated in the Church of S Swithin, Candlewyck Street, and desiring them to assist the said John Bole and Alice, his wife, to recover what rightly belongs to them. The date is 21st March, 1368 or 1369.²

The second Church of S. Swithin was built about the year 1420.

Sir John Hende, Alderman of Walbrook Ward, and Mayor, 1391 and 1394, being the principal contributor, the tower and steeple being built at his own cost. His arms were in the windows of the Church, and in it he was buried with "a fair stone" laid upon him.

No record or description of this old building has come down to us, but in some small degree this deficiency can be filled up by noting carefully from the Registers the spots where our ancestors were laid to rest. In many cases the position is recorded most minutely, and we can proceed from this source to put the building, as it were, together.

The Church consisted of a tower, steeple, belfry with four bells and chimes, middle aisle, north and south aisles, gallery, cloysters and cloyster aisle, quire, chancel, north door, a little alley between two doors, vestry, a little pillar near the vestry, a great pillar in the middle aisle, two pillars near the belfry, communion table, pulpit, reading place, font, pews, churchwardens pew, poor box, a chapel of S. Katherine and S. Anne. Each of these various parts of the

¹ Calendar of Wills, 2, 631.

² Calendar of Letters, 157.

Church are mentioned several times in the Register Book of Burials noting the particular spot at which the interment was made, thus giving some idea of the structure itself. From the numerous entries in the Registers, stating that the vaults would only hold one more or two more and in some cases that they would hold no more, it is painfully evident that they were in a crowded condition.

The building was repaired in 1607-8, Thomas Wood and Richard Hewitt being Churchwardens; and again later an account is preserved in the Calendar of State Papers for 1664, "delivered to Glascoke Batley" for repairs to the Church amounting to £1,142 1s. 8d.

A burial in the Church in 1538, as recorded by Wriothesley in his "Chronicles," was a sad one. He says, "On S Mathias daye one Mrs Alen wife to Mr Pewson, one of the Clerkes of the counter, and before him, one Gibson's wife, a surgeon, by the instigation of the devill cutt her throate with a knife howbeit when the curatt and neighbours came in, she had lief, but she could not speake, but when the curatt bid her crye for God's mercye, she knocked on her breaste with her owne hande, and held upp her handes, which was a token of contricion, but she dyed the same night, and was buried at S Swythin's parish, that she dwelled in by London Stone."¹

It will be seen that, similar to S. Stephen's, S. Swithin's Parish was called upon to contribute towards the support of the poor in less favoured parishes. In 1624 an Order was made by the Lord Mayor on the Churchwardens of S. Swithin to "levy weekly assessments as specified on six inhabitants" named, towards the maintenance of the poor of S. Botolph, Bishopsgate, "which is unable to levy sufficient for its own poor."²

A few months after an order was sent down by the Lord Mayor "to the Churchwardens and Collectors of Poor Rates" for S. Swithin's Parish, to collect an assessment equal to half a year's poor rate, to be levied on penalty of distraint, in order "to provide a stock for setting idle and vagrant people to work at Bridewell." A receipt for £19 8s. 9½d., signed by Nicholas Raynden, Treasurer of the Hospital, is recorded.³

In 1640 the conditions of the Treaty of Peace between the

¹ Wriothesley's "Chronicle," 1, 76.

² State Papers. Dom., 1623-5 (49).

³ State Papers. Dom., 1623-5 (177).

English and Scotch, which had been discussed by the Commissioners at Ripon was adjourned to London, when the Scotch Commissioners who attended the Parliament arrived in great state, and were accommodated "at a large house near London Stone" (no doubt this was the Oxford House and Gardens). The Church of S. Swithin was assigned to them for their public devotions and where one of their chaplains always preached; it is recorded that so eager were the people to hear the sermons, that on Sundays all the services were thronged with hearers.

In 1642 a levy was made by Parliament for the purposes of the civil wars then being carried on, upon all the City Parishes, the sum required being £30,000. A sum of £468 was levied upon the Parish of S. Swithin and £953 upon the Parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, thus evidently proving that S. Stephen's Parish was much the more wealthy of the two. A receipt for £300, paid in by Francis Blount and Matthew Gibbon, Churchwardens of S. Swithin, is preserved.¹

The following were buried in the old Church, and to some, monuments were erected; the Inscriptions given are in some cases those as recorded by Stow:—

Sir William Cromere Lord Mayor 1413 and 1423.

Robert Tattersall (Clothworker) was buried near the door of S Katharines Chapel 1432.

Sir Ralph Jocelyn (Draper) MP 1461 Lord Mayor 1464 and 1476. He is recorded as a benefactor to the Church.

William White (Draper) MP Sheriff 1482 Lord Mayor 1489.

Sir Stephen Slaney Sheriff 1584 Lord Mayor 1595, he lived in Cannon St., died 1608. His arms with those of Lady Margary, his wife, were in the windows of the Church.² There was also a Cenotaph painting of Queen Elizabeth.

On a pillar in the middle aisle was a tablet to the memory of "Master Bartholomew Barnes, Citizen, Mercer and Merchant, Adventurrer, A worshipful and wise gentleman and a worthy friend and Favourer of Religion. He had fined both for Sheriffe and Alderman, and at last being 61 yeares old, sickened died and was buried at Bathe October the 1st 1606 and left behind him Margaret his wife by whom he had issue, Bartholomew, Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary."

Then follow some Latin lines.

¹ State Papers. Dom., 1641-3 (409, 343).

² Stow, i, 192.

On a pillar was a tablet with the following Inscription :—

“In the middle Ile lieth the body of Walter Plummer of this City and Parish, Merchant Taylor who departed this Life in March 1607. Also of Elizabeth his wife Daughter of Robert Delacre who died Anno 1595, and had together five Sons and one Daughter and left living three Sons, John, Edward, and Thomas. John Plummer of London Esquire one of these sons died in September 1608, and lieth here buried who had two Sons and one Daughter whereof John and Elizabeth were living at his Death, and his Wife with Child of a third Son.”

On a handsome plated stone in the same Aisle was the following :—

“ No living creature lives so long
but once must needs give Place
When doleful Death that Champion strong
arrests them with his Mace.
Example take by me
which did my Life enjoy
The space of sixty years lack three
which Death did then destroy.
Like thee I was some Time
but now am turned to Dust
As Man at length (of Earth and Slime)
return to Ashes must.
Of the Company of Clothworkers
a Brother I became
A long time in the Liverey
I lived of the same.
Then Death that deadly Stroke did give
which now my Joys doth frame
In Christ I died, by Christ to live
John Rogers was my name.
My loving Wife and Children two
my place behind supply
God grant them living so to do
that they in Him may die.”
“ He departed the 5th day of August An Dom 1576
This sorrowful Verse I silly Son
my Fathers Grave did give
That it might speak now he is dead
as though he still did live.”

On the south wall was a handsome Monument with the following Inscription :—

“Near this place lieth the body of the Worshipful Randal Manning Esq., Merchant Adventurer, Citizen and Skinner of London,

who had to wife Catharine Daughter of Nicholas Dowren, Citizen and Goldsmith of London and had by her sundry children, whereof eight married and six of them were living at his death. He departed this Life at the Age of 78 years on the 19th day of January Anno Dom 1611."

In the Register of Burials is entered on the 16th October, 1627, the death of Mr. Randall Manning, of the Parish of S. Stephen, Coleman Street, "and was buried on the south side close to Mr Effingham, Paid double fees." This no doubt was on account of his being a non-parishioner. This gentleman was very probably a son of the first mentioned; he was also a worthy benefactor to the Parish of S. Swithin, leaving a sum of £2 10s. yearly to be paid to the poor.

Sir John Hart, Sheriff 1579, Lord Mayor 1589, was buried "at the upper end of the South Aisle" under a handsome tomb, with a long Latin Inscription. He had two daughters, one of them being married to Sir George Bolles, Alderman of Walbrook.

Sir George Bolles was buried under a Monument on the south side of the Chancel with this Inscription :—

" This Monument was erected at the sole cost and charges of Lady Jane Bolles in memory of her late dear and worthy husband The Right Worshipfull Sir Georges Bolles Knight some time Lord Mayor of the City of London a gentleman worthily descended of an ancient and unblamed family seated in Lincolnshire which Lady Jane was the eldest Daughter of that famous and worthy deceased Knight Sir John Hart some time likewise Lord Mayor of the said City of London, and both Brothers of the Right Worshipfull Fraternity of the Grocers. Two Branches of that virtuous stem now flourishing. His Son John Bolles Esq now living at Skampton in Lincolnshire and his eldest daughter Ann the wife of Captain Humphry Smith of London Grocer who deceased the first of September 1621 being aged 83 years."

EPITAPH.

" Honour, Integrity, Compassion,
These three filled up the life time of this man,
Of Honour, the grave Praetorship he bore
Which he discharged with Conscience, Truth and Care,
He possessed Earth, as he might Heaven possess,
Wise to do Right, but never to Oppress,
His Charity was better felt than known
For when he gave, there was no Trumpet blown,
What more can be comprised, in one Man's Fame
To crown a Soul, and leave a living name."

The Third Church of S. Swithin, London Stone.

There are not many particulars recorded as to the rebuilding of the Church after the Great Fire of 1666. The progress of the work can best be followed by a perusal of the Vestry Minutes; from these it would appear that an attempt was made to repair the old building before deciding on an entirely new structure. In the Great Fire the Hall of the Salters' Company, to some extent, escaped the conflagration. At the request of the Bishop of London the Company permitted the parishioners to assemble in their long parlour for public worship, while the Church was rebuilding.

Sir Christopher Wren was called in to advise on the matter, and no doubt furnished plans and designs for the new building, but his name only appears in the minutes on three occasions, the probability being that the great work of rebuilding the Cathedral would only allow him to give but a superficial oversight to a small building like S. Swithin's Church.

There was evidently a difficulty in collecting the necessary funds; on one occasion it will be noticed there was not sufficient money in hand to pay the workmen.

According to most authorities (although no minute of vestry appears recording the fact), the Church was opened for divine worship in 1679, no doubt being used before it was completely finished and furnished.

The total cost of the building was £4,687 4s. 6d.

James Elmes, in his "Memorials of Sir Christopher Wren," published in 1823, has the following notes on S. Swithin's Church:—

"It is of small dimensions, and worthy of inspection by the architectural student from the many excellencies of construction which it exhibits;" he then goes on to say: "This Church was repaired by my brother Mr Henry Elmes of College Hill about three years ago, and while its construction was thus laid open, Mr Geo. Allen, then one of my pupils, made some elaborate drawings from its scientific and ingenious composition."

There are two stained windows in the Church: the eastern window was inserted in memory of the Rev. Henry George Watkins,

and has the following Inscription: "To the endeared Memory of His Beloved Parents the Rev Henry George Watkins MA 44 years Rector of this Church who died Jan 9 1850 aged 84, and of Sarah his wife who died Nov 12 1848 aged 79.

"This Window is erected by their only Son Henry George Watkins MA 1869."

The window is in three compartments and represents The Uplifting of the Serpent in the Wilderness, The Crucifixion, and The Offering up of Isaac.

The south window was inserted by Mr John Land, of Cannon Street, Churchwarden of S. Mary Bothaw, it bears the following Inscription: "In Loving Memory of Prudence wife of John Land Cannon Street City who departed this Life January VIII A D MDCCCLXVIII aged forty one years."

Similar to the east window this is in three compartments and represents The Adoration of the Magi, The Infant Jesus in the Manger, The Appearance of Angels to the Shepherds.

On a large board in the Church, handsomely framed, is a list of Benefactors to the Church as follows:

Randall Manning gave weekly twelve 1d loaves to be given to twelve poor people in the Parish	...	2	10	0
Mr Thomas Southwick gave ten shillings for a sermon to be preached on St Matthews Day and forty shillings to be given amongst the poor on the same day	...	2	10	0
An unknown person gave six 1d loaves weekly to the poor...	... ..	1	6	0
Alderman Elways gave to the poor on the 1 st December		1	8	0
Mr Hovener gave to be laid out by the Churchwardens which is to be distributed amongst the poor people in coals about Michaelmas	... ..	2	10	0
Mr Pearson gave to the poor on Lady Day	... ..	13	4	
Richard Wynne Esq gave to forty poor persons two shillings and six pence on the 19 th and 20 th day of December	... ..	0	10	0
Mr Matthew Batson gave to the poor on the 1 st January		3	0	0
Mr James West gave to ten poor people such as the Rector and Churchwardens shall judge most deserving ten shillings each on the 29 th day of April	... ..	5	0	0

Mr Thomas Wheatenhall gave to the poor of the said parish to be distributed on the 28 th day of March ...	2	0	0
Mrs Ann West relict of Mr James West gave £100 the interest of which was to be disposed of to the poor of the Parish who the Minister and Churchwardens shall think fit on the 29 th April for ever ...	5	0	0
1800 Mr Leathaller	10	0	0
1813 Samuel Donaldson Esq	100	0	0

In 1869 the Church was repaired and much altered, a beautiful brass chandelier which hung from the dome centre was taken away and destroyed. The sittings, which up to that time faced south, were cut down and altered to face the east. The west gallery and children's gallery were removed. The pulpit was lowered and its position altered. A magnificent carved oak sounding board being removed and sold for old timber.

A very old institution (though now passed away) in connection with S. Swithin's Church must not be passed over—"The Sunday Morning Early Lecture."

The origin of this most interesting Lecture is uncertain ; there is not much doubt but that it originated in a prayer meeting which used to be held at a house on College Hill. It soon developed into the "Sunday Lecture" or "Morning Society." It is also recorded that payments were made over to the "College Hill Society," but no record of this Society exists. From an Inscription on a Silver Paten, which was always used at this service, we find that in 1737 it belonged to the "Morning Society" at S. Lawrence Jewry by the Guildhall. It is uncertain how long the Lecture was held there, but it seems probable that about the year 1754 it was removed to the Church of S. Mary Aldermary. In 1755 there is an entry that the articles belonging to the Lecture were taken to the Church of S. Alban, Wood Street. At this time the Lecture commenced at six o'clock in the morning. From S. Alban's it was removed to S. Margaret's, Lothbury, where it remained until 1815, at which time this Church was repaired and a new Rector appointed ; some objections were raised against the continuance of the Lecture here in consequence of the crowds of persons who attended occasioning some injury to the pews.

In 1794, during the time the Lecture was being delivered at

this Church, a worthy benefactor Mr. James White, who lived in Bermondsey, left towards the support of the Lecture £100. In his Will he directs, "That the yearly interest may be invested towards the support of the Morning Lecture that is preached on Sunday Mornings between six and eight o'clock in the Morning under the Care of the Trustees or chief Managers of that, the Interest of that Money to help to support that Society from Age to Age, the Principal to remain at proper Interest, the preaching belonging to that Society has been at St Margarets Church lately, and I hope will be continued at St Margarets Church Lothbury."

In consequence of some objection of the Rector, the Trustees petitioned the Rev. H. G. Watkins, the Rector of S. Swithin, to allow the Lecture to be given in his Church, this request was readily acceded to, and from this time 1815 until 1894 when the Lecture ceased to exist, it was given in this Church except when closed for repairs when it was given in the Church of S. Antholin, Budge Row, now unhappily destroyed. The services were supported partly from the proceeds of a small funded property left by an old citizen, in the following words, "To furnish the means of grace and devotion to domestic servants, apprentices and others unable to attend at the more usual hours of divine worship," and also from the weekly offertories which in the early days amounted to about 20s. or 30s. each Sunday. In 1824 some leasehold property left for its support expired; it was then deemed advisable by the Trustees to reduce the season of the Lectures, this had already been reduced from twelve months to eight months, it was now further reduced from eight to six months in the year.

Of course in later years the offertories as a source of income diminished very considerably.

In the early history of the Lecture the preacher was paid 10s. for each service, the reader 4s. and the clerk 2s. Latterly this was altered, the preacher receiving 21s. for each service and providing his own reader if required, the clerk disappearing from the scene altogether.

Some well known and able men have filled the office of Lecturer from time to time, among them being Thomas Scott, the Commentator, Richard Cecil, Isaac Saunders, of S. Ann's, Blackfriars, Dr. Denham, Rector of S. Mary-le-Strand, Dr. Dillon,

Chas. Marshall, Vicar of S. Bride's, Sanderson Robins, of Dover, Hugh Allen, William Cadman, William Snape, Robert Dear, Rector of S. Mary Woolnoth, J. B. Owen, Robert Maguire, and others. Under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 1900, the small funds were devoted to increasing the stipends of Curates in parishes adjoining the City of London. The Communion Plate was given to the Church of S. Andrew, Upper Holloway.

The fund represents a capital sum of £1,158, the dividends on which amount to £31 17s. Mr. Ford Hale, who died in 1861, was for 37 years one of the Trustees, he was an old resident in Cannon Street at the corner of Turnwheel Lane, where he carried on the business of a Tallow Chandler, for many years he was a member of the Court of Common Council; Mr. Robert Jefferies, a very old resident in Leadenhall Market, was a second Trustee; also Mr. Edward White (Father of the Writer) of Cannon Street, for more than 50 years Parish and Vestry Clerk of S. Swithin, who died in 1880.

Monuments in the Present Church.

ON THE NORTH WEST PILLAR.

Sacred to the memory of Mr William Stubbs Late of this Parish who died January 10 1803 aged 49 years.

Life is the road to death

Death heaven's gate must be

Heaven is the Throne of Christ

And Christ is hope to me.

Also Mrs Sarah Stubbs relict of the above who died October 30 1810 aged 54 years.

Also Mrs Anne Hulbert Daughter of the above who died October 18 1809 aged 26 years.

Henry Stubbs Hulbert and Maria Stubbs Hulbert Grand children of the above who died in their infancy.

Also Joseph Stubbs Grandson of the above who died 3rd February 1833 aged 17 years.

Charles Stewart Stubbs Died 31 January 1848 aged 35 years.
Also (Interred in Highgate Cemetery) John Dixon Stubbs who died August 7 1851 aged 27 years.

Mr Joseph Stubbs only son of the above Mr William Stubbs who died January 1 1864 aged 74 years.

Mrs Sophia Judith Stubbs who died November 28 1864 aged 72 years.

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs Isabella Dunn wife of Mr Richard Dunn of Monument Yard daughter of the late Mr John Falcon of Workington Cumberland who died the 5th day of February 1809 aged 29 years, and was interred in a vault under the east aisle of this Church, and also in the same vault are interred their daughters Agnes who died the 6th day of April 1808 aged 4 years, and Margaret died 2nd July 1808 aged 2 years and two months, also Richard their son who died 3rd February 1816 aged 8 years and one month.

ON THE NORTH EAST PILLAR.

A handsome white marble Monument adorned with mantling and an urn between two mourning cherubs and palm branches.

P. M. S.

Near this place lies interred the Body of Michael Godfrey Merchant late of this Parish, Son of Mr Michael Godfrey Merchant and Ann Mary his wife, he was born 22nd of Feb 1658 being elected the First Deputy Governour of the Bank of England, he went to Flanders on some important Business relating to the Service of His Majesty, where attending his Royal Person then encamped before Namure he was slain by a Cannon ball from the Works of the besieged July 17 1695. He died a Bachelor, much lamented by all his Friends, Relations and Acquaintances for his Integrity, his Knowledge, and the Sweetness of his Manner. his Body was brought over and lies buried near his Father. His sorrowful Mother caused this Monument to be erected to the pious memory of her beloved Son.

The above named Mrs Ann Mary Godfrey departed this life 25 March 1708 and Lyes also interred near this place.

Michael Godfrey was, together with Paterson, one of the Founders of the Bank of England. A year after the Bank had removed to Grocers' Hall in 1695 the siege of Namur took place. Michael Godfrey was there in order to make arrangements for the transmission of the soldiers' pay; as the siege was proceeding he went amid a shower of bullets to speak to King William III., the King said: "Mr Godfrey, you ought not to run these hazards, you are not a soldier, you can be of no use to us here," Godfrey protested that he ran no greater danger than did His Majesty, "Not so," said William, "I am where my duty is to be, and I may without presumption commit my life to God's keeping." As he spoke Michael Godfrey fell dead at his feet slain by a French cannon ball.

ON THE SOUTH WALL.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

In Memory of Mr Stephen Winmill (late of Salters Hall Court)
He was an active and useful member of this Parish for upwards of forty years Twenty four of which he ably filled the office of Parish Clerk. He entered into rest on the 26th day of February 1827 in the 57th year of his age.

Reader.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge in the grave whither thou goest."

Ann his beloved wife and companion in the kingdom survived him until October 22nd 1848 when in her 82nd year in a peaceful slumber mortality was swallowed up of life.

Lucy Scott died May 28th 1763 aged 17 years. Mary Scott died June 14th 1769 aged 19 years.

How loved, how valued once, avails them not,
To whom related, or by whom begot
An heap of dust remains, all must agree
'Tis all they are, and all the proud shall be.

Sacred to the Memory of Mary Hale the beloved wife of Ford Hale who departed this life August 28th 1849 in the 61st year of her age.

Watch therefore for ye know not the day, nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh.

Also of the above named Ford Hale Esq who departed this life 16 July 1861 in the 80th year of his age. His remains are interred in Norwood Cemetery.

Sacred to the Memory of Edward Kemble who died VI January MDCCXCVIII aged LII years also of Ann his first wife who died IV June MDCCLXXIV aged XXVIII years.

Life makes the soul dependent on the Dust
Death gives her ways
to mount above the spheres.

Also of Frances relict of the above who died at Sydenham where she lies buried 11 September 1835 in the 80th year of her age.

ON THE EAST WALL.

Sacred to the Memory of Robert Pitches Esq of St Swithins Lane who died on the 13th of March 1804 aged 61.

Also of Mrs Ann Pitches his widow who died on the 23rd day of December 1810 aged 79, also of their dutiful and affectionate children Mary the wife of Charles Wheeler Esq of Albion Street Blackfriars who died on the 30th of March 1810 aged 42.

Robert Pitches Esq of Harleyford Place Kennington who died on the 1st Sept 1841 aged 70, also Miss Sarah Pitches who died on the 25th October 1851 aged 75 whose mortal remains are deposited in the Vault beneath this Church.

This monument has been placed here Pursuant to directions contained in the Will of the above named Miss Sarah Pitches.

Sacred to the Memory of Alexander Gordon Esq of Threale-mains in the County of Kirkcudbright who departed this Life May 7 1831 aged 65 years. He resided in Oxford Court in this Parish 46 years and his remains are interred in a vault in this Church.

In Memory of Nathaniel Donaldson Esq a native of Dumfries in Scotland who died on the 22nd of March MDCCCXIII aged LXXV years his remains are deposited in the vault of this Church.

ON THE NORTH WALL.

Spe Resurgendi.

Near this place lies interred the Body of Mr Michael Godfrey of London Merchant, the 11th Son of Thomas Godfrey of Hoddyford in the County of Kent he married Anne Mary eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Chamberlain, after he had served him eight years apprenticeship, by whom he had five sons and five daughters, and having lived with her 35 years in a most agreeable Wedlock, he died the 3rd Day of December 1689 in the 65th year of his Age leaving her and four children surviving viz Michael, Peter, Elisabeth and Hester. Elisabeth deceased the 1st of August 1691. Hester was married the 20th of April 1691 to Hugh Smithson of Tottenham in the County of Middlesex Esq by whom having had Issue seven Children (of which three Sons and two Daughters survived her) she died in Childbed the 3rd day of October 1698, and lies interred by her Father.

Sacred to the Memory of an affectionate husband, a tender father, and a sincere friend William Holmes Esq of Norton Folgate he died at Brighton on the 16th of October 1805 aged 72 years. His mortal remains are deposited in the Rectors Vault beneath this Church.

Mary his beloved wife a good and revered mother died on the 25th day of March 1842 aged 78 years. Her mortal remains are interred with those of her husband.

William their eldest son died April 14 aged 42 years and was buried at Kensall Green.

ON THE WEST WALL.

“A Good Hope through Grace.”

Sacred to the Memory of Sarah 48 years the beloved wife of the Rev Henry George Watkins MA who died November 18th 1848 in the 80th year of her age.

Also of the Rev Henry George Watkins MA forty four years resident Rector of these United Parishes in the peace of the faith of Jesus Christ which he had so many years preached in this Church, and with a blessed hope of a glorious immortality. He died January 9th 1850 in the 85th year of his age.

Their mortal remains rest in the Chancel Vault.

Memoria Sacrum Georgii Bull presbyteri Georgii Dom Episcopi Meneviensis filii (praeter duos mox a nativitate sua denatos) natu maximi Qui postquam Oxonii in Aede Christi (ubi alumnus fuerat et inter amplissimae societatis ornamenta numeratus) septendecim amplius annos in Studiis bonarum literarum transegisset atque in iisdem porro annis jam A. M. alios non paucos suae curae commissos in artibus Simul & bonis moribus diligenter & plerumque feliciter instituisset, quinetiam in Parochiis Oxonio vicinis una & item altera diebus Dominicis tam preces communes ministrandi, quam ad Populum concionandi laborem (aliorum quidem bono maximo non tamen sine suae valetudinis dispendio) sustinuisset

Tandem ab Academia ad Rectoriam de Tawstock in Devoniam Dom Bourcheri Wrey Baronetti (prius discipuli dein patroni sui) favore vocatus

fuit. Neque ita multo post Archidiaconatum quoque Landavensis Ecclesie a promotione patris sui vacantem ex dono & gratia Regiae Majestatis obtinuit. Quibus preterea bonis accesserat restituta Thermarum usu firmior corporis habitudo. Ast brevi evanuit haec laeta rerum facies. Biennio enim nondum exacto, vir egregius ad Londinum accersitus fatali ibidem Variolarum morbo percussus fuit. Quem ut a paterna Dei manu directum Ipse quidem animo composito divinæque voluntati obsequentissimo excepit, ac sumpto quam primum S S Eucharistiæ viatico se totum Christo Duci & Sospitatori commendans firmaque adeo promissæ ab Ipso vitæ immortalis spe suffultus intrepide mortis adventum praestolans demum mensis Maii die II mo Morbi 8 vo A. D. 1707 mo ætatis suæ 37/8 in Domino cui vixerat obiit.

Parentibus φιλοστόργοις Propinquis Amicis quin et Doctis Piisque omnibus qui hominem noverant seriore ejus ad Coelos reditum (si tamen Deo Opt Max soli sapienti sic visum fuisset optantibus.

Quippe

Vir fuit elegantiore corporis & oris figura nativi ingenii judicii acumine solida eruditione (Judicio Ipsius atque Educatione digna) imprimis vere Pietate vitæque sanctimonia præcellens: cujus plurimas virtutes dotesque eximias Singularis animi modestia (estimatione divina maximi pretii ornamentum) complevit & coronavit.

Haud procul hinc terra repositum est viri optimi quod terrestre fuit, ossibus conjunctum dilecti fratris Richardi lectissimi adolescentis; qui annos ante Sedecim Variolarum itidem morbo in hac Parochia mortuus, in hoc Dominico sepultus fuerat A. Aet. 20 mo.

Translation.

Sacred to the memory of George Bull, presbyter, who (with the exception of two who died soon after their birth) was the eldest son of George, Lord Bishop of S. David's. He spent more than seventeen years in the study of sound learning at Christ Church, Oxford, where he had been a member and had been reckoned amongst the ornaments of that distinguished society, and in the course of those years, after becoming M.A., he instructed not a few who had been entrusted to his care both in knowledge and in good manners with diligence and with considerable success. Besides this, in one or other of the parishes in the neighbourhood of Oxford, he undertook on Sundays the double duty of administering common prayers and preaching to the people to the highest benefit of others although not without detriment to his own health. At length he

was invited from the University to the Rectory of Tawstock in Devonshire by the kindness of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Baronet, formerly his pupil, then his patron. Not very long afterwards by the gift and favour of the King's majesty he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Llandaff, vacant by the promotion of his father. These advantages had been accompanied by stronger bodily health, restored by the use of hot baths. But in a short time this happy aspect of things disappeared; for, before the lapse of two years, this excellent man, being summoned to London, was there struck down by a fatal attack of small-pox. To this, as sent by the fatherly hand of God, he submitted with a mind, calm, and fully resigned to the divine will; and, after receiving without delay the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist and commending himself wholly to Christ, his Master and Saviour, supported by the unshaken hope of immortal life promised by Him and awaiting without fear the approach of death, at length on the second day of May and on the eighth day of his sickness A.D. 1707, he died in the Lord, to Whom he had lived, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, though parents, dear ones, relations and friends, nay, the learned and pious who knew the man, desired for him a later return to heaven, had this seemed good to the Almighty and Only Wise God.

He was a man of very refined appearance of body and countenance, of acuteness of natural talent and judgement, of solid learning worthy of his mental powers and education, particularly excelling in piety and the holiness of his life. His many virtues and exceptional gifts were completed and crowned by a unique modesty of character, which is in the sight of God an ornament of great price.

Not far from here there lies all that was earthly of this excellent man mingled with the bones of his beloved brother Richard, a choice youth, who sixteen years before had also died of small-pox in this parish and had been buried in this church in the twentieth year of his age.

A Tablet on the Altar Steps has the following Inscription:—

Mrs Susan Beachcroft died July 10th 1770 aged 74 years. Also the Rev Robert Beachcroft MA Rector of this Parish died December 31 1775 aged 68 years.

IN THE PORCH.

Here lies the body of Mrs Agnes Reid Daughter of the Honourable John Reid Esq one of His Majesty's Judges of the Island of Barbadoes Ob 1 January 1685.

Virtue and Beauty here doth lie
 Her Sexes sole Epitomy
 They must have Musick, all the arts
 Judgement to use, or want her parts
 When such vanish, then what can save
 The most Ingenious from the grave.

(This monument has been removed from its original position as Stowe describes it as "A Marble Slab in front of the Altar Rails).

Near this stone lieth the remains of Mr Daniel Stapleton Citizen and Carpenter An old inhabitant of this Parish died April 17, 1685 aged 63 years. Likewise Susannah Middleton Daughter of the above died June 30 1791 aged 33 years. Also Mrs Elizabeth Stapleton relict of the above Mr Daniel Stapleton died December 15 1796 aged 68 years. Also Martha Stapleton aged 3 years and Richard James Stapleton aged 3 years the children of Mr James Stapleton of this Parish died in the year 1800 also another Son Edward Thompson Stapleton Died December 1810 aged 7 years. In the Great Vault of this Church are deposited the remains of Mrs Sarah Stapleton the first wife of the said Mr James Stapleton died May 14 1792 aged 33 years also Elisabeth Sophia Stapleton died March 1811 aged 26 years also Thomas Stapleton died May 1 1817 in his 19th year a Daughter and Son of the said Mr James Stapleton. Also Mr James Stapleton Surveyor The oldest inhabitant of this Parish late of Clapham Rise Surrey who died suddenly June 19 aged 73 years also Mrs Maria Castillian Stapleton relict of the above Mr James Stapleton who died December 4 1834 aged 76 years.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs Anne Godwin Wife of Mr George Godwin of the Parish of St Mary Bothaw who died 6 January 1790 aged 50 years, also Mrs Elizabeth Russell sister of the above Mrs Anne Godwin who died 10 January 1790 aged 63 years. Likewise

Mary Godwin who died May 17 aged 13 months, and George Godwin died 24 February 1778 aged 16 months. Both children of the above mentioned George and Ann Godwin. Also Mr Richard Godwin son of the said George and Anne Godwin who died 19 April 1805 aged 37 years. Also Miss Elizabeth Godwin daughter of the said George and Anne Godwin who died 17 November 1815 in the 80th year of her age. Also Mrs Anne Coles daughter of the above George Godwin Esq and Widow of William Coles Esq who died September 20 1839 aged 75 years.

The Advowson of S. Swithin's.

The early history of this advowson, similar to so many other City Parishes, is involved in much obscurity. Although Newcourt does not give the name, there is not much doubt but that Henry Fitz Aylwin, the first Mayor of London, was one of the earliest owners; he owned a large part of the Parish and at the same time was owner of the "Great Stone House," this and the ownership of the advowson for many years was evidently united in one person, from Fitz Aylwin it descended to Sir Robert Aguylon, Knight, who bequeathed it, in 1285, to the Priory of Tortington, Sussex.

It remained with this Priory until the dissolution of Religious Houses under Henry VIII. Tortington is now a pleasant little village, by the river Arun, about two miles from Arundel; of the old Monastery Buildings, a few traces still remain on the banks of the river, the refectory is converted into a barn. The Church is very small and ancient, probably coeval with the foundation of the Priory, the Registers commence in 1560.¹ The advowson then passed by a grant from Henry VIII. to the Earl of Oxford, who lived in the Parish at Oxford House and died 1562.

In 1589 it passed by purchase, together with the mansion, to Sir John Hart, Alderman of Farringdon Without, passing from

¹ "Antiquities of Sussex" (Horsfield), 2, 119.

him, by marriage, to Sir George Bolles, Alderman of Walbrook, who had married a daughter of Sir John Hart and thus became the possessor. A short time after this, in consequence of the Salters' Company purchasing Oxford House and its grounds for the purposes of their hall, the presentation passed to that Company in 1734. As the following minute shews, the advowson was sold: "1734 Nov 19 Mr Matthew Beachcroft was declared the Purchaser at the said sum of £651 and paid to the Renter Warden the sum of £52. 10 for y^e First Payment in part of the said purchase."¹ A member of this family was, in 1765, presented to the Living.

The patronage is now in the hands of the family of the Rev. H. G. Watkins, who was Rector of the Parish from 1805 to 1850. alternately with the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who were the owners of the advowson of S. Mary Bothaw.

Rectors of S. Swithin.

ALEXANDER, 1236. He assigned two shops to the Canons of Holy Trinity by deed dated February, 1236.²

WILLIAM DE SANCTO EDMONDE, 1317-27.

ROBERT FAYRECHILD DE GALDEFORD, 1327; resigned 1331. This Rector and the four succeeding were presented by the Prior and Convent of Tortington.

ROBERT DE WYNERSLEY, 1331; resigned the same year.

THEODORE PLETONIS DE COLONIA, 1331; resigned 1334; also Rector of Danbury, Essex.

ROBERT DE WESTBURY, 1334; exchanged 1337.

JOHN, son of Adam Cissor, 1337; exchanged in the same year.

THOMAS DE ELLERKER, 1337-8; Vicar of Romney, Kent, by exchange; also Vicar of Hanwell, by exchange.

THOMAS DE LA MORE, 1353. Presented by Edward III.

¹ Records of the Company.

² M.S. Holy Trinity (Guildhall).

RICHARD HONIWODE, died 1361.

RALPH DE BURY, 1361; died the same year.

JOHN DE PHILLIPE, 1361.

HUGH TERODEVALE, 1361. This Rector and those succeeding until 1518 were presented by the Prior and Convent of Tortington. At this period the Black Death was raging in London, this no doubt accounts for the numerous changes which took place at this time.

JOHN DE BURTON, 1367; died 1383. His Will is dated 1st August, 1383, in it he desires to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of S. Swithin, "being Rector."

PHILLIP ROSSE, 1383-1402. Prebendary of S. Davids; Rector of S. Martin Pomeroy, London, by exchange.

JOHN FRERE, 1405; died the same year; Vicar of East Greenwich; Rector of S. Andrew Undershaft, by exchange; Vicar of Overstone, Northants, for which he exchanged S. Swithins. His Will was proved 6th November, 1405.

RICHARD DE THORPE, 1405; died 1438. In the State Papers is a Lease dated 16th April, 1412, for 30 years, from John Botiller, Citizen and Draper, to John Thorpe, Rector, of a house and little garden adjoining the Church Yard.¹

JOHN BEAUFORD, 1438; died 1463. In his Will, dated 1st August, 1463, he desires his body to be buried in the Church of S. Swithin, "in the high chancel beneath the marble stone where the body of Robert Taton late citizen *et pannarius* London there rests buried," he appoints as one of his executors Richard Thurston and as a witness John Middleton.

WILLIAM CROSSE, 1463; died 1478.

JOHN CLEMENT, 1478; resigned 1480; Prebendary of Holyngdon, Sussex.

THOMAS SPICER, 1480-86.

JOHN PHILLIPE, died 1504. His Will is dated June, 1504, in it he desires to be buried in "firmory of my Churche of Swanwiche" (Swanage).

WALTER STONE, LL.D., 1504; resigned 1518; was also Vicar of Stepney, London. In his Will, dated August, 1517, he mentions S. Swythin, London Stone, "where I am parson."

RICHARD PARKER, 1518; died 1533. Presented by Thomas, Earl of Arundel.

¹ Letters and Papers, 1639-40 (261).

RICHARD CHATTERTON, B.D., 1533; resigned 1548.

EDWARD SPOONER, 1548; died 1549.

HUGH RAWLINS, 1549; died 1554. Presented by John de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

GEOFFREY JONES, 1554; also Vicar of White Notley, Essex, and Rector of S. Mary Woolchurch Haw, where he was buried January 23rd, 1559.

GEORGE BARTON, deprived 1561; also Rector of S. Mary Abchurch and of S. Martin Pomeroy.

WILLIAM LIVING, B.D., Cambridge, 1561; Vicar of S. Brides, 1559; S. Mary Abchurch, 1567; died 1582.

ARTHUR WRIGHT, 1582-86; also Rector of S. Martin Outwich, afterwards of S. Botolph, Bishopsgate. His Will is dated March, 1617 or 1618.

RICHARD BOND, 1586-7; also Rector of Fambridge, Essex.

WILLIAM JACKSON, 1587; Vicar of Bedfont, 1595; deprived 1605.

RICHARD COOKE, 1605; died 1639. Presented by Sir George Bolles, Alderman of Walbrook.

The Whetenhall Lecture which, until a few years since was preached in the Church every Tuesday evening, was commenced during the rectory of Mr. Cooke. Articles of Agreement were entered into between the executors of Thos. Whetenhall, Richard Cooke, Minister of S. Swithin's, and the inhabitants of the Parish in 1617. "The inhabitants promise to assist in the maintenance of the weekly lectureship Richard Cooke or some sufficient deputy to be lecturer;" in 1624 a Bill was passed for establishing these yearly lectures in Divinity according to the will of Thos. Whetenhall, in the Churches of Blackfriars (S. Andrew by the Wardrobe), S. Swithin, and S. John, Wapping.¹ The funds for these Lectures are now devoted under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners to other purposes.

Among the State Papers is a Certificate signed by Wm. Gouge, F. Jones, Rector of S. Nicholas Acons, Rich^d Cooke, Rector of S. Swithin, and Arthur Jackson, Rector of S. Michael, Wood Street, as to the orthodoxy and conformity to the Church of England of "Rich^d Hobbys," M.A., and also of his fitness to preach and expound the word of God.²

¹ Calendar of State Papers (Dom.), 1611-18, 435.

² Calendar of State Papers (Dom.), 1633-4, 85.

Mr. Cooke published a sermon with the following title: "A White Sheete or a Warning for whoremongers a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of S Swithin by London Stone the 19 of July Anno Dom 1629 the day appointed by the Honourable Authoritie for penance to be done by an Inhabitant there for fornication continued more than two years with his Maide Servant. By Richard Cooke BD and Parson there Lond 1629."

RICHARD OWEN, Son of Cadwallader Owen; born 1606 at Llanfechian, Montgomeryshire; Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; Rector of Eltham, Kent, 1636; S. Swithin's, 1639. In 1643, on account of his strong adherence to the Royalist cause, he was ejected from both Livings and for 17 years suffered much deprivation.

In this year an information was lodged against him by one of his Churchwardens, Francis Barton, who states that: "Richard Owen the Rector having the Declaration of Parliament delivered to him, he read it, but spoke not a word to stir up the people, and at the vestry would not subscribe a penny which caused his friends to do nothing, being a favourer of the malignants."¹ Barton also states that there are several articles of misdemeanour by the petitioner against Mr. Owen.

The following letter which is entered in full in the Vestry Minute Books of S. Swithin, dated from Eltham in Kent, 5th January, 1656, from Mr. Owen is here given, the pathos of the letter is touching, the whole tenour of it shows him to have been a man of true Christian spirit and at the same time clearly shows some of the heavy trials which he had undergone:—

"Mr Churchwarden

"My kinde love remembred, I make bold to send you this letter in prosecution of that request which I could faine make vnto the Gentlemen of the parish at the next Vestry, as I lately told you at your house, and I thanke you for your Courteous promise of Calling a Vestry and of proposing it there.

"Now that you may the better doe it I beseech you lett them in the first place vnderstand from mee That I rest very well satisfied for the tyme past, as touching the 5^t part, which I am fully perswaded was justly paid me from tyme to tyme in proportion to what Tythes were received, and I am very thankfull to all those particular

1 "Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money," 124.

persons that have been at that great trouble of gathering them. In the next place I pray lett them knowe that in regard my elder Children are now growne fitt to be placed abroad, and if well placed may in tyme by God's blessing prove a support to the younger, and that the setling of them abroad will Cost me more money than I have any possibility to gather vnder the condicion of a sequestred minister, my earnest request to my good neighbo's and ffrriends (for soe I still looke vpon them and accordingly love and honour them) is this, that they would Compound with me for my 5th and pay me (once for all) a sume of money proportionable to the fifts of 5 or 6 yeares (as the last gatherers may inform you) I desire that in remembrance of that hard measure that I received heretofore from some who then lived in the Parish, and in consideracion of the noe manner of trouble or Charge which ever since those dayes I have put the Parish to, or any particulars in the parish, (though at my sequestracon there was about £30 due to me in arreares and is to this daye) that (I say) they would looke vpon me with some tenderness, and rather enlarge then straighten their bowells towards me. ffor the manner or way of raising the sume I leave it to their deliberacion, adding only this, that it be with as little prejudice to Mr Sheffield as may be, to whome only I am obliged for his Civilities and frendlines to me, and whose content I would gladly advance.

"And, as to matter of security against all future Claymes of my wife and children I will give them my Bond, and if they require it will have other sufficient persons bound with me, they that knowe me may knowe that I hate all vnrighteous dealing, and that I never had eyther the art or the hart to over reach another. And this is the substance of what you may please to acquaint the Vestry with in my behalf, which I entreate you to call on Wednesday or Thursday next if yo occasions may permitt, for both those dayes I shall (God willing) be in London to waite for the issue of this business.

"Soe praying God to pour vpon you every particular in the Parish the riches of His Grace, and to make you all a people of one hart and one minde, and that to be after God's owne hart I take leave and rest

"Yo very Loving ffriend

"Richard Owen."

In the same year as this letter was written he was presented to

the Vicarage of North Cray, Kent; at the same time he was allowed to retain one of the Livings he had formerly held, he preferred to retain the Living of S. Swithin's; he was appointed Prebendary of S. Paul's 1660.

Mr. Owen was on intimate terms with John Evelyn, at whose house in Sayes Court, Deptford, he often preached and administered the Sacrament.

He died 22nd January, 1682 or 1683, and was buried in the Parish Church at Eltham, where there is a white marble monument to his memory with the following Inscription:—

In y^e midst of this chancell doe rest waiting for y^e last trump
Ann y^e virtuous dear wife of Dr Ric Owen who died in child bed of
their 10th Buried Mar 12 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Richard their eldest son a year old
Charles their third carried from y^e womb to y^e tomb bur 5 July 48
Edward their 4th who lived 27 years grew to be a learned man M^r of
Arts Fllow of Magda Coll in Oxford, took Holy Orders, A solid
Preacher, died of consumption was buried July 25 1678. James
their 5th y^e Mother's sorrow buried six months old Sep 27 53. Mary
their third daughter buried in her thirty first year October 7 1675
Jane their 4th taken off in her prime aged 20 buried Mar 11 - 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Blanch their 5th buried in y^e 3rd year of her age Nov 8 1649. Thomas
his 2^d Son by his 2^d wife Amy now living bur 26 April 79 aet 23.
George y^e elder by her being lost at sea in y^e year 74, the great
Hope, Joy and Grief of y^e Parents. Beloved by all Aged 23.

Erected by Dr Ric Owen then aged 73.

This monument is now fixed in the narthex of the new Church.

The second marriage is thus entered in the Parish Register:—

“ 1654 Jan 6 Ric Owen Clerk de Eltham and Amia Kidwell.”

Amy Owen (widow). By her Will dated 14th November, 1694, she desires “ to be buried in the Church of Eltham, as near my late husband Dr Ric Owen as may be ; ” she also leaves to her granddaughter Mary Doggett, “ all my plate and jewels.”¹

Wood, in his “ *Athenæ*,” says of Mr. Owen : “ He was in high esteem for his holy life and conversation, for his orthodoxy and judgment, conformity to the true ancient doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and in the former Revolutions for his Loyalty to his Sacred Majesty.”² He had a large family, nine sons

¹ Hasted's “ *Kent*,” 1, 209.

² Wood's “ *Athenæ*,” 4, 85.

and three daughters. Edward Owen, the 4th son, was elected Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1674.

The only work published by Mr. Owen was a Latin sermon preached at S. Alphage, London Wall, from 1 Corinthians, 9, xxii, this sermon is in the Sion College Library.

On the death of Mr. Owen there is a Minute of Vestry to the following effect: "That Mrs Owen the widow of the late Rector be allowed to receive and take to her own use the Tithes and Profits of the Parish, provided she takes care to get somebody to supply the place of Reader and Preacher until Lady Day next." In the books of the Salters' Company is this minute: "1682 Feb 13 Ordered and agreed that Widow Owen the late Rectors Widow shall receive and have to her own use the tithe and profits of the said Parish provided she takes care to get some Body to supply the place of Reading prayers and Preaching in the said Parish Church of S Swithins untill Lady day next."

During the period from 1643 to 1647 the parish seems to have been without a minister, Mr. Owen having been sequestered in 1643. A meeting of the Vestry was held on the 7th January, 1647, "For the election of a minister." Mr. Sheffield was chosen from among five candidates, at the same time a committee was chosen "to view the Parsonage House and find in what repair it was."

At various times monies were collected in the Parish for Mr. Sheffield's support, on the 10th February, 1656, "It is ordered that a Petition be presented in the name of the Parish to the Worshipful Company of Salters on behalf of Mr Sheffield."

At a Court of the Company held May 12th, 1657, the petition was read and it was ordered that "The Court finding Mr John Sheffield to be a painful godly minister do (at the request of the said Parishoners) as much as in them is, grant and confirm the place of Rector upon the said Mr Sheffield."² The name of Mr. Sheffield is not mentioned by Newcourt in his list of Rectors of S. Swithin, so whether he was ever formally instituted does not appear to be certain.

He was educated at Peterhouse College, Cambridge, and seems, in consequence of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, to have resigned the charge; he afterwards retired to Enfield, where he died in a good

¹ Records of the Company.

² Records of the Company.

old age, retaining his faculties to the last. Calamy says : " He was one that formed his Sermons not from monastic contemplations in his cell, but took for his ground work, such things as did occur by self reflection and observation among men. He was also well skilled in Books had a genius for witty and Divine poetry and many other curious parts of Learning." After his expulsion from London and retirement to Enfield, where he continued his ministry as opportunity offered, he wrote several Treatises and Sermons, among them being " The Sun of Righteousness shining upon the sons of unrighteousness," a Sermon preached at S. Giles's, Cripplegate. " On the Consistency and Inconsistency of Relapses with Grace: The Hypocrites Ladder," a Sermon upon the death of Lady Mary Arundel.¹

There is no doubt that Mr. Sheffield took an active part in the religious disputes of the times, as we find the two following were published : " A Serious and Faithfull Representation of the Judgments of Ministers of the Gospell within the Province of London contained in a letter from them to the Generall and his Councill. Delivered to His Excellency by some of the Subscribers Jan 18 1648 Proverbs 24, 11-12. Imprinted at London by M B for Samuel Gellibrand and Ralph Smith 1649." Signed among others John Sheffield, Minister of Swithin's, Thomas Watson, Pastor of Steven's, Walbrook. " A Testimony to the Truth of Jesus Christ and Our Solemn League and Covenant as also against the Errours, Heretics and Blasphemies of these Times and the Toleration of them wherein is inserted A Catalogue of divers of the said Errours All of them being collected out of their Author's own books alledged in the margin and laid down in their own words except one that was maintained in a dispute in Oxford December 13 1646 and six or seven which were asserted before a Committee of the Honourable House of Commons in the Star Chamber referred to the House Sep 13 1643 Subscribed by the Ministers of Christ within the Province of London December 14, 1647. Printed by A M for Thos Underhill at the Bible in Wood St 1642."

Signed among others by John Sheffield, Minister of Swithin's, Thomas Watson, Pastor of Steven's, Walbrook.

WILLIAM BASSETT, 1683; died 1696; Magdalen College, Oxford; Rector of Brinklow, Warwick, 1671. Presented by the Salters' Company. Son of Mr. Thomas Bassett, a minister of Great Hailbury, Warwickshire. On the death of Mr. Owen a dispute occurred between the Court of the Salters' Company and the Livery as to which of these two bodies should select the new Rector; on the 13th February, 1682, two Counsels opinions were taken on the matter, and as they differed a third opinion was taken, which was in favour of the Court, and on the 6th March, 1682, Mr. Thomas Merriton was elected on condition that he resigned the Living of S. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, forthwith. In April, 1683, the King interfered in the election alleging its irregularity, when the Court again proceeded to elect and Mr. Merriton was again chosen; on the 11th June the Company's records relate that: "Mr Warden Little not having the keys that were in his custody whereby he could open the dore Where the seal is kept to fix or fasten or put to the Presentation of Mr Thomas Merriton . . . ordered that the dores be opened by a smith, a smith being accordingly sent for and opening of the dore, several of the Livery appeared and called upon the Master to desist in opening the dores the Livery then turned the smith away."

A little later the dispute seems to have been settled, as on the 7th July, 1683, Mr. William Bassett was chosen and elected. He was the author of several works, among them being "An answer to the brief History of the Unitarians called also Socinians." "Unity stated The only means to it Assigned and Argued Together with the Motions pressing it in a Sermon before the Worshipful Company of Salters, London in S Swithin's Church 1683." By William Bassett, Rector. "Defence of Excommunication as used by the Church of England against Recusants. Printed with the former Discourse and both preached 9th and 16th March 1683 in the Parish Church of S Swithin." "A Discourse on my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury's and my Lord Bishop of London's Letter to the Clergy touching Catechising and the Sacraments of the Supper with what is required by Churchwardens and Ministers in reference to Obstinate Recusants. Also a defence of Excommunication." By William Bassett, Rector of S. Swithin's, Lond. 1684.

JOHN CLARK, 1696 ; died 1700.

WILLIAM HODGES, 1700 ; died 1702 ; Fellow Wadham College, Oxford. Presented by the Salters' Company. "An Opinion" having been again obtained that the Presentation to the Rectory was "in the choice of the Assistants, Livery and Yeomanry."

WILLIAM ELSTOB, 1702 ; died 1714 ; Catharine Hall, Cambridge. Was the son of Ralph Elstob, a Merchant of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Chaplain to Dr. Nicholson, Bishop of Carlisle. He wrote an essay on the "Affinity between the two Professions of Law and Divinity." "An office of daily and nightly devotions used in the Anglo-Saxon Church ;" also a "Thanksgiving Sermon for the Victory over the French at Hocklest 1704." This is in the Library at Sion College, also a Sermon on the Accession of Queen Anne. In 1709 he published a Latin Translation of the Saxon Homily on the Nativity of S. Gregory, this was accompanied by an English Translation and preface by his very learned sister Elizabeth Elstob, who resided with him at Oxford, and was the partner of his studies. It was his intention to have published a new edition of the Saxon Laws, but on account of his death this was never carried out. Both himself and sister were most remarkable for their study and knowledge of Saxon Laws and Usages. In 1715 she published "Rudiments of Grammar for the English Saxon Tongue first given in English with an Apology for the study of Northern Antiquities."¹ He died 3rd March, 1714, and was buried in the chancel of S. Swithin's Church, "A man of very considerable utterance and a Learned Saxonist." Elizabeth died 1756.²

THOMAS WROUGHTON, Oriel College, Oxford, 1715 ; died 1729.

We learn from the minutes of the Salters' Company that in respect of this Presentation no less than four Courts of the Livery and Freemen were held, "when the proceedings were long and tedious," resulting at last in the election of Mr. Wroughton.

WILLIAM AYERST, 1729-65 ; University College, Oxford ; Rector of Birch Magna, Essex, 1716 ; Birch Parva, 1718 ; Secretary to Sir Robert Sutton, in his embassy to Louis XV., 1720 ; Rector of Gravesend, 1723-26 ; Vicar of Northfleet, 1723-26 ; Canon of Canterbury, 1724 ; Rector of S. George-the-Martyr and S. Mary Magdalene,

¹ "Survey of London" (Nightingale), 3, 709.

² Dictionary of National Biography.

Canterbury, 1726; Rector of North Cray, 1729; Chaplain to the Earl of Strafford. Died 9th May, 1765, aged 82.

It was about this period that we find from the "Journal of John Wesley" that he was a frequent preacher at many of the City Churches, among them being the Churches of S. Swithin and S. Stephen, they are merely entries in his journal but are interesting as shewing that among the City Clergy there were men sufficiently broad minded and liberal to admit John Wesley into the pulpits of their parish churches, when in a number of instances all over the country that permission had been refused. The following are extracts from the Journal :—

1739. Sunday, 17th January, "I preached in the afternoon at Islington, in the Evening at S. Swithins for the last time."

1747. Sunday, 21st June, "I preached at S Swithins Church to a numerous and serious congregation."

1783. Sunday, 19th January, "I preached at S Thomas Church in the afternoon and S Swithins in the evening. The Tide is now turned so that I have more invitations to preach in Churches than I can accept of."

1787. Sunday, 14th October, "I preached at West St Chapel morning and afternoon and at S Swithins in the evening."

ROBERT BEACHCROFT, Baliol College, Oxford, 1765; died 29th December, 1776.

RICHARD PALMER, D.D., Jesus College, Cambridge, 1776; Chaplain to the House of Commons; Prebendary of S. Paul's; Rector of Scott Willoughby, Lincs. Died at Grantham 7th May, 1805, aged 91.

HENRY GEORGE WATKINS, S. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1805, 1850. Born in the Parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, where his father was an eminent and well known auctioneer. Educated at S. Paul's School. For nine years he was Curate of S. Andrew, Holborn; in 1792 was chosen Lecturer at S. Bartholomew-the-Great, which office he held for 12 years; in 1795 he succeeded the Rev. William Romaine as Lecturer of S. Dunstan-in-the-West, where he remained 11 years; in 1805 he became Rector of the United Parishes, the alternate presentation of which had been purchased by his father; in 1824 he was appointed President of Sion College, and in 1826-7 was Chaplain to the Lord Mayor Alderman Brown. At the commencement of

the XIX Century, when Church life was almost dead, Mr. Watkins was a shining light in the darkness and a prolific writer. He edited and composed a series of Tracts on religious subjects for free distribution; he also wrote 144 narratives for the use of Sunday Schools, besides a number of other works which at the time they were printed were considered serious innovations for a City Rector to make. The Sunday School (in connection with the Church) which he established was one of the first begun in the City. Possessed of great wealth, he built and endowed almshouses for sixteen aged women. Within fifteen months of his death he stood in his own pulpit in his eighty third year, rejoicing still that he was able to preach Jesus to his beloved flock. Until within a fortnight of his death, although unable any longer to preach, he assisted in the administration of the Holy Sacrament.

He died at the Rectory House in Turnwheel Lane, 9th January, 1850, aged 85 years, and was buried in the Rector's vault in the Church.

The following paragraph is taken from a newspaper of the day:—

1825. "The inhabitants of the United Parishes of S. Swithin and S. Mary Bothaw have presented to their Rector, the Rev. Henry Geo. Watkins, an elegant silver tea pot and milk jug on a splendid silver salver, weighing upwards of 200 ozs., with an Inscription of which the following is a part: 'Presented in testimony of their sincere regard and esteem for his faithful conscientious and affectionate discharge of the duties of his parochial office during a period of 29 years in which he has continually resided among them and endeared himself to them by an earnest endeavour to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare.'"

EDWARD ALLFREE, 1850-92; S. John's College, Cambridge; died 1892.

JOHN HURST, 1892; died 1903; Vicar of S. John's, Tollington Park, 1881-92.

WILLIAM JAMES FOXELL, M.A., B.Mus., 1903; University of London; Minor Canon of Canterbury, 1885-1903; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, 1899-1903.

Register Books.

These Books are in a fair state of preservation, but not equal to those belonging to S. Stephen, Walbrook, neither are the entries so carefully made. They commence as follows:—

Baptisms from 1615.

Marriages from 1619.

Burials from 1614.

There is also one book belonging to S. Mary Bothaw, dating from 1536.

Extracts from Register Books of Baptisms.

1617.

William y^e sonne of Benjamin Buckland and Mary his wife baptized 24 August.

1618.

Mary Swithin a foundling b^d 17 day of May.

1620.

Francis y^e Sonne of John and Francis his wife baptized y^e 14 of July a stranger being in England at m^r filito's house.

1631.

Ann daughter of Antony Rudd Derenson and Joan his wife, a stranger lodging at m^r Savender's in Bush Lane was baptized the 27 of April.

1634.

Susan daughter Base Bourne of a woman that was delivered in y^e streete of y^e Parrish a little above Bush Lane at y^e signe of y^e Griffin 11 August.

1639.

Elisabeth daughter of Thomas Dawney and Elisabeth his wife baptized y^e 13 May mon Day afternoone.

Elisabeth daughter of John Hawkins and Elisabeth his wife was baptized y^e 12 May on Mon Day for-none.

1640.

A lost Foundling layd at Mr Briant y's Dore baptized 25 May.

1641.

Richard the sonne of Mr Richard Owen parson of y^e Church baptized y^e 2nd of April.

1653.

William sonne of Lucy Boah was baptized y^e 26 Februarie born y^e 13 Februarie on Sunday morning at 1 o clocke.

1657.

Laurance the sonne of Lawrance Blanchard was baptized the 24th of September and the mother burried on y^e same daye.

1658.

James y^e sonne of Mr John Sheffield Minister borne the 1st day of October 1658 and baptized on the 14 of October.

The following entry is made in this Register Book on the top of the page dated 1661 :—

“ Doctor Richard Owen dispossessed of this Parsonage againe the 30th of June 1661.”

1661.

Micah Thomas sonne of John Crossbrough brought to be baptized in this Church from Grate Allhallows.

1662.

April. Dinah the daughter of Robert Ploughman and Penelope his wife, it was bourne beyond sea and baptized when it was a yeare old and more.

John the sonne of John Mottaux of the french church.

1663.

Catharine daughter of John Strausson and his wiffe she being a widdow when it was bourne was baptized the 3rd May.

Giles Dodson a bastard Child the mother lodging in this Parish baptized 2nd March.

1664.

Thomas son of Robert Langhourne y^e first that was baptized in y^e new font.

1668.

Edward Rodmeyne the sonn of Henry and Grace Redmeyne was baptized the 28 of May.

Priscilla Bedford the Daughter of William and Priscilla his wife Borne and Baptized a lodger in Walbrook the 24 of July he being burnt out of S. Swithin Lane.

[These and the following entries, as in the case of the Burial Registers, prove to some extent that the Church had not been entirely destroyed by the fire, and that its use for some purposes was still continued.]

1671.

John Burnett y^e son of Sydney Burnett and Elizabeth his wyfe was Borne and Baptized y^e 28 of April by Mr. Gamlin minister.

1672.

George Mills the sonne of Edward and Mary Mills was baptized the 7th of May in S. Mary Bothaw by Mr Schilling the minister.

Ann Snubbin y^e daughter of Matthew and Ann Snubbin baptized the 13th August by Doctor Richard Owen Rector of S Swithin and S Mary Bothaw.

1674.

William Daw y^e sone of Thomas and Rebekah Daw was baptized the 17th of June at Salters Hall by Doctor Owen Rector.

1676.

Isabella y^e Daughter of Arthur Sedgwick by Margaret his wife was borne on Sunday y^e 28 day of May about 10 of y^e Clocke in y^e forenoone and baptized y^e same day by Mr Dodson.

Elisabeth y^e daughter of John Bigsley by his wife was borne on Friday June 23 about two of y^e clocke in y^e afternoone and baptized on Sunday July 4 next folloing by me Richard Owen DD Rector.

Thomas Godfrey sonne of Michael Godfrey of London, Merchant by Ann Mary his wife was borne on Wednesday the 30 day of August at 7 of y^e clocke in y^e morning and baptized on Thursday being y^e seventh day of September by me Richard Owen DD Rector.

1676.

John y^e sonne of Matthew Elliston by Dorothy his wife was borne on Thursday October 10 about one of y^e clocke in y^e after-noon and baptized y^e same day.

Christopher y^e sonne of Christopher Lethullier of y^e Parish of S Mary Bothaw by Jane his wife was borne on Wednesday October 18 halfe an houre past ten at night and baptized on y^e Monday next folloing by Mr Thomas Watson Minister.

1678.

Richard y^e sonne of Edward Helder by Martha his wife was borne on Sunday y^e 10th of November about 5 oclock in y^e evening and baptized y^e same night by Mr Elborough Rector of S Laurence Pountny.

1680.

Ann Bothaw a foundling was baptized October 28 by Mr Fournis Minister.

1681.

John y^e son of Abraham Ohlger by Elisabeth his wife was born on Saturday May the 14th and baptized on Friday y^e 20th in y^e Dutch Church.

1682.

Isaac and Nicholas twin Sons of Louis Berhire by his wife Susanna were borne upon Sunday July 9 about one of y^e clocke in y^e morning and baptized in y^e French Church on y^e same day by Dr Prienne Minist^r of y^e saide Church.

Mary y^e daughter of Abraham Oghler by Elisabeth his wife was borne and baptized in y^e Dutch Church October 20.

1703.

Charles Hollingsworth son of Francis Hollingsworth aged 17 years being converted from Quakerism was baptized on Tuesday in Whitsun week being the 18th day of May by William Elstob, Rector.

Marriages.

“John Drayden and Elisabeth Haward married 1 December 1663 by License.”

This register refers to Dryden, the Poet, the license for the wedding being only obtained the day before, no reason has been given why S. Swithin's Church was selected for the ceremony; in the entry of the license which is still preserved, it is recorded that “John Dryden of S Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex Esq aged about 30 years, a batchelor alleges that he intendeth to marry with Dame Elisabeth Howard of S Martins in the Fields aged about 25 years.” It is evident from this that neither party belonged to S. Swithin's Parish.

1672.

Nov 12 Henry Stenling of Brandiston in Suffolk and Frances Arroys of Wapping in Middlesex were married by License in S Swithin's Church by me Richard Owen Rector.

1674.

January 21 Bartholomew Beechay and Ann Stocks both of Kensington in Middlesex were married by License in Salters Hall by me Richard Owen Rector.

1677.

April 16 William Fellowes of S Martin Vintry Widower and Mary Cheesely of S Buttolph Bishopsgate widow were married in Salters Hall by License by me Richard Owen DD Rector.

1679.

Thomas Lane of S Butt Bishopsgate Mary Puckle of S Catharine Coleman were married in Salters Hall wth License by me Richard Owen DD Rector.

1680.

March 18 Samuel Heap of S Dunstons in y^e west widower Everlyn Park of S Butt Bishopsgate were married in S Swithins *new* Church wth License by me R Owen DD Rector.

1691.

John Lord West, Baron of De La Warre and Margaret Dalloway of the Parish of S Swithin London Stone were marryd in the Parish Church of S Swithin afores^d June 18 by me William Bassett, Rector.

1693.

Mr Thomas Owbray of S Mary Abchurch London and Sarah Hamilton of S Mary Bothaw London were married in the Parish Church of S Mildred in the Poultry Dec 6 the lodged with Dr Williams who watched the same, by me W Bassett.

1694.

Hubert Richard Warsaling of Grays Inn Esq and Ann Chappell of Battersea in the County of Surrey were marryd in the Parish Church of S Swithin London by a Stranger W Bassett Rector.

1696.

Mr Thomas Mitchell Single man and Ann Bullard single woman both of S Swithins Parish were marryd in S Swithins Church London December 25 by me John Clarke Rector.

1703.

Thomas Umfreville Batchelour and Mirriane Shepherd Widdow both of the Parish of S Mary Mattfellow alias White Chappell in the County of Middlesex were in y^e Parish Church of S Swithin at London Stone marryd this 13 day of July by me William Elstob Rector.

1706.

Noah de la Fontaine alias Wickart of Threadneedle St London Batchelour and Jane de la Fosse of Stepney in the County of Middlesex were married in S Swithins Church the thirteenth day of April By the Rev Dr John Wickart Dean of Winchester.

1707.

Thomas Hodgson of the Parish of Stepney Batchelour and Margaret Taylor servant in my house in the Parish of S Mary Bothaw were married in the Parish Church of S Swithin the seventh day of Januarie by me William Elstob Rector.

1710.

John Pyke of the Parish of Burbrooke in the County of Essex Batchelour and Sarah Bendeth of the Parish of S Andfrew Holborn in the County of Middlesex were married in the Parish Church of S Swithin London this twenty eighth day of May by Dr Pead with Archiepiscopal License.

1719.

Peter Bourgeois of the Parish of Stepney in Middlesex Batchelor and Susanna Wickart of the Parish of S Mary Whitechapel Spinster were married in the Parish Church of S Swithins y^e twenty fift: day of Februarie by Dr Wickart Dean of Winchester.

1733.

Thomas Church Batchelor and Grace Jordan Spinster both of y^e Parish of S Ann Westminster were married in y^e Parish Church of S Swithin April 2 P J Berriman Curate. A written English License.

1736.

Joseph Leevis of y^e Parish of S John Wapping Batchelor and Sarah Northcote of y^e Parish of S Edmond y^e King were married in y^e Parish Church of S Swithin February 18 by John Berriman Curate with License from the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, See vacant, Arp Wake Died Jan 24 A. B. P. Potter was elected Feb 16 and confirmed at Bow Church Mond Feb 21.

1740.

John ——— and Anne ——— were married at S Swithins Dec 29 by Mr Barr of Merchant Taylors School wth License from y^e Bishop of London. N.B. Mr Barr remembered y^e names were John and Anne and y^t y^e License was from y^e Bp of London signed Skelton, but he could give no account of Surnames or Parishes y^e Persons married having taken away y^e License with them.

1748.

Gedaliah Gatfield of the Parish of S Swithin London Stone Batchelor and Mary Walker of y^e same Parish Spinster were married in y^e Parish Church of S Swithin London Stone November 24 by P Richardson Curate and Lecturer by License from Dr Baker major Canon Residentiary of S Pauls in the vacancy of the Episcopal See of London.

Burials.

1614.

Andrew Brigout Sonne of doctor Brigout b^d 4 day of November.

1616.

Samuel Brabourne burried y^e 30th September he lived in this Parish 80 yeeres.

Anthony O Donnell, a strong man buried 4 daye of October.

1617.

A Foundlin burried y^e 12th of May taken up in y^e streete 3 months befor.

David William Fambridge, Lord Mayor.

george Bowles servant buried y^e 8 daye of Februarie in y^e Church Yard, paid for y^e second bell.

William Brosser Steward to my Ladye Slaney burried y^e 3rd daye of May in y^e quire.

1618.

John Lauriston buried 12 day of July, Lived almost to a hundred years only a week. Bedell of the Warde of Wallbrooke in y^e cloyster vaulte had the greate bell.

Slaney ——— Son to my Ladye Slaney burried in y^e Church Yard the 14 day of December in y^e night time.

Ann daughter of Charles Casey and Mary his wife was buried the 16 day of December in the Church Yard under the pent house by night.

Rebekah Gayroll kinswoman to Mr Gassiot of this Parish Buried the 30th day of January in the Cloyster at end of Cloyster aisle in the middle of the Cloyster and close to the Wall.

1619.

Thomas Saxender being a Chrishome child y^e son of Robert Saxender was buried y^e 10th of July in the church yard close by a large stone on the outer side.

Owen Williams a buzy ould man of this Parish in large Cloyster y^e 20th of October.

Sir Samuel Evans of Wareham in Dorset and in my ladye Slaneys house y^e 5th of April buried in the Church Yard.

1620.

An Enfant of Francis Jaques was buried the 3 day of March in y^e Church Yard at y^e furder side under the ladders.

good Miss Saxby an almswoman of 46 years was buried 16 May in the Church Yard on the furder side over against the door.

Maxon Woodward a Stranger, being slayne was buried the 30 May in y^e Church Yard towards y^e furder end, he had the great bell.

Tamasin the wife of George Makins of this Parish was buried the 20 October in y^e Quire before her husbands pew, had the great bell.

Margaret Ditson a mayde servant to Mrs Camden in this Parish was buried the 12 Nov in the quire under the communion table payd dubell duty.

Henry son of George Joyner was buried 14 October in y^e Cloyster about y^e myddell of it he had y^e 4 bell.

Thomas Selby buryd the 10 of October in y^e Church Yard close by the syde of Mr Gilmore's house.

John Delark a stranger dwelling in Bush Lane was buried in the quier under the next stone but one to Mr Godben's 6 February.

1621.

Sir George Bowles Buryed the 25 day of September in y^e grate vault.

A Chrisome Child the sonne of John Downes and Betsey his wife buried 4 October between y^e two first stones under agaynst the font.

Mawson y^e sonne of John Saxfonder and Damaris his wife buried in y^e Cloyster towards y^e furder end dyd 19 of September y^e had but y^e 2 Bell.

Aloys the wife of Edward Quarlos of this Parish was buryed by night on friday last in S Margaret Moses in y^e Quier he paid Duty for 4 Bell 8/6 Buried 11 October.

1622.

Martin Billingsley of this Parish burried y^e 26 day of August in y^e side ile close by y^e boddy of Symmons under y^e stone close to M^r Parkyns pew.

1622.

A child of William Clark unbaptized buryd y^e 25th September in y^e evening directly agaynst y^e littoll pillar by y^e Booke.

2 men of m^r Walters in y^e City were drowned in y^e Thames by accident Burried in y^e middle ile close to Mr Dobbysn pewe 14 June.

Elizabeth wife of John Payne burried y^e 24 February in y^e quire under the communion table.¹

1623.

Elisabeth widdow Burried 8 May in y^e middle ile close under y^e large broken stones 8 May hold two more.

John Payn Burried in y^e Quier 19th of August under y^e three large stones from m^r Daults pewe under y^e communion table.

1624.

Mary y^e wyfe of Mr Richard Cooke Parson of this parish Buried in y^e vault next Ladye ——— pewe 24 June.

Orissa daughter of John Burvant and Dinah is wyfe burried 28 October in y^e Aly betweene y^e two Dores.

Danioll a chrysome child of Mr David Dysonant and Jane his wife was burried y^e 17 November in y^e opening in y^e aley betweene y^e two doores under y^e broken stones at y^e going by to y^e vestrey.

Sir Peter Proby Knt and Alderman of London was burried y^e 16 daye of May in y^e vault next to y^e Vestrey doore payd for y^e ground £2.0.10 was burried by night.

1625.

my Ladie Ann Gawte wyfe to Sir Stephen Gawte, Knight and alderman of this cittie was Burried in y^e Vault 22 April.

Conrad son of Edward Winsor was Burried in y^e Church Yard, had 2 Bells, he dyed of y^e plague 12 July.²

A young woman sarvant to Mr Balder of this parish was buried the 13th Feb^r under y^e 4th stone y^e ground almost full.

1626.

Bridget y^e wyfe of Mr Richard Insoll was burried 19 October in y^e middle ile close to my ladie Probyns stone the ground will hould one more at most

¹ It will be noticed from these and other entries that the dates are very irregular.

² This is the first entry in which the Plague is mentioned, from this date until October there are—for this small Parish—59 entries in which this cause of death is mentioned.

1627.

Elizabeth daughter to David Elgar and Jane his wyfe was burryed y^e 19 September in y^e Ally beyond y^e two doores at y^e going up to y^e gallerie near y^e broken stones.

Mr Randall Manning died in y^e Parish of S Steven Coleman Street and was burried in this Parish on y^e south side Ile close to Mr Effingham's pewe y^e 16th October paid double fees.

John sonne of Richard Fussell was burried y^e 3rd Februarie under his grandfather's tomb close under y^e Font.

1629.

Hannah daughter of Samuel Clarke and Ann his wyfe was Burried on y^e 11th May in y^e Church in y^e Ally between y^e two Doores against y^e Pillar of y^e steeple on y^e right hand going up to y^e gallerie.

1630.

Richard Perce Churchwarden was burried y^e 22nd of August in y^e middle ile close to Mr Smith's pewe.

Thomas Cowron Bricklayer was Burryed y^e 16th October in y^e church yard, had y^e grate bell o . 6 . 8.

Mrs Ann Smith wife to Mr Humphry Smith Alderman was burried y^e 6th of Januarie in y^e Vault 1 . 6 . 8.

1631.

Widdow Brownrigg was burried y^e 24th of June in y^e Church Yard, had y^e 4th bell o . 5 . o.

1632.

Mr George Bowles sonne to Sir John Bowles Barronett was burried the 29th of March in y^e Vault Double fees 2 . 13 . 4.

William sonne to Richard Glover and Susannah his wife was burried the 30 July in y^e Church close to y^e north side of y^e grate stone in y^e middle ile, it will hold two more o . 16 . 8.

Thomas sonne to William Laud and Margaret his wyfe was burried the 2nd September in y^e Church close agaynst y^e Font it will hold one more o . 16 . 8.

Susan wife of Abraham Beard was burried y^e 22nd December in y^e quier close to Mr Latom's pew it will hold one more.

1634.

Mary daughter of John Benat and Mary his wife was burried the 14th of May in y^e Church in y^e ally between y^e two doores over agaynst y^e Poores box hould one more o . 16 . o.

1638.

Nicholas sonne of Mr Robert Englefield burried in y^e quier close to his father 1st September had the 1st Bell.

John London foundling dyed of the plague buried the 16th September in y^e Church Yard.

John Bullen a poor countryman was buried out of Mr Dasent's House the 23rd of October in y^e Church Yard had y^e second bell.

Matthew son of Mr Matthew Gradout was buried the 3rd of December in y^e quier under y^e second stone from y^e vestrie y^e ground full almost.

Matthew sonne of Mr Batson buried in the Church in y^e Alley between y^e two doores y^e 11th of November in y^e middle ile at north door hold one more.

Thomas sonne of Mr Batson was buried in the quier 17 November upon his brother under stone near belfrie ground full.

A still borne child of Mr Garner Buried the 16 of May in y^e ile between the two doores agaynst y^e middle post of y^e Churchwardens Pew. Ground full.

1641.

A child unbaptized of Mr Boyer was buried in y^e Alley between y^e two doores hould one littol one more June.

Boulton a woman buried of the plague 4 Sep in the new Church Yard.

Bardolph minister died at Mr Rhodes was buried the 3 February in the ile over against the Vestrey door.

A woman a loger at old Mrs ——— was buried in the Cloyster 28 August.

Two children of Thomas Royle y^e Drawer in Bush Lane were buried 13 October in y^e Church Yard.

1646.

Mr Humphry Gowland buried 8 of July in y^e quier under y^e second stone from y^e wall ground full no more.

1652.

Mary y^e daughter of John Doget was buried y^e 2nd of Januarie in y^e Vault under Sir John Hart's monument, no bell, payd nothing.

1654.

Abraham Maloyn formerly minister of S Swithins was burried in large valt which was Sir John Hart's valt 23 August.

1655.

Susan wife of Mr Thomas Joland was burried the 7th of August in y^e quier under y^e 2nd stone as you go to y^e Pullpitt.

1656.

Mr Samuel Clarke was buried in the Church under the grate stone in the middle Ile by the left side of Mr Hodges as you go up the Ile 5 August.

Goody Hooley a Penconer of this Psh was buried in y^e Church Yard 27 October.

Humphry Wellon an Antiont man some time servant to Mr Proby of this Psh was buried in the Church Yard 13 November.

Mr Matthew Batson Skinor of this Psh was buried in the valt on the south side of the Church and brought from Skinners Hall paid duty £5 . 6 . 4 and gave four shillings towards the making good of the valt that was broken downe for him to be buried in. 2 July.

Mrs Blanchard the wife of Richard Blanchard was buried in the quier under the grate stone going to the pullpitt the 24 November had the grate bell, paid all duties hould 2 more.

1657.

William the sonne of William Loary was buried the 10 of October by the Churchwardens Pew hould one more paid 0 . 16 . 8.

Another young childe of Mr Loary's buried the 10 of October 1659 at the same place paid the duties.

Christopher the sonne of Christopher Munday was buried the 18 day of January in the Church Yard a littoll from the doore towards Mr Ethra's house had the grate bell.

Elisabeth the wife of William Pennington a lodger at the Angel in Bread Street was buried in the Parish Church at the lower end of the middle ile neare to the grate pillar on the 22 of April paid double duties.

1657.

Elisabeth Paisse kinswoman to Thomas Blutwell of this Parish was buried in the Cloyster towards the further end on the 3rd of November paid for the ground o. 3. 4 no bell.

1660.

James the sonne of Mr John Sheffield minister was buried at the entering in of the alley going from the quier to the south side of the Church the 20th of September. Paid nothing.

John Stigant was buried the 10 of May at the south end of the middle ile next to Mrs Plummer's monument holds one more.

Ann Barton buried between the 2 doores neare the belfrie but neare the 2 pillars the 23 of August paid o. 16. 8.

William Cuff buried in the quire the next grave but one to the window on the 7th February 1660 hould one more.

1661.

Buried Gilbert Elder the 2 of June in the grate aile next to his wife. hould one thin coffin more.

John y^e sonne of John Mosso buried in y^e Church at the back door next to the belfrie stairs hould two more on the 8 September.

Giles Croft buried in the north aile next to Mr Clarkes pew on the 26 February hould one more.

1662.

Elisabeth wife of William Straune buried in the Church in the north aile next to the furdest pew on the 8 November ground full near to the bellfry.

1663.

Buried Sir Robert Bolles 13 August in the south vault brought from Covent Garden and buried in the night. all duties paid to the Parish for the valt.

Buried Thomas son of Matthew Gibbon 20 August at the east end of the middle aile next to the first stone Ground full.

Samuel Bottery died 26 October and was buried the 2 November in the south aile at the lower end on the right hand, the ground full.

1664.

Martin Sarson of Mildred Bred strete Parish buried at the lower end of the south aile under the pewe next to the strete 27 March paid 33s 4d.

1664.

Caroline Pott daughter in law to Mr Sargon a lodger at Mr Newman's was buried in the Church at the north end of the Churchwardens pew under the bigg stone the ground full on the 2 May.

Mary daughter of Simon Snell buried in the Churchwardens pew at the north end under the biggest stone y^e ground full 20 April.

Mary daughter of Gilbert Elder buried in the Church in the grate ile at the lower end next to the font the ground full on the 20 April.

Buried John Holgate 19 May in the north ile in the middle next to the 1st pew, hould one more thin coffin.

Buried Robert Parrish Beadle of Salters Hall in the north side Chappell next to the Vestrey by y^e Window on the 22 June hould 2 more.

Buried Ann daughter of Robert Langthorne on the 27 June in the Church Yard by Mr Sheffield's window.

Buried Mary daughter of John Kennell in the new Church Yard on the 30 June.

Buried Ann wife of Mr Abraham Horner and Henry which lay both in one Coffin next the 1st pew in the quire on the 14 September ground full.

Lydia daughter of Christina Leconton buried in the Church at the south side of the Churchwardens pew under the long thin stone which is broke at the corner hould 2 more on the 10 November.

Buried 5 January Captain Matthew Caslon in Sir George Bolles valt.

1665.

Thomas Praglise buried in the Church in the middle aile under the grate stone hould one more on the 10 of April.

Richard Turbot the first that was buried of the plague from this infection buried in the Church Yard on the 10 of July.

Jane the wife of Thomas Clarke buried in the Church betweene the two pillars under the belfry on the 18 July the ground full.

Buried Ann the daughter of Richard Turbot the 20 of July in the Church Yard.

Buried 3 children more of Richard Turbot that is to say John, Richard and Bridget on the 21 July in the Church.

1665.

Buried Elisabeth daughter of Richard Turbot on the 22 July in the Church Yard.

Buried Elisabeth wiffe of Richard Turbot in the Church Yard on the 23 July.

Buried Ann Roade the nurse of Mrs Turbot in the Church Yard on the 25th July.

Buried Richard Turbot 1 August.

Edward Stork and Francis Stork his sonne buried in the Chancell next to the Reading Place both in one grave, ground full paid the duty 6 . 13 . 4 15 Oct.

Ann daughter of Mr John Dolin buried in the middle ile next stone above the stone with the brass upon it hould more 18 October.

1666.

Mary the daughter of John Dobner and Mary his wife was buried the 7th October in the middle ile in the Parish Church of S Swithin, will hould two more on the south side of the upper end of the middle ile.'

1668.

William Lodils son of Anthony Lodils was buried the 9th of May in the middle ile of S Swithins Church.

1669.

Buried Joseph Bigg the son of Henry Bigg in the Long Ile between the two Church Dore September 22nd.

Buried the 10th February Mr Broad Proby in the Vault neere the Vestry doore in S Swithin's Church.

1670.

Buried Catharine the daughter of Richard and Catharine Grain y^e 24th of July in y^e Cloyster from S Mary Bothaw.

Buried John Ward y^e sonne of Stephen Ward and Margaret his wife the 18th of November in y^e North Ile of S Swithin's Church from Mary Bothaw paid for the ground 0 . 13 . 4.

¹ As the Great Fire of London took place on the 7th September, 1666, this and following entries seem to prove that the Church was not entirely destroyed but was still used as a place of burial.

1671.

Buried Mrs Olive Luger y^e 12 of May in S Swithin's Church in the middle Ile by y^e Corner Pillar of the cloyster hould one more.

Buried Samuel Barnett the sone of Samuel Barnett and Mary his wife y^e 15th September in the south Ile over against Mr Mannings monument and next to Mr Barnetts pew by Mr Mott Paid for the ground 10 feet from the south wall.

Burried Ann Coaler Widdo the 5th of October in the south Ile under Mr Manning's monument out of Mrs Foxbridge's house by Mr Shilling minister.

Burried Henry Bolles the son of Sir John Bolles in the south Vault in S Swithin's Church the 8th day of Aprill.

1672.

Buried the 22 January Mr John Simnot the Sonne of Mary Simnot widdo in the Cloyster of S Swithin's Church by doctor Richard Owen Minister.

Buried the 26 of February in the Chansoll of S Swithin Church Ann Owen the daughter of Mr John Owen and Abigail his wife and grand child to doctor Richard Owen by Mr Schilling Minnistar.

Burried Mr William Burgess the 14th of May in the North Ile of S Swithin's Church near the Cloyster hould one more, burried by doctor Owen.

Robert Williamson was burried the 15 day of July in S Swithin's Church 4 foot from the south east corner of the Cloyster. Richard Owen Minister.

Burried Elizabeth Brandon the daughter of William and Margaret Brandon the 10 of August in the Cloyster by the Lord Maior's Chaplain.

Burried the Lady Mary Bolles (Late Widdo to Sir Robert Bolles Baronett) of the Parish of St Giles in the Fields the 30 of November. In the vault on the South side of S Swithin's Church.

1673.

Rebekah King the wife of William King was buried the 10 September in the west Ile of S Swithin's Church neere the Watch house hould one more. Doctor Owin Rector of S Swithin.

1673.

Buried the 10 of June a man servant of Mr George Goodey named Arthur Good in the Church of S Mary Bothaw, now made only a Burying place.

1675.

A Chrisom Child the daughter of Mr Baldrey in Oxford Court was buried the 6 of August in the long Ile no Minister.

John Bagnall the son of John Bagnall Burried in the Church the 12 of May 4 foot from the place where the pulpitt was and close to the North vault hold 2 more Doctor Owin Rector.

Mary Bolles the daughter of Sir John Bolles of Shrimpton in the County of Lincoln Baronett by Dame Elizabeth his wife Daughter of John Hart Esq one of the of the common pleas was buried in the vault in the south east corner of S Swithin's Church the 9th of September Doctor Owen Rector.

1676.

Dame Elizabeth Bolles late wife of Sir John Bolles Baronet was buried in the South Vault of S Swithin's Church August the 8th.

Ann Baron the wife of Josias Baron a quakor was buried in the Quakor's ground the 12 of January.

Mary Robinson a servant maid to a Mistress in the Royal Exchange was buried out of Mr Jo Harrisons house on Sunday April 2 by Mr Barton Curate in y^e South Ile of S Swithin's Church.

Hellen Proby y^e widow of Henry Proby Esq formerly Common Serjeant of London was brought out of Warwickshire and buried in y^e North Vault of S Swithin's Church on Wednesday June 7 by me Richard Owen DD Rector.

William the son of Mr Nathaniel Hardy and —— his wife was buried the 23 of June in the South Ile of S Swithin's Church 5 foot from the wall against the midele windo hould 1 more no minister.

An infant sonn of Fanny Brett unbaptized was buried in y^e Church Yard of S Swithins on Wednesday July 5 Nothing said at y^e buriall.

Alexander Carmichael a Scottish Minister was brought out of y^e Parish of S Stephen Coleman Street and burried in y^e Chancell ground July 25.

1677.

Mrs Hollin Harmer the wife of Mr Timothy Harmer was buried in the Chancel the 13 March from gracious street the Doctor payd three pounds for the ground.

1678.

Elizabeth y^e youngest daughter of S^r John Bolles Baronet, by Dame Elisabeth his late wife (being y^e eldest daughter of S^r Vincent Corbet Baronet deceased) was brought from y^e Parish of S Andrew Holbourne and buried in her father's vault in S Swithin's Church on Tuesday April 9 by me Richard Owen DD Rector.

Beauchamp Doggett y^e sonne of John Doggett Esq was brought out of y^e Parish of S Laurence Pountny and buried in y^e new vault on y^e north side of S Swithin's Church April 24 No Minister.

Memorandum.

That on the 18 Aprill 1679 A view was taken in the Vault on the South side of the Church of S Swithin belonging to Sir John Bolles Barronet and their remained in the said Vault the Corpses of those severall persons following Henry Bolles son of Sir John Bolles by Dame Elisabeth his wife buried the 8th day of April 1671.

Dame Mary Bolles the widdo of Sir Robert Bolles Barronett and Mother of the said Sir John Bolles was Buried the 30 of November 1672.

Mary Bolles the daughter of the said S John Bolles by Dame Elisabeth his wife, the first wife was buried September the 9 1675.

Dame Elisabeth Bolles the 2^d wife of the said Sir John Bolles was Buried the 8th of August 1676.

Elizabeth the youngest Daughter to the said Sir John Bolles by his 2^d wife was Buried the 9th of Aprill 1678.

Vestry Minutes.

The Vestry Minute Books of S. Swithin are complete and in an excellent state of preservation, they are contained in four volumes, dating from 1647 to the present time. Those deposited in the Guildhall Library are from 1647 to 1879.

There is also in the Library "The Committe Book for Rebuilding the Church," dating from 1677 to 1683. The minutes in this book do not seem to have been regularly kept up or entered, the information given being rather meagre; a portion of the minutes with respect to rebuilding the Church being also recorded in the ordinary Parish Minute Book. The extracts which follow are considered to be of some interest and are therefore given:—

1647. July 27th. "Mr Molyns did inform the Vestry that he was going out of the Parish and that he was likewise willing to leave the Lecture, which the Parish taking into Consideration resolved to give him a gratuity where upon three summes were proposed viz £30 £40 £50. And it was agreed that £50 should be given him which summe of £50 Mr Cossington was willing to Lay downe provided the Parish would see him properly paid by Christmas next w^{ch} they promised to doo accordingly."

"Ordered that the Churchwardens doo take care to pay those Ministers that preached on the Lord's days and Lecture Dayes."

August 24th. "At this Vestry Mr Cossington did lend the Parish £50, it was given to Mr Molyns where upon Mr Puddick made a motion that if the Parish would contribute out of their Purses towards the repayment of this £50 Hee would willingly give £20 towards itt, that the Parish Stocke might not be charged therewith."

"Ordered that the £50 borrowed of Mr Cossington shall be repayed him by appoyntment of y^e Parish on 25 December next."

November 7th. "At this Vestry the Inhabitants being met for the Elecion of a Minister. It was putt to question whether they should proceed therein being Sabbath Day, and by generall concent it was agreed they should proceed to Elecion where upon Four Ministers who had preached here were put in nomination viz Mr Perk, Mr Knight, Mr Bethell, Mr Sheffield of whom Mr Sheffield

was chosen who being informed thereof came into the Vestry and gave thanks to the Parish for their choice, but desired three or four dayes respite to consider his answer w^{ch} was graunted unto him, and upon his return thereof unto the Churchwarden, hee to call another meeting that the Parish may be acquainted therewith."

November 10th. "Mr Puddick the Churchwarden at this Vestry declared that Mr Sheffield had given his positive answer viz, that he would accept of Parishes offer and doo his best endeavour in the discharge of his Ministerial ffunction for the Parish."

"A Committee with the two Churchwardens were then chosen to go to the Salters Company to the ffeoffes for this Lecture and to the Committee for Plundered Ministers about the settling of Mr Sheffield among us."

December 27th. "At this Vestry Mr Fincham was nominated for Constable. It was agreed by generall consent that in regard hee was an Infirm man, hee should be excused from all Parish offices, where upon hee freely declared that he would give unto the Parish £10 and provide himselfe a Deputie to serve for him in y^e Office of Constable."

"Mr Flamstead having been chosen Constable before, was now at this Vestry chosen Scavenger and third man of y^e Inquest."

1648. January 1st. "After Debate it was agreed by general Concent of this Vestry that y^e Lecture shall be changed from Tuesday morning to Thursday night about 4 or 5 of y^e clocke. Mr Puddick the Churchwarden declared that the Committee formerly chosen for this Purpose have been to the Committee for Plundered Ministers and the Salters Company and Dr Gouge about the Settling of Mr Sheffield and that they have all given Concent."

February 16th. "The two Churchwardens with other Parish-ioners were chosen as a Committee or any four of them to take the Advice of Workmen to consider what y^e repaying of y^e Church will amount to, and for drawing a Petition to Parliament to gett in £300, Also to treat with Mr Owen."

March 28th. "At this Vestrie the Churchwardens reported that y^e charge for repaying y^e Church was estimated by y^e Workmen who viewed it will amount to £1143.0.8."

The Committee appoynted to treat with Mr Owen reported: "that y^e Parish taking into Consideracion y^e greate Charge w^{ch} hee

hath and y^e inconsiderableness of y^e 5th part of y^e tythe for his maynetenance did order that if Mr Owen would voluntarily resigne his right and interest of the Rectory of this Parish unto y^e Worshippful Company of Salters who are the Patrons, that upon such resignation the Parish will freely give him £70 w^{ch} shall bee payd him by y^e Churchwardens Provided hee make y^e sayd Resignation at y^e next convenyent Court kept by y^e Salters Companie."

July 7th. "The Churchwardens reported that hee had spoken to Mr Owen and that hee refused to accept £70 being y^e summe ord^d by y^e Parish to-bee given him upon his resignacion of his right to y^e Rectory to y^e Salters Company."

October 20th. "Ord^d that Goodwife Moore in consideracion of her honesty shall have 20s given her in money and a Loade of Wood to be payd for by the Churchwardens."

December 18th. "Ord^d that y^e Kinge's Coals and y^e Parish Coales shall be sold to y^e Poore at 6^d a Bushel."

1649. March 23rd. "Ord^d that y^e Viewe Dinner be forborne this yeare in regard of y^e hardnesse of y^e times and y^e grate number of y^e poore."

"Ord^d that Mr Sheffield doo give an account to y^e Parish of what money he rec^d from Dr Gouge that it may be deducted out of y^e £120 per annum agreed to be payd him by y^e Parish."

December 28th. Upon many Complaints made agaynst the Annoyances and Inconveniencies of the Watch House it is ord^d "that y^e Churchwardens with some of y^e Parishoners repayre to the Deputie and ask his assistance to y^e Court of Aldermen to move them for an Order to take downe y^e Watch House, and the other little house by it to bee taken downe also."

1650. February 26th. "Ord^d that the money now in y^e Cheste be layd out as far as it will goe for the building of new Shoppes by y^e Church to raise a Rent for y^e Poore of y^e Parish and also that the Com^e doo obtaine leave of y^e Court of Aldermen to build y^e s^d Shoppes."

April 1st. "Ord^d that Mr Sheffield's money collected this yeare bee entered with the former account att y^e end of the Booke and that Mr Sheffield shall keepe the Register Bookes for Marriages, Burialls and Christenings that things may be entered therein as fitting a record of that nature should be kept for y^e Parish."

1651. June 17th. "At this Vestrie it was ordered that y^e six Shoppes be let. It was desired by Mr Flamstead to have a Shoppe, upon the advice of Mr Geoffrey it was concented unto and agreed by Mr Flamstead to gyve for y^e Shoppe next Swithins Lane £20 fine and 25s quarterly for 21 yeares defraying all taxes that shall be levyd there upon to begin at Midsummer and to pay the Fine upon the Sealing of y^e Lease and that Mr Royle have the corner Shoppe next y^e Church Doore and being called did agree to give what the Com^e propounded £20 fine and £5 a yeare and to defray all taxes."

December 18th "Ord^d that the Committee consider of some expedient for the mayntenance of the minister, and for the getting in of arrears due to the Parish, and for the settling of the £15 which was the money lent to the minister by Dr Gouge."

1652. January 16th. "Ord^d that there be a meeting of the Parishoners on Midsummer day to view the Parish Lands and that there be £4 or £5 laid out for a Dinner, and that all y^e Vestrymen now present with the Ancients of y^e Parish be invited."

1653. December 19th. "Ord^d that goody Sant shall have 5s given her upon condition never more to be troublesome or chargeable to y^e Parish."

1654. September 19th. It was ordered for the future that "no person or persons shall be buried in Sir John Hart's vault for less than 15s nor in the lady Slaney's vault under the same rates unless it be by and with the concent of the Parishoners assembled at the Vestry first had and obtained."

1655. May 21st. "Ord^d that the Parish have a Collection Dinner in Whitsun Week and that £5 be spent upon it."

1660. May 16th. "It is ord^d that the Churchwardens shall be a Com^e for setting up of the Kinges Arms in this Parish Church in such places as shall be moste convenient save only over the commandments."

October 4th. "It is ord^d at this Vestry that Mr Edwards the Clock maker shall have the chymes and clocke belonging to this Parish in good sort and serviceable unto Whitsuntide next and shall find all materialls necessary whatsoever for keeping the clocke and chymes in good repayre to have for this time 40/- and noe longer."

1663. April 22nd. "That Thos Taylor shall have 20/- added and allowed unto him for his care and paines in winding up y^e chymes."

June 13th. "At this Vestrie the Inhabitants being met for y^e eleccion of Lecturer for Sabbath dayes in the afternoone and for Tuesday nights weekly for one whole yeare, it was put to the question and by general concent agreed that they should proceed to elecion, where upon some Ministers who had preached here were put in nominacion, Mr Peacock, Mr Elborough, Mr Willott and Mr Sprowston of whom Mr Sprowston was chosen by subscription."

"It was ord^d that Mr Peacock and Mr Elborough shall have 20/- a piece for their paines in preaching in this Parish."

1664. April 6th. "At this Vestry the inhabitants being mett for the elecion of a Lecturer for Sabbath dayes and Tuesday nightes weekly for one whole yeare it was agreed that they should proceed to elecion where upon 4 Ministers who had preached here were put in nominacion Mr Elborough, Mr Peacock, Mr Shillingworth and Mr Howe of whom Mr Shillingworth was chosen by subscription."

December 12th. "It is agreed at this Vestry between Mr Owen and y^e other p'sons p'sent that Mr Shillingworth shall continue to preach in this Parish Church on Sabbath dayes in the morning and Tuesday nights weekley for the space of six months save only on Thursday next."

1665. June 15th. "It is ord^d at this Vestry in pursuance of an Order from the Right Hon the Lord Maior of the Cittie of London of the 6 June last grounded upon Complaint made to his Lordship by the Churchwardens of this Parish against John Stock and Charity Earle that they shall and doo forthwith remove out of y^e pension house of Widow Stock their mother belonging to this Parish and place themselves elsewhere. And they being sent for and acquainted therewith by and at this Vestry concented thereto and promised to doo accordingly."

1665. December 18th. "Ord^d at this Vestrie upon y^e summe of 20/- paid by Mr Lynoll to be excused from serving Constable the next yeare the same be accepted of. But the Vestrie taking into consideracion the greate and extraordinary trouble and charge hee hath been att during this tyme of visitation have freely returned the same to him againe. But this not to be brought to Precedent."

1 This Mr. Elborough is mentioned by Pepys in his Diary 1662-6.

1666. December 4th. At a Vestry held at the King's Head Tavern, Leadenhall Street, the following letter was ordered to be sent to one of the Parish tenants:—

“Sir The late sad Providence that hath befallen your landlord Parishoners of S Swithin as well as the greater part of our once famous Cittie of London hath scattered them in several places, you know that you are now in arrear with your rent one $\frac{1}{2}$ year which we suppose might by this time have been paid, but that you know not where to send it. These are therefore to desire you to send it to the Churchwarden Mr Hills a Cooper at Battle Bridge in Southwark. Herein you will save a great deal of trouble to yourself and Parish.”

December 15th. “At this Vestry Mr Doggett did declare himself willing to buy 99 cwt 1 qr 22 lbs of ledd belonging to the Parish in the possession of Mr Burgis for which he would give after the rate of 12s. 6d. a cwt and the Vestry did agree and order that hee should have all the said Ledd del^d him at this Rate.”

“Also Mr Burgis did inform the Vestry that he had sould a parcell of old iron for £14 a Parcell of Bell mettles for £13, and to Mr Walker a parcell of ledd 8 cwt 1 qr 12 lbs weight at the rate of 12s. 6d. a cwt. All these Sales this Vestrie well approved of and confirmed.”

At this Vestry a letter was ord^d to be sent to Mr Blackwell the late Churchwarden.

“The late but now scattered inhabitants of S Swithin's Parish being mett at a full Vestry in order to pay what is owing by the said Ps they found no obstruction in the businesse but your account as being Churchwarden of the Parish was wanting, and at a full Vestry they ord^d this letter to be sent to you desiring by the 1st you would send your account to Mr Rich^d Parisse who now lives at the seven starres at the Posterne neere Moorgate against little Moorfields, your ready compliance herewith is not doubted and in so doinge you will avoide a great deale of trouble w^{ch} otherwise will suddenly fall on you.”

1667. April 24th. At a Vestry held at the Turnpike, in Moorfields, “Mr Humphry tennant of this Parish of a house at the corner of Crooked Lane and St Michaels Lane which was burnt downe in the late dismall Conflagration of London hath declared

himself willing to build upon the ground whereon the said house lately stood, upon consideration of a longer term of years being added to his old Lease, now upon serious consideration of this and Mr Humphry's great loss and damage and for encouraging so good a work as the rebuilding of our sad ruins we directed that 50 years should be added to his Lease. It is also agreed that for the present this Vestry do meet weekly on each Wednesday at 4 oclock to treat about the affairs of the Parish."

August 22nd. "At a Vestry held at the house of Mr Burgis in St Swithin's Lane, he was given permission to build a shed upon the site of a house late the property of this Parish and to pay £5 a year for it."

1668. April 29th. "At a Vestry held at the East India House Leadenhall St Mr Burgis the late Churchwarden of this Parish delivered to Mr Jas South the present Churchwarden the Plate, Vestments and other things hereafter mentioned belonging to this Parish w^{ch} were all that were saved out of the late Dismall Fire of London.

"Two large Silver Flagons.

"Two Gilt Cups with Covers.

"Two Leather Cases.

"Two Pewter Basins. Two Brasse Candlesticks, One Pullpitt Cloth.

"One Cushion, One Communion Table Carpett all of purple Velvett.

"One Damask Communion Table Cloth and One Damask Napkin. Three small Wooden Boxes full of old Writings."

The following is the Inventory of Plate as taken by Mr. Edwin Freshfield, Jr., 1894:—

"Two silver gilt tankards with the date mark for 1623 and a maker's mark R. S. with a heart below in a plain shield inscribed 'This flagon, pott and case was given to the Parishe of S Swithine by London Stone the 24 December An Dom 1623 by Edmond Plumer citizen and Marchantalar of London.'

"Two silver gilt cups and covers with the date mark for 1711 and a maker's mark G. A. in monogram and inscribed 'S. Swithin's 1711.' This maker's mark will be found on Communion Plate the gift of Queen Anne at Trinity Church, New York, U.S.A.

1 These have all disappeared.

"A silver gilt paten with the same date and maker's marks as the cups, and inscribed 'S. Mary Bothaw.'

"A silver paten with the date mark for 1849 the gift of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bennett.

"A silver gilt dish with the date mark for 1627, and a maker's mark R. C., with an arrow head below in a heart shaped shield inscribed 'S. Mary Bothaw.'

"Two silver gilt spoons. One has the date mark for 1631 and a maker's mark D. C. in monogram in a plain shield. The other has the date mark for 1662, and a maker's mark I. I. with a pellett between the letters and a mullett below, both are inscribed 'S. Swithin's, London,' 1685."*

1669. August 10th. At a Vestry held at the London Stone Tavern, in Cannon Street, an Order was received issued from the Right Hon Sir William Turner, Knt., "Lord Maior of this Cittie of London, dated the 9th July last, stating that it is thought fitt and ord^d that the Churchwardens and Parishoners of this Parish to which the Parish of S Mary Bothaw is to be added shall take or cause the Walls and Steeple of the Church of S Mary Bothaw to be forthwith taken down, and the materials thereof safely preserved, to be employed towards the rebuilding and repaying of the Parish Church of S Swithin, or otherwise sold and the money paid into the Chamber, to remain there for that use, and to treat with the late Parishoners of S Mary Bothaw about taking downe their Walls and Steeple and converting them to the use aforesaid, according to the aforesaid Order."

1670. April 14th. "At a Vestry held at Mr. Burgis' house, it was ord^d that the Churchwardens doo forthwith cause the Sheddss in the Church Yard to be demolished and pulled downe."

Nov. 28th. At a Vestry held at Salters' Hall it was "ord^d that the Committee doo view the Steeple of the Parish Church demolished by the late Fire, in order to repayre the same and clearing the Church of rubbish, and to build a brick wall round the Church Yard; also that John Groom report to the Parish about building a house over the Cloysters and report to the Com^e appoynted for repaying the Church and Steeple."

* The Communion Plate of the Churches of the City of London. Edwin Freshfield, Jr., Lond., 1894.

1671. Jan. 28th. At a Vestry held at the Salters' Hall it was "ord^d that the whole Body of the Church and Church Yard be cleared, and the stones to be piled and layd upp in the Vestry House, and what stones are not fitt to be used in the rebuilding the Church to be employd and spent in building the Church Yard Wall."

1672. Oct. 30th. A Vestry held at the London Tavern it was "ord^d that the Churchwardens with the assistance of the Parishoners shall proceed to vindicate and defend the Right of the Parishoners in the Controversy with the Parishoners of S Mary Bothaw about raising the Doctor's Maintenance, and that the charges and expenses by Law or otherwise shall be allowed and repayd to the Churchwardens by a proportionate rate upon the Parishoners."

1673. March 10th. At a Vestry held at the London Stone it was "ord^d that the Churchwardens accompt concerning the Controversy with the Parish of S Mary Bothaw being read and the charges amounting to forty-foure pounds 12s., and the same was allowed and approved of by the Vestry, and ord^d that the money so disbursed shall be raised by a proportionable rate according to the Doctor's roll, and every man to pay after that rate, and all the empty houses and tufts of ground to be likewise proportionately rated and paid for."

1675. August 10th. At a Vestry held at the Salters' Hall "It was ordered that the Committee and two Churchwardens doo goe to Doctor Wrenn and advise with him about the taking down the Church Walls and Steeple."

1676. Nov. 6th. "Ord^d that the Vestry doo meet some of the parishoners of S Mary Bothaw and discourse with them about the rebuilding of the Parish Church."

1677. Mar. 29th. "At this meeting Mr. Tolworthy and Mr. Dickenson were desired to act with the Churchwardens to consider of some way of raising the mony, and to treat with workmen and other persons as they shall think fitt about the Building of the Church, Mr Godfry and Mr Pilkington and the Churchwardens of each Parish are desired to act as a Committee to treat with Sir Chris' Wrenn, or with a person a friend of Mr Needer or others about the building of the Church and report to the Parishes."

May 31st. "It is agreed that the Committee appointed at the last Meeting with Mr Watts or any five of them that shall meet shall proceed upon the business of rebuilding the Church and shall dispose of the money that shall be gathered by subscription."

June 12th. "Ord^d that permission be asked to lay, cut and square stones for the rebuilding of the Church on some vacant ground belonging to the Salters Company which was granted."

It is also agreed "that Mr Marshall shall build the Church and to have £400 paid him down for advance mony, and to take the other mony as soon as he can gett itt."

1678. Sep 5th. "Agreed at this Meeting that there shall be a Dyall in the wall next the street, also a Sun Dyall."

Sep 20th. "Ord^d that until the Church shall be finishyd strangers shall paye £3 and Parishoners 30s for their Buriall in the Vaults."

1679, May 6th. "Mr Suffolk and others are desyred to joyne with the gentlemen of the Committee formerly chosen for the more effectuale and speedilie finishing the Church in all respects."

June 30th. "Ord^d that the Church shall be forthwith pewed and the Vestry House, Commandments, Bells, Galleries, painting, paving, and all other things for the full compleating and finishing the Church and Vestry House shall be now putt in hand."

Sep. 10th. "Ord^d that the Foot of the Steeple and the Foot of the Columns shall be taken upp to make more Room for Burialls."

1680. Mar. 2nd. "Ord^d that the Churchwardens shall depositt the money to discharge the workmen for flooring the Church and that S. Mary Bothaw shall bear their proportion towards it."

May 19th. "The Churchwardens with the workmen are desired to take a view of the Church wall which Mr Salviati complains of, it being broken down, so that the corpses send forth an ill savour, and to report what they think best to be done."

June 8th. "It was agreed at this meeting that more mony shall be raised for the carrying on and finishing of the Church with Pews, Font, Bells, &c., and that there shall be raised the sum of £420 out of both Parishes for the performance of the same, and that there shall be a meeting of the Committee of both Parishes on every Wednesday in the fore noon at 10 of the clock for the managyn and carrying on of the said works."

1 From this period the Vestries are all held at the Salters' Hall, until the Church is finished.

July 10th. "Agreed at this Committee that Mr Davis and Mr Poultny shall doo all the Joyners work in the Church, and also that the Pullpitt shall stand in the south aisle according to Sir Christopher Wrenn's modell, that Mr Longland shall doe the Carpenters work and be allowed six and fifty shillings a square for the saide work which is to be made fitt for the affixing the Pews."

Dec. 10th. "Ord^d that Mr Williamson be desired to speake with the Clarke of the Company of Plummers to desire the Master and Wardens of that Company to appoint a view of some of the members of that Company to view the Ledding of the Church, and gett their hands to a report of the defects of the Ledding and Plummers work for to be reported to Doctor Wrenn."

1681. Jan. "It is agreed that the Locks, keys, hinges and plates for the Pews be left to the Churchwardens to provide, and they are desired to buy them at as cheap a rate as possible."

August 10th. "Ord^d that John Baker Beadle of Walbrook Ward shall have 40s a yeare allowed him and paid by the Churchwardens of this Parish for looking after Inmates and keeping the Parish cleere of children.

The Churchwardens are desired to gett a strong Iron Casement made for the window in the Vestry house to open into St Swithins Lane."

Nov. 13th. "Ord^d and agreed that there shall be a Lecturer chosen to preach in the afternoon on every Sunday with the consent of the Parish of S Mary Bothaw."

Dec. 16th. "It is agreed that the Churchwardens shall pay the workmen £70 so soon as so much shall come into their hands also £30 to Mr Davis £10 to Mr Longland £10 to Mr Hart and £10 to the Ironmonger."

1682. April 11th. "Ord^d that the Parish land and houses shall be mortgaged for raising the mony to pay the Parish debts, and for the finishing and completing of the Parish Church."

May 5th. "Ord^d that the Committee have power to agree for the sale of the land in Kent for the sum of £300 if they can gett no more."

July 25th. "It is agreed that the sum of £210 be raised to be paid to such workmen as the Churchwardens of both Parishes

shall appoint, also that the Com^e be authorised to raise mony upon the ground rents belonging to the Parish for the discharging of the debt due from the Parish."

August 8th. "It is agreed that £300 shall be taken up at interest for seven years upon the Ground Rents belonging to the Parish for discharge of the debts due."

Dec. 18th. "It was reported that the monies ordered at the Meeting in July to be paid to the workmen, had not been paid to any of the said workmen, it is now ordered that the following sums be paid

Mr Sharman, the Ironmonger £15 0 0

Mr Grist the Paviour £20 0 0

Mr Wells the Smith £8 0 0

Mr Wise the Clockmaker £40 0 0

Mr Longland the Carpenter £25 0 0

Mr Bartlett the Bell Founder £5 8 0"

1683. April 12th. "Ordered that the following sums be paid. Mr Anson the bell hanger in full of his bill £1. 19. 0. Mr Bartlett the Bell Founder in full of his bill £5. 8. 0. Mr Dear in full for the Dyall £5. 0. 0."

June 18th. "Ord^d that the Churchwardens of each Parish or any one of them with the assistance of Mr Christopher wrenn doo look over the accounts of Mr Longland and Mr Pierce and to say what shall bee thought fitt to be allowed by them."

July 6th. "It is agreed that whereas the Living of the Parish of S Swithin is now void by the death of doctor Richard Owen. the donation whereof is wholly wth the W^l Company of Salters. It is therefore ord^d and agreed upon at this Vestry that Mr Bassett, Mr Sowton, Mr Bird and Mr Puggitt shall be recommended in a petition to the Salters Company, with a request that they will be pleased to understand so farr as to put one of them into the Living."

Nov. 28th. "Ord^d that Mr George the plomer be paid the sum of £12 in full of His bill for all plomers work done about the Dyall of y^e Church, and that Mr Barratt doo pay him out of what monies are in his hands. And that Mrs Gear be paid the sum of one pound for her late husbands' painting the pedestalls about the pillars of the Church, and that Mr Barratt doo pay the same."

1684. Jan. 22nd. "Ord^d that concerning the setting up of an altar and pews, Font and Communion Table in the Church. That itt shall be done, and that there shall be a two yeares rate made for paying the charge of doing the said worke."

1685. Dec. 4th. "Mr Chaplain made a request to the Churchwardens that he might have the two first pews on the left hand going out of S Swithins Lane into the Church for the convenience of himself and family, this Vestry do not think fitt to grant and refuse to give their consent."

1686. March 30th. "It is agreed that as there are several Inhabitants of this Parish who complain that they want accomodacion and seats It is ord^d that the Churchwardens shall build and erect fower pews in the Gallery so that the charge does not exceed £12."

Nov. 3. The Churchwarden is empowered and directed to proceed to have the Gallery diverted into a Vestry with wainscott.

1687. April 6th. "Agreed that Mr Thomas the Reader shall have the use of the Vestry house to conduct itt for a schoole."

1688. April 23rd. Mr Buxton promised that "if any Charge or Detriment happen to the Parish by reason of giving him leave to hang upp his sign att the tower of the Church he will lease and paye itt and save them harmless."

1689, Oct. 23rd. "Ord^d that there shall be an Ornament sett up on the Front of the Middle gallery, provided that itt doo not exceed the sum of £8."

1690. Dec. 16th. "Ord^d that the Churchwardens doo provide Candles w^{ch} shall be used on Sunday nights at Prayers atte y^e Parish cost."

1691. July 22nd. "Ord^d that the Churchwardens doo provide an Iron Cheste to be sette and fixed in the Church for the keeping of the Parish plate."¹

Dec. 1st. "Mr. Godfrey making his request that he might have leave to sett up a monument in memory of his father on the north side of the Communion Table, the Vestry do give their consent."²

1693. July 19th. "Ord^d that a Poor Box be sett up in a convenient place in the Church also that Thames Water be laide on for the use and cleaning of the Church."

¹ This Chest is still in the Vestry.

² See Monuments.

1694. May 30th. "That Care be taken by the Churchwardens that the Church be new whited and glased and repaint where any defects are found this summer, first advising the Churchwardens of S Mary Bothaw, and then calling to his assistance one or more of the Parishoners whom he can prevail with."

1696. Jan. 10th. "It having been represented to this Vestry that Damage is likely to come upon the Parish by means of several Parishoners who take Lodgers and Inmates coming into y^e Parish, it is ordered that Security be required and taken of all such Inmates according to Law, also in case of need the Churchwarden may require any of y^e Parishoners to assist him."

April 1st. "Madame Godfrey being desirous to put a monument for the memorial of her late son Mr Michael Godfrey against the pillar next to St Swithins Lane which was granted by the whole Vestry."¹

June 9th. "The Vestry being acquainted that y^e Vaults are very neare full, and that there is a necessity to make one or two more Vaults this summer in y^e Church, order that a Com^e be chosen to enquire and doo as they shall find necessary."

Dec. 11th. "Mr Lee Chirurgion making a request that he might have a signe at y^e Corner of the Church it was ordered that he shall be admitted so to doo he giving a gratuity to y^e pour of 2s yearly."

1701. Jan. 28th. "A Joint Meeting of the two Parishes was held when a proposal was made for setting up an Organ which should be given to the Parish as a present and that it should be no charge upon the Parish for the first twelve months, and that it should be then taken away if not approved of; it was also agreed that the two Parishes should dine together on S Thomas Day each person to pay 2s 6d each."

1703. July 7th. It was agreed "that no Organ be permitted to be brought into the Church or erected therein without Order of Vestry for that purpose first had and obtained."

1709. May 17th. A proposal was made on behalf of the Lord Bishop of St Davids "for leave for his Lordship to erect a monument near the place where his two sons are interred Referred to Minister and Churchwardens."²

¹ See Monuments.

² See Monuments.

1714. Dec. 14th. "Ord^d that Liberty be given to sett upp a Table of the Benefactors names in the Church."

1734. "Mr Peter Lucas who had been chosen to fill the office of Constable, Inquestman and Scavenger desired to be excused upon his paying the customary fee of £15 which was granted."

1744. July 25th. Ordered "That prayers for every day in the evening should begin at 5 o'clock precisely and that Mr Richardson have notice thereof."

[As late as 1765 Scavengers and Lamp Collectors were elected every year, from which time they are not again mentioned.]

1772. August 21st. Mr Deputy Whipham informed the Vestry that the Lord Mayor desired to remove the old Chandelier out of the Church and to present a new one. It was agreed to accept His Lordships' kind offer, and he was asked to have the following inscription written on it—"The gift of the Right Honourable William Nash Lord Mayor, and Alderman of this Ward 1772."

1773. The Church was repaired at a cost of £550 the Committee agreed that it should be opened on Sunday 28 January and that "A Sermon should be preached by Mr Needing or some other eminent preacher for the benefit of the Spitalfields weavers." It was also agreed that in future the fine for being excused serving the office of Churchwarden be £20.

1775. May 17th. The Churchwarden informed the Vestry that he had taken Counsel's opinion upon the propriety of prosecuting Mr Higginson for refusing to take upon himself the office of Churchwarden. It was agreed not to prosecute, the decision being grounded on the following opinion:—"I apprehend that it is residence in a Parish that makes a person compellable to serve the office of Churchwarden, and it does not appear to me that Mr Higginson who actually resides in another parish is to be considered an inhabitant of St Swithin and liable to serve the office merely because a warehouse in Mr. White's house is used in their joint trade. But if the Parishoners choose to try this point, I think the proper way will be to cite Mr Higginson to take the oaths, &c., Mr. Higginson may then appear under protest, and the question should be brought on that protest." (Signed) H Culvert, Doctors Commons.

1807. Nov. 6th. At a joint Vestry it was resolved "That it is desirable and expedient to erect an Organ in the Church of these united Parishes so soon as a sufficient sum of money can be obtained to defray the expenses." It will be noticed that more than 100 years had elapsed from the time when this question had been raised in the Vestry. In 1809 a Faculty was obtained for its erection the sum of £405 . 11 . 11 being given. This organ which was built by Mess^{rs} Gray and Davison but which has several times been altered and enlarged is still in use. In 1811 the Commissioners of Sewers informed the Vestry that they wished to alter the position of the "Pitching Block" which at that time stood at the edge of the pavement and was a serious obstruction to the foot traffic. The Vestry agreed to this on condition that a new one should be erected equally convenient for those who may wish to use it, that it was to be placed against the Church Wall in the blank doorway, and that the ancient London Stone be carefully preserved. This was carried out, the Block being finally removed in 1847.

In this year (1811) a Census was taken of the Parish. The number of inhabited houses being 78. The population 428. In 1831 there were 77 inhabited houses and population 262. In 1851 there were 46 inhabited houses with a population of 172. It will be seen from these figures that from 1811 the population of the Parish began to decline.

In 1825. April. A Vestry was called to consider the question of the Catholic Emancipation Act when the following resolution was carried :

"That Petitions in both Houses of Parliament be presented from these United Parishes against any further Concessions to the Claims of the Roman Catholics."

Parish Accounts.

The Account Books of S Swithin's Parish are contained in five volumes which are deposited in the Guildhall Library, they commence in 1602 and continue until 1891, they are all in an excellent state of preservation, but are neither so full or so interesting as those of S Stephen's, Walbrook.

A few extracts are here given.

1642.	To Mr Richard Owen for preaching of five sermons...	2	8	0
	To the poor, for lame soldiers and other poor people ...	6	1	4
1643.	To too Scotch ministers for preaching on divers Fast dayes ...	„	16	—
	To m ^r fayer in bush lane when his house was visited with the plague ...	3	10	—
	To m ^r Underwood for y ^e poor maymed Souldiers	2	3	4
	To a minister for preaching too fast daies ...	—	10	—
	To m ^r Joffull for candles for his lanthorn ...	2	18	4
	Towards the writing of Mr Owen and for maintayning the privileges of the Parish in the support of theyre minister...	10	19	—
	Pd Mr Owen by consent of Vestrie ...	—	10	—
1644.	Mending the Windows and y ^e Cloysters ...	2	4	0
	For carrying a greate bellyed woman out of the Parish ...	—	3	—
1647.	Pd for six months preaching by severall ministers	29	11	4
1649.	To good wife Winsor in her sicknesse ...	2	1	—
	To good wife Dunning for looking to her ...	1	0	0
	To several poor ministers and other poore persons this yeare ...	2	15	3
1651.	To divers ministers and other poor persons ...	3	0	0
1652.	To the poor of barkin towards theyre loss by fire	6	3	2
	To m ^r Sheffield for the Sabboth day Lectures and other monies due to him ...	13	1	4
	To Goodwyfe Robison for getting a woman with child out of y ^e Parish ...	—	1	—
1653.	To nurse Hodges for nursing, cloathing, schooling and several other things this yeare ...	7	11	2

1653.	Mr Rumball for mending and glazing the windows belonging to the ministers house	— 15 —
	To the Chamberlayne for the rent of the little shoppe under y ^e Church	2 10 —
1654.	To goody Robison for finding out the parents of Samuell Swythin, to her husband and son for conveying a madd woman to bedlam and a woman with childe out of y ^e parish...	1 13 —

1655.	Spent at making upp y ^e poores rate	0 12 8
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In 1657 there is an "Account of Mr Thomas Dawnay appoynted Treasurer for the Building of the Church." The total sum paid in amounts to £2,985. 16. 6; taking into account the value of money at that period this is a very considerable sum. The money seems to have been raised by a number of persons whose names are given as collecting various amounts varying from £10 to £360, the dates on which the sums were paid away commence on June 27 1658 and go on until August 1660, they are entered as "Moneys paid to sundry men to this day." Whether the works carried out at this time amounted to a rebuilding of the edifice or only a thorough repair it is difficult to say, there being no mention made in the minutes of these dates of any such works being in progress.

1658.	Layd out for cloathing of a child left in y ^e P'sh by order of Vestry	2 5 6
1661.	Pd to m ^r Edwards for a weight for the chimes	— 3 8
	for looking to the chimes	— 10 —
	To Mr Cowvan for work done about the alms- houses	— 17 6
	To m ^r John Sheffield our late minister by order of Vestry for his half year's paines with us and his charge in removing out of his house	30 0 0
	To Dr Richard Owen for one quarter to 25 March	5 0 0
	Mr Shipman, bricklayer for mending the alms- houses	1 5 —
	To m ^r John Rumball for candles for the church Lanthorns	— 6 —
	the same for the Ward	— 9 6

1661.	Wm Edwards for looking to the Clock and Chymes one year...	...	...	...	2	0	0
	To Richard Smith for learning Dale's boy to write	...	...	...	—	6	6
	A paire shoes	...	...	...	—	—	9
	For getting severall poore people out of y ^e Parish	...	...	...	—	—	8
	To ringing at y ^e Kings Coronacion and on his Birthday	...	...	...	—	6	6
1662.	To the poore of y ^e Parish of S Botolph Algate	...	...	...	8	5	0
	Lost in gathering	...	...	...	2	7	8
	To the Ringers when y ^e Queene landed and when y ^e King and Queene came to Whitehall and on the Coronacion day	...	...	...	—	15	—
	m ^r Emsden for a church bible	...	...	...	3	—	—
	To the doctors daughter for making the surplices	...	...	...	—	3	—
1664.	Spent at y ^e Bell when the whole Parish mett to the eating of the 2 Surloynes of Beef	...	...	...	9	12	—
1665.	Pd to doctor Owen for several sermons and for a Reader and Clarke	...	...	...	3	17	6
	Paid for severall poore people and their buriall viz	...	...	...	...	...	...
	for m ^r Taylor	...	...	...	8	17	—
	Goodman Merrett and 2 daughters	...	...	...	7	6	2
	Goodman Bishopp	...	...	...	4	4	4
	m ^r fflodd	...	...	...	3	15	6
	for the widow Clarke	...	...	...	3	14	—
	ffor Christopher Bull, wife, child and two nurses	...	...	...	4	15	2
	for John Dale	...	...	...	—	11	6
	m ^r Schomyer's brother	...	...	...	2	16	4
	m ^r Sparring	...	...	...	2	19	—
	for widow Bouret and her daughters	...	...	...	4	13	6
	for m ^r Rathwell	...	...	...	3	6	6
	for m ^r Kannan	...	...	...	—	18	6
	Widdow Stock	...	...	...	2	5	2
	of a child found in y ^e street	...	...	...	—	18	6
	Pd for watching and warding visited houses in y ^e tyme of y ^e sick nesse	...	...	...	4	—	—
	Pd for padlocks and stapples and airing of roomes	...	...	...	—	7	—

1666.	Pd to Thomas Taylor, Clarke in y ^e tyme of y ^e visitacion	1	—	—
	Pd m ^r Lovett for melting 5 tons of lead ...	5	0	0
	[This and the following entries evidently have reference to the Great Fire.]			
	Pd the Porters and Carmen for bringing the lead and watching	2	10	—
	M Towey for cleareing the Church and for basketts... ..	6	0	0
1668.	Paid to distressed Ministers	4	0	0
	Pd for carrying the Vestments and other things to my house	—	—	10
	for cleaning the Vestments and plate	—	3	6
	for cleareing the Church and spent on the laborers	3	16	—
1669.	for making ten boards to sett up for y ^e P'sh bounds	1	5	4
1670.	Spent at several meetings of y ^e P'shoners and other expenses	7	19	—
	Pd the laborers for cleareing the Church and y ^e Cloysters	3	6	—
	for carriage of Rubbish from y ^e Church and Cloysters and P'sonage	3	15	6
	Mr Burgis for his shedd over the late Vestrey house	5	0	0
	for paynting the Church Yard doors and Cloyster doors	2	11	—
	Pd to m ^r Wale bricklayer for work about the Church Yard and Cloysters	16	3	0
1671.	Pd Charges for keeping and christening a parish childe in Bakers house	—	14	6
	Pd for carridge of it into y ^e country	—	—	9
	for cloathes 20/, for y ^e nurse 20/	2	—	—
	Spent about severall meetings concerning deputy Dawnay	0	5	6
	Spent at y ^e Vestrey at y ^e London Stone	—	13	6
	Spent at a Vestrey at Salters Hall and afterwards at y ^e London Stone Taverne	—	10	11
	Spent at y ^e London Stone at y ^e Choosing of Officers	1	13	—

1671.	Pd to councillor Jeffreyes his advice about Parish businesse	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
1672.	Pd and expended as per Bill about the Controversy with S Mary Bothaw parish and this parish in order to the raising of the doctors' tythes	...	...	...	...	44	14	3
1673.	for carrying away 55 loads of rubbish	...	...	...	...	3	11	—
	for 2 prayer books	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
	for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Tobacco	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
	for keeping and baptizing John Swithin before he was carried to nurse	...	...	...	...	—	6	—
	for mending Salters hall windows	...	...	...	...	—	2	—
	for pulling down and carrying in y ^e stones of y ^e Church Windows	...	...	...	...	—	3	—
	Expended about the man who was killed in Cannon St	...	...	...	...	1	3	—
1675.	Pd for joynts and ribbons on Holie Thursdays and for a dinner	...	...	...	...	8	19	2
	Spent when Mr Brown delivered the Plate	...	...	...	...	—	3	—
	Spent at severall tymes on going to Sir Christopher Wrenn about the Church	...	...	...	...	—	8	9
	Pd the laborers who carried the ledd	...	...	...	...	—	2	—
	Pd for 63 yards Paving and three Lodes of Granitt	...	...	...	...	1	7	—
1676.	Pd for a Coach for the Doctor to go to Sir Christopher Wrenn	...	...	...	...	—	2	—
	Pd for Coach hire for the Doctor and Mr Bolsworthy to go to Sir Christopher Wrenn	...	...	...	...	—	3	—
	Pd and spent with Cap Spire when he paid his £18 to be excused serving Constable and Scavenger	...	...	...	...	—	3	6
	Spent with Cap Spire when he paid his rent	...	...	...	...	—	6	6
	Pd the Glazier for mending the Salters Hall Windows	...	...	...	...	—	10	2
	Pd and given away at severall tymes at Christopher Wren's	...	...	...	...	—	13	3
1677.	Pd and given away among the Laborers severall tymes	...	...	...	...	1	—	—

1677.	Pd for a pint of Canary	...	...	...	—	1	—
	Mr Rolls for Wine on Asension Day	...	...	...	2	2	6
	Mr Batson for tobacco and pipes	...	...	...	—	2	2
1678.	Spent on Sir Christopher Wrenn's Clarks	...	...	...	—	13	10
	Pd and spent at severall Vestries this year and enquiring after Papists severall tymes	...	...	...	1	19	7
	Pd for Canary at Salters Hall for Vestries	...	...	...	—	4	—
	Pd on going to Sir Christopher Wrenn's severall tymes	...	...	...	1	—	—
1679.	Pd in drink and money to the smith and joyner for hanging on the Church Doors	...	...	...	—	3	—
	Pd for clearing the P'sh of a woman bigg with childe	...	...	...	—	1	—
	Given to Wm Taylor a pair of gloves for his trouble in providing two Tennants for the land in Kent	...	...	...	—	10	—
	Pd for passage of the Pullpitt and for men from Salters Hall and for glazing the hall windows	...	...	...	—	3	—
	Mr Batson for tobacco pipes	...	...	...	—	5	—
1682.	Pd the Churchwarden of Aldgate for their poor	...	...	...	3	—	—
	Spent at severall meetings this yeare	...	...	...	9	5	—
	Pd for clearing the P'sh of two women bigg with child	...	...	...	—	4	—
1683.	Pd at y ^e Swanne taverne on Ascnsion Day	...	...	...	10	17	—
	Pd for two Books of his Majesty's Declaration of y ^e Phanaticall Company	...	...	...	—	2	—
	Given to James Edwards for clearing of the P'sh of Children and a greate Bellyed woman	...	...	...	—	2	—
	Given away to Sir Christopher Wrenn's servants, Coach Hire &c.	...	...	...	—	13	—
1684.	Spent on going to Sir Christopher Wrenn's severall times	...	...	...	—	12	—
	Pd for a praiser to praise the Carved work of the pulpit	...	...	...	1	6	—
	Pd Isaac Worley for Painting and Writing the Commandments	...	...	...	13	—	—
1685.	Paid for sacrament wine and wine for strange ministers	...	...	...	2	17	—

1686.	Pd for writing the Table of fees	...	...	1	1	6
1687.	Pd for lodgings for old Higgins and going before the Lord Mayor with him...	...	...	1	6	6
	Pd for Bookes of Thanksgiving for the Queen being with childe...	...	...	—	1	—
	Pd to the poor of Aldgate	...	...	3	—	—
1689.	Pd m ^r Baker for looking after the Lunatics	...	...	—	12	—
	Pd charges when the Great wind damaged the Church ledds and ceiling	...	...	—	13	6
	Pd for ironwork in front of the gallery	...	...	20	—	—
	for mending the Church Windows	...	...	2	10	—
1690.	Pd for the Parish Dinner on Holy Thursday, for a surloyne of beef, Bringing home, weighing 4 pounds and 5 stone without suett...	...	...	—	11	—
	Basket of Asparagus	...	...	—	3	—
	Tobacco	...	...	...	5	—
	for wine and other things	...	...	6	4	—
	The powlterer for fowles	...	...	1	18	—
	Cook	...	...	3	—	—
	Spent at a Vestry held for choosing Common Council men, expenses that evening	...	...	—	4	—
	For digging the grave extraordinary deep for Mr Chaplin's Kinsman	...	...	1	—	—
	Pd to Mr Ellis upholsterer our part of the Silk Curtains and lining the Churchwardens pew...	...	...	1	14	6
1692.	Pd for clearing y ^e P'sh of a woman and two children, y ^e came after father who was pressed	...	...	3	—	—
	Mr Edwards for cleaning y ^e Cloysters...	...	...	—	2	6

At this point in the Accounts, answers are given and entered to various questions asked by the Bishop of London.

"We have severall pieces of plate of which we keep an Inventory.

"We have but one bell and such other furniture as the law requires.

"Our Minister has no other Benefice but S Swithins.

"Our Minister has an assistant w^{ch} has no benefice of his own and his salary is about £30 per annum, his name m^r Thomas.

" Our Lecturer is m^r Thos Bober who reads prayers sometimes and no benefice of his own.

" Our minister does catechise and expound some part of the year.

" Oblations at y^e Communion, our Minister and y^e Churchwardens doe dispose of them plasantly so no account is kept.

" As to marriages there were four last year. We have no free school, but a Grammar School taught by Mr Williams Sen^r."

1693.	Spent and paid to Strange Ministers this year ...	—	4	—
1695.	To the people of Essex their land being drowned	—	2	6
1698.	To several poor by Thos Kingsbury and Nicholas Lane for drinking swearing and cussing ...	—	8	—
1700.	For a Vestrye at y ^e Mitre ...	—	19	6
	To Edw ^d Taylor the money that came to y ^e Parish by Swearing ...	—	12	—
	To the Chamber of London for the Captives ...	22	18	—
	Spent at the London Stone Taverne when y ^e two P'shes mett as to y ^e Clock Dyall ...	—	8	—
	For Nathan Swithin for two months of Physick	1	1	—
1702.	To Coach Hire to carry a poor woman to prevent her dying in y ^e Parish ...	—	2	—
1707.	Spent for 2 gallons Canary at the Church ...	1	0	0
	Expenses at the London Stone Choosing Officers	1	17	8
	Choosing Churchwardens ...	1	4	6
	Charges for beautifying the Church ...	148	—	—
	Paid m ^r Hawkes for his extra services to y ^e Parish upon Severall occasions ...	2	3	—
1709.	Paid to the Aldgate Poor ...	3	—	—
1710.	Paid the Lord Mayors Officers for faggotts and billots ...	—	10	—
	Given Mrs Ajar a big belly'd woman to go into y ^e country ..	—	5	—
1712.	Pd to a woman in Labor to goo out of y ^e P'sh...	—	3	6
	Pd a woman to see her to the Monument ...	1	—	—
	To a big bellyed woman to goo out of y ^e P'sh into Lombard St...	1	—	—
1715.	Pd postage of a letter from Canterbury ...	—	—	3

1715.	Pd for Canary to give the women and children in Church on Ascension Day	...	...	—	1	—
	Pd for a Booke to sett downe the Straungers that preach according to the Canon	...	...	—	2	6
	Pd to Hill for his Trouble and Expenses in bringing home the Parish Engine when it was broke at the Thames St Fire	...	...	—	1	—
1717.	To Mr Read for seven bottles of Sack in the Vestry for the children	...	...	—	14	—
1718.	Given Mary Bernut being bruised by a Cart and being exposed in finding out and oblidging the Owner of y ^e Cart to take care of her and satisfing the Overseers of y ^e P'sh where she lived	...	...	...	12	6
1719.	To Nurse Page for a quarters Nursing and schooling the Children	...	...	...	6	18 6
	To Nurse Wiltshire for nursing and schooling 2 children and the great Girl	...	...	...	3	4 —
	Given to the Pavior for Drinke when Paving the Church Door	...	...	...	—	2 —
	Spent at y ^e London Stone at the choyce of Officers for the year	...	...	...	2	8 8
	To gett rid of a poor Black Woman with a bigg Belly	...	...	...	—	2 6
1720.	Pd to Mr Chappell Surgeon going to Cheshent to see the great Girl's leggs	...	...	...	—	10 6
1723.	Pd for advice Sir Gilbert Heathcote, man's broken leg	...	...	...	—	3 6
	Pd a minister for reading prayers on Ascension Day	...	...	...	—	3 6
	To buy him a dinner	...	...	...	—	2 6
1724.	Pd the bearers for removing a decayed Corps out of y ^e way of y ^e vault stairs	...	...	...	—	1 6
1727.	Pd at a Meeting at y ^e London Stone for choosing a Lecturer	...	...	...	—	5 —
	Pd to severall Algiers slaves permitted to begg with a pass	...	...	...	3	6
	Gave to Neale, watchman to gett away a greate bellied woman	...	...	...	—	3 6

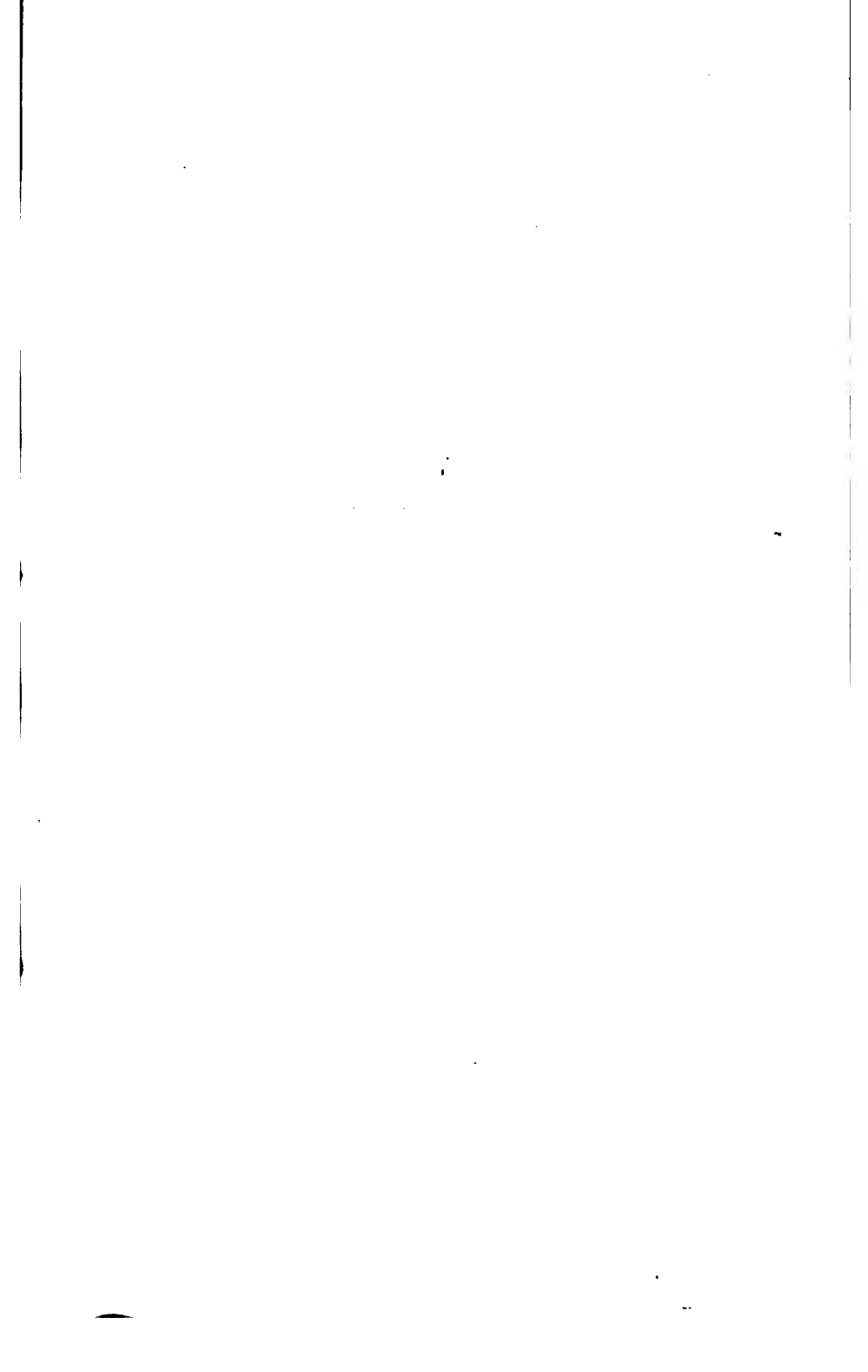
1736.	Pd at y ^e London Stone when distributing the Sacrament money at change of Churchwardens	2	15	4
1742.	Gave a poore Object in a miserable condition ...	—	1	—
1744.	Rec ^d for Mrs Lethullier's funeral ...	3	13	4
	ditto, more for her being buried in Lace and Velvet ...	2	10	—
	The same for Miss Lethullier's funeral ...	1	16	8
	More for being buried in Lace and Velvet ...	2	10	—
1747.	Rec ^d of West y ^e watchman who laye Drunke at y ^e Church door y ^e monies disbursed again ...	—	2	6
1769.	Cash paid at East India house for the discharge of Wm Fletcher a parishoner for having entered himself as a Common soldier intending to leave his wife and child (Bigg with another) for the P'sh to maintain in his absence ...	4	4	11
1772.	Paid to the first ingine on M ^r Bryhtons chimney being on fire ...	1	10	—
	To the second ...	1	0	0
	To the third ...	—	10	—
	Paid at joynt Vestry Meeting at y ^e London Stone	—	8	6
	Another Meeting ...	—	5	—
	A joynt Meeting ...	2	0	0
1775.	Expenses at the Dyers Arms on choosing a Lecturer			
	Beer and tobacco ...	—	4	—
	Meat, Bread, Butter and Cheese ...	—	14	—
	Punch and Brandy ...		6	6
	Wine ...	—	10	—
1776.	Work done at y ^e Long vault of Mr Wyatt's and other gentlemen and making room for 60 or 70 Corps ...	3	3	0
1785.	Sundry expenses occasioned by the marriage of Eliza Jones and Jas Smith at Christ Church Surry ¹			
	At the pub-house taking up Jas Smith ...	—	2	—
	The Constable attending two days ...	—	11	6

1. There is no explanation given either in these accounts or in the minutes why the expenses of this marriage were charged to the Parish.

1785.	License at the Commons and Clerks fee	...	1	12	6
	Dinner the first day	... ..	—	5	6
	Paid for Ringing	... ..	—	4	6
	Expenses at the Compter	... ..	—	7	—
	Expenses at the Church	... ..	—	15	6
	Expenses at the Public house	... ..	—	4	6
	To Eliza Jones to take her cloaths out of pawne	...	—	14	6
	Expenses at the Castle by Guildhall	... ..	—	1	7
	Smith's Oath	... ..	—	3	—
	To Eliza Jones	... ..	1	5	—
	To Warren the man attending	... ..	1	1	—
	To Mr Hawes for his trouble	... ..	—	5	—
	Turnpikes	... ..	—	—	4
1786.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ year Thames Water	... ..	—	11	6
1801.	Pd postage a letter	... ..	—	—	10
	do do	... ..	—	—	7
	Pd postage of a Letter from Whitstable	—	—	6
	One from Nottingham	—	—	8
1802.	Pd for advertisement to Borrow £100	—	12	—

FINIS.





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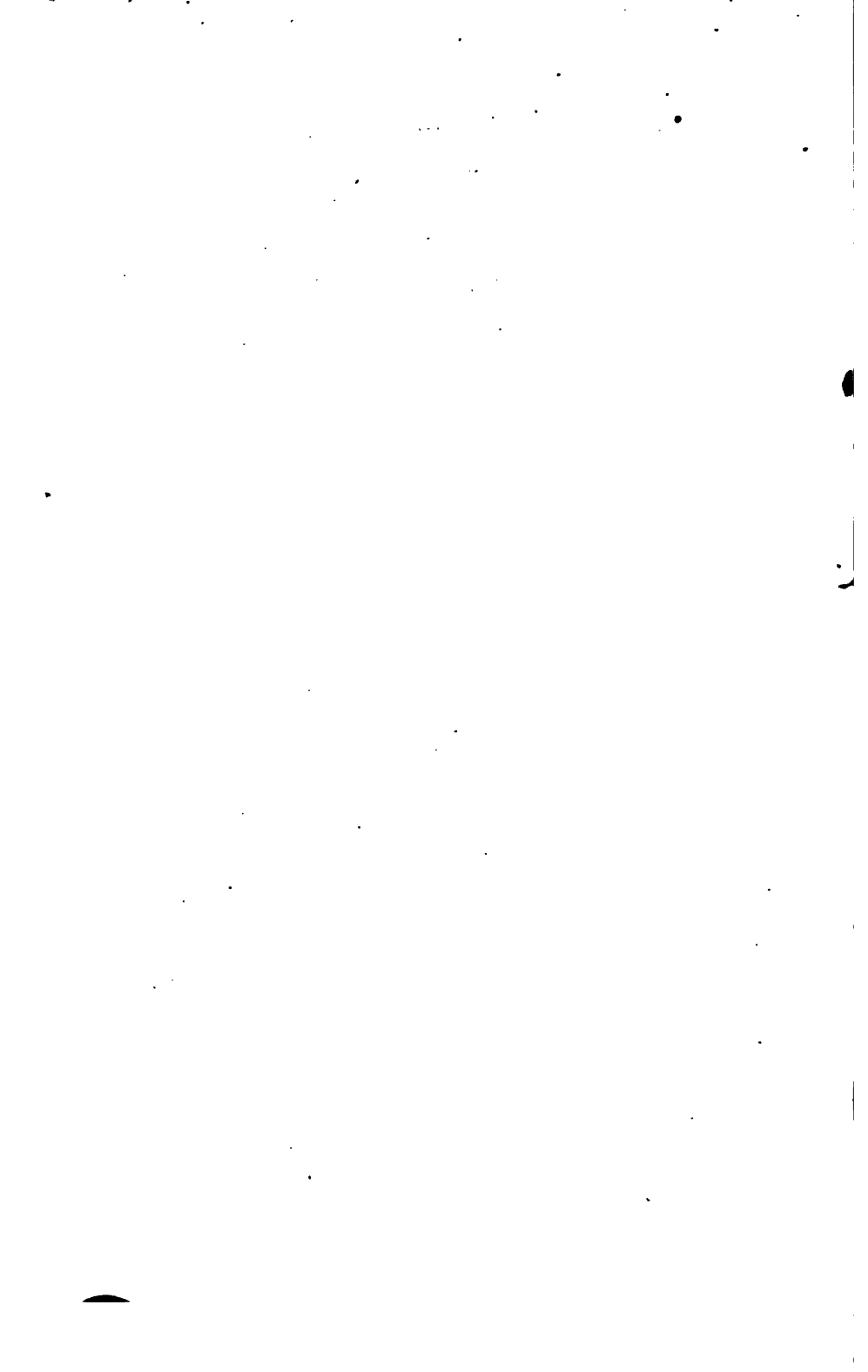
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